

W 13 G496a 1890
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO 8

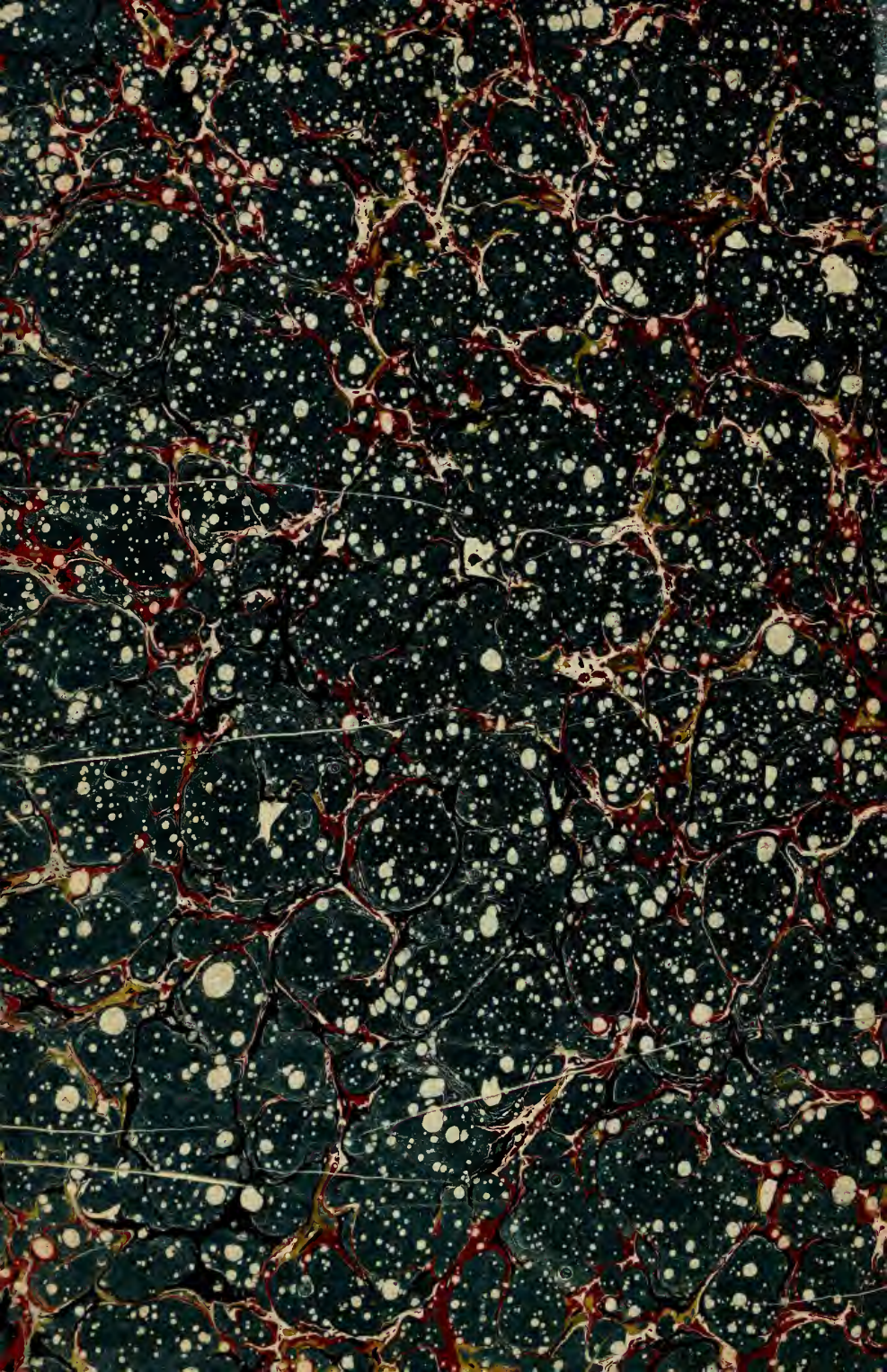


3 1822 01063 7403

A
A
0
0
0
2
5
3
3
0
8
8
9



UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY





LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF
CALIFORNIA
SAN DIEGO

BM

*Book 3 in the
series of the
Carnegie*

W 13 68-96-1890
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN DIEGO R



3 1822 01063 7403

W
12
9696 n
1890
BM



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2008 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

A NEW
MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

GOULD'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

"One pleasing feature of the book is that the reader can almost invariably find the definition under the word he looks for, without being referred from one place to another, as is too commonly the case in medical dictionaries. The tables of the bacilli, micrococci, leucomaines and ptomaines are excellent, and contain a large amount of information in a limited space. The anatomical tables are also concise and clear. . . . We should unhesitatingly recommend this dictionary to our readers, feeling sure that it will prove of much value to them."—*American Journal of Medical Science*, Sept., 1890.

"Again and again we have submitted the book to tests, and we have found it reliable and full, every page giving proof of careful editing and research. It is sufficiently large to meet the requirements of any ordinary practitioner. Of course the bespectacled, polysyllabic, home-from-Berlin young man could not take pleasure or feel satisfied in anything short of a multi-voluminous work; but, like the Heathen, he is a law unto himself, and may safely be left out of calculation in practical therapeutics. In addition to the dictionary proper we have elaborate tables of bacilli, micrococci, leucomaines and ptomaines, and all such infinitesimal creatures as we to-day build laboratories to hatch; tables with analyses of American mineral waters, some of which waters will soon, we believe, be found in our midst; and tables of vital statistics. All this great mass of information is excellently arranged, so that the reader has no difficulty in at once finding what he wants, and the type is beautifully clear, there being no blurring, so that reading is a pleasure. As we turn over the pages we are grateful for the free trade system that admits, free of duty, such a useful and desirable book."—*The Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, Nov., 1890.

"We know of no work in which so many important and yet isolated facts may be obtained without great expenditure of time. The tables of muscles, nerves, arteries, etc., seem to be very complete, and in looking through the dictionary, we were struck by the good presswork, clear type, and handsome paper, while no one of the many words which it occurred to us to look for have been found absent."—*Therapeutic Gazette*, May 15th, 1890.

"As a handy, concise and accurate, and complete medical dictionary it decidedly claims a very high place among works of this description. In fact, taking handiness and cheapness into account, we certainly think this is the general practitioner's model dictionary, and we cordially recommend it to our readers. The definitions are for the most part terse and accurate, and the derivations up to modern lights."—*British Medical Journal*, London, Sept., 1890.

"I find it an excellent work, doing credit to the learning and discrimination of the author."—*Dr. J. M. Da Costa, Prof. of Practice of Medicine, Jefferson Medical College.*

"In Gynæcology, Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology; in Biology, Embryology, Physiology and Pathology; in Electro-therapeutics, and in the newly-developed fields of Bacteriology, Ptomaines and Leucomaines, the aim has been evidently to issue an authoritative text-book, one that should be ample in its vocabulary, concise in its definitions, compact in its arrangement, and convenient of size for the everyday use of busy practitioners and as a handbook for medical students. The author, in this respect, is to be congratulated upon his success, and so far as a careful examination enables us to judge, it faithfully represents the medical literature of to-day."—*Journal of American Medical Association.*

"The work of Dr. Gould claims to be essentially a new work, all definitions being framed 'by the direct aid of new, standard and authoritative text-books.' It certainly bears very little resemblance to previous works of the kind, in nearly all of which a great deal of space is devoted to obsolete terms. . . . More complete and more up to date than any other medical dictionary of similar dimensions in our own, or, indeed, as far as we know, in any other language."—*London Lancet*, July 20th, 1890.

A NEW
MEDICAL DICTIONARY:

INCLUDING ALL THE WORDS AND PHRASES GENERALLY
USED IN MEDICINE, WITH THEIR PROPER PRO-
NUNCIATION AND DEFINITIONS.

BASED ON RECENT MEDICAL LITERATURE.

BY

GEORGE M. GOULD, B.A., M.D.,

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON TO THE PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL AND CLINICAL CHIEF
OPHTHALMOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, GERMAN HOSPITAL,
PHILADELPHIA.

WITH ELABORATE TABLES OF THE BACILLI, MICROCOCCI, LEUCOMAINES, PTOMAINES,
ETC.; OF THE ARTERIES, GANGLIA, MUSCLES, NERVES AND PLEXUSES; OF
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, THERMOMETERS, ETC.; AND APPENDICES
CONTAINING CLASSIFIED TABLES WITH ANALYSES, OF THE
WATERS OF THE MINERAL SPRINGS OF THE U. S.,
AND TABLES OF VITAL STATISTICS.

PHILADELPHIA:
P. BLAKISTON, SON & CO.
1012 WALNUT STREET.
1891.

Copyrighted, 1890, by P. BLAKISTON, SON & Co.

WM. F. FELL & CO.,
ELECTROTYPERS AND PRINTERS,
1220-24 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

PREFACE.

Throughout the preparation of this Dictionary my work has been shaped to meet the following distinct purposes:—

1. To include those NEW WORDS AND PHRASES created during the past ten years—a period rich in coinages—which appeared destined to continuous usage. There are certainly thousands of these; and in their compilation I have especially endeavored to cover the latest results in the study of Bacteriology, Ptomaines and Leucomaines, Electro-therapeutics, Physiology, Pathology, and in the various special branches of medicine, such as Ophthalmology, Otology, Laryngology, Gynæcology, Antiseptic Surgery, etc.

2. To frame all DEFINITIONS by the direct aid of NEW, STANDARD AND AUTHORITATIVE TEXT-BOOKS, instead of making a patchwork of mechanical copyings from older vocabularies.

3. To OMIT OBSOLETE WORDS not pertinent to medicine, except in a remote or factitious sense, while neglecting nothing of positive value.

4. To make a volume that will answer the needs of the medical student and busy practitioner by its COMPACTNESS AND LOGICALNESS OF ARRANGEMENT, its CONCISENESS OF DEFINITIONS, its ELIMINATION OF THE USELESS, and its CONVENIENCE OF SIZE AND PRICE. It would not have been half the labor to make a volume double or treble the size of this one.

I have to express my appreciation of the services rendered the work by Professor Jacques W. Redway, in the compilation of the departments of Chemistry, Materia Medica and Physical Science; by Professor A. P. Brubaker, with continuous advice and help; by Dr. Judson Daland, in unreservedly giving the results of long study and labor concerning the mineral springs of the United States; by Professor J. W. Holland, Dr. J. M. Keating, Professor Henry Leffmann and others.

GEORGE M. GOULD.

117 South Seventeenth St., Philadelphia.

February, 1890.

ABBREVIATIONS.

I. ABBREVIATIONS USED IN GENERAL MEDICINE.

āā	ana	Of each.
Abdom.	Abdomen	The belly.
Abs. feb.	Absente febre	When fever is absent.
Abstr.	Abstractum	Abstract.
Ad.	Adde	Add.
Ad lib.	Ad libitum	To the desired amount.
Admov.	Admoveatur	Let it be applied.
Ad pond. om.	Ad pondus omnium	To the weight of the whole.
Alt. dieb.	Alterius diebus	Every other day.
Alt. hor.	Alterius horis	Every other hour.
Alv. adstrict.	Alvo adstricta	The bowels being confined.
Alv. deject.	Alvi dejectiones	The evacuations.
Aq.	Aqua	Water.
Aq. bull.	Aqua bulliens	Boiling water.
Aq. dest.	Aqua destillata	Distilled water.
Aq. ferv.	Aqua fervens	Hot water.
Aq. font.	Aqua fontis	Spring water.
Aq. mar.	Aqua marina	Ocean water.
B. A., or B. S.	Balneum arenæ	Sand bath.
Bals.	Balsamum	Balsam.
Bib.	Bibe	Drink.
Bis ind.	Bis in dies	Twice daily.
Bol.	Bolus	A large pill.
Bull.	Bulliat.	Let it boil.
B. v.	Balneum vaporis	Vapor bath.
C.	Congius, Centigrade	A gallon; centigrade.
c.c.	Cubic centimeter.	Cubic centimeter.
Cap.	Capiat	Let him take.
C.m.	Cras mane	To-morrow morning.
cm.	Centimeter.	Centimeter.
C. m. s.	Cras mane sumendus	To be taken to-morrow morning.
C. n.	Cras nocte	To-morrow night.
Cochl.	Cochleare	Spoonful.
Cochl. ampl.	" amplum	A tablespoonful.
" infant.	" infantis	A teaspoonful.
" mag.	" magnum	A tablespoonful.
" med.	" medium	A dessertspoonful.
" parv.	" parvum	A teaspoonful.
Col.	Cola	Strain.
Colat.	Colatus	Strained.
Comp.	Compositus	Compound.
Cong.	Congius.	A gallon.
Contin.	Continuatur	Let it be continued.
Cont. rem.	Continuetur remedium	Let the medicine be continued.
Coq.	Coque	Boil.
Cort.	Cortex	Bark.
Crast.	Crastinus	For to-morrow.
Cuj.	Cujus	Of which.
Cyath.	Cyathus	A glassful.
D.	Dosis	A dose.
Decub.	Decubitus	Lying down.
De d in d.	De die in diem	From day to day.
Destill.	Destilla	Distill.
Det.	Detur	Let it be given.
Dieb. alt.	Diebus alterius	On alternate days.
" tert.	" tertius	Every third day.
Dil.	Dilue	Let it be dissolved.
Dilut.	Dilutus	Dilute.
Dim.	Dimidius	One-half.
Dist.	Distilla	Distill.
Div.	Divide	Divide.
D. in p. æq.	Divide in partes æquales	Divide into equal parts.
Donec alv. sol. fuerit.	Donec alvus soluta fuerit	Until the bowels be open.
D. P.	Directione propria	With a proper direction.

Ejusd.	Ejusdem	Of the same.
Enem.	Enema	Enema.
Ext.	Extractum	Extract.
Exhib.	Exhibeatur	Let it be given.
F.	Fahrenheit	Fahrenheit.
Feb. dur.	Febre durante	The fever continuing.
F.; Ft.	Fac, Fiat	Make.
Filt.	Filtra	Filter.
Flid.	Fluidus	Fluid.
Flor.	Flores	Flowers.
F. m.	Fiat mistura	Make a mixture.
Fol.	Foliæ	Leaves.
F. p.	Fiat potio	Make a potion.
F. pil.	Fiat pilulæ	Make pills.
F. s. a.	Fiat secundum artem	Prepare skillfully.
Gr.	Granum	Grain.
Gtt.	Gutta	Drops.
Guttat.	Guttatim	By drops.
Hor. decub.	Hora decubitus	At bed time
H. s.	Hora somni	At bed time.
Inj.	Injectio	An injection.
Liq.	Liquor	Liquor.
M.	Misce	Mix.
Mac.	Macera	Macerate.
Mass. pil.	Massa pilularum	Pill mass.
Mod. prescript.	Modo præscripto	In the manner directed.
Mor. sol.	More solito	In the usual way.
Muc.	Mucilago	Mucilage.
No.	Numero	Number.
Noct.	Nocte	By night.
O.	Octarius	A pint.
Ol.	Oleum	Oil.
Ol. res.	Oleoresina	Oleoresin.
Ol. oliv.	Oleum olivæ	Olive oil.
O. m.	Omni mane	Every morning.
Omn. bih.	Omni bihora	Every two hours.
Omn. hor.	Omni hora	Every hour.
Omn. noct.	Omni nocte	Every night.
Oz.	Uncia	Ounce.
Part æq.	Partes æquales	Equal parts.
P. B.	Pharmacopeia Britannica	British Pharmacopeia.
P. G.	" Germanica	German Pharmacopeia.
Pil.	Pilula	Pill.
Pond.	Pondere	By weight.
Pot.	Potassa	Potassa.
Ppt.	Preparata	Prepared.
P. rat. ætat	Pro rata ætatis	In proportion to age.
P. r. n.	Pro re nata	When required.
Pulv.	Pulvis	Powder.
Q. l.	Quantum libet	According as required.
Q. p.	" placeat	At will.
Q. s.	" sufficit	A sufficient quantity.
R.	Recipe	Take.
Rad.	Radix	Root.
R.	Réaumur	Reaumur.
Rect.	Rectificatus	Rectified.
Rep.	Repetatur	Let it be repeated.
Sp. Gr.		Specific gravity.
S.	Signa	Label.
Sig.	Signetur	Let it be labeled.
Sig. n. pr.	Signa nomine proprio	Label with common name.
Sing.	Singulorum	Of each.
Si non val.	Si non valeat	If it do not answer.
Si op. sit	Si opus sit	If requisite.
Solv.	Solve	Dissolve.
Sp., or Spir.	Spiritus	Spirit.
Ss.	Semi, semissis	One-half.
St.	Stet	Let it stand.
Sum.	Sumat	Let him take.
Syr.	Syrupus	Syrup.
T. d.	Ter in die	Three times a day.
Tr. Tinct.	Tinctura	Tincture.
Ung.	Unguentum	Ointment.
Vesic.	Vesicatorum	A blister.
℥	Minimum	Minim.
ʒ	Drachma	Drachm.
ʒ	Scrupulum	Scruple.
ʒ	Uncia	Ounce.

II. ABBREVIATIONS USED IN ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS.

A., or An.	Anode.	Kl.	Klang (Sound).
A. C. C.	Anodal Closure Contraction.	K. C.	Kathodal Closing.
A. D.	Anodal Duration.	K. C. C.	Kathodal Closing Contraction.
A. O.	Anodal Opening.	K. C. T.	Kathodal Contraction, Tonic.
A. O. C.	Anodal Opening Contraction.	K. D.	Kathodal Duration (or Period of Closure of Circuit).
C.	Cathode.	K. D. T.	Kathodal Duration Tetanus.
C. C.	Cathodal Closure.	Ma.	Milliampère.
C. C. C.	Cathodal Closure Contraction.	O.	Opening of Circuit.
C. C. C".	Various Degrees of Contraction.	Te.	Tetanic Contraction.
C. O. C.	Cathodal Opening Contraction.	R.	Resistance.
C. S.	Current Strength.	Z.	Zuckung (Contraction).
D.	Duration.	+	Anode or Positive Pole.
D.	Density.	-	Kathode or Negative Pole.
De. R.	Reaction of Degeneration.	>	Greater than, as, $K > A$.
E.	Electromotive Force.	<	Less than.
K.	Kathode.		

III. ABBREVIATIONS USED IN OPHTHALMOLOGY.

Acc.	Accommodation.	mm.	Millimeter.
Ah.	Hyperopic Astigmatism.	O. D.	Right Eye.
Am.	Myopic Astigmatism.	O. S.	Left Eye.
As.	Astigmatism.	p. p.	Punctum proximum, Near Point.
cm.	Centimeter.	p. r.	Punctum remotum, Far Point.
Cyl.	Cylinder, Cylindrical Lens.	R. E.	Right Eye.
D.	Diopter.	Sph.	Spherical, Spherical Lens.
E.	Emmetropia, Emmetropic.	V.	Vision, Visual Acuity.
F.	Formula.	+, -	Plus, Minus, Equal to.
H.	Hyperopia, Hyperopic.	∞	Infinity, 20 ft. distance.
L. E.	Left Eye.	○	Combined with.
M.	Myopia, Myopic.	°	Degree.

IV. SUNDRY ABBREVIATIONS.

Adj.	Adjective.	Lat.	Latin.
Adv.	Adverb.	Masc.	Masculine.
Am.	American.	Math.	Mathematics.
Arab.	Arabic.	Med.	Medicine, Medical.
A. S.	Anglo-Saxon.	Nat. Hist.	Natural History.
Bot.	Botany, Botanical.	Neg.	Negative.
Celt.	Celtic.	Obs.	Obsolete.
Chem.	Chemistry, Chemical.	Ophth.	Ophthalmology, Ophthalmological
Colloq.	Colloquial.	Path.	Pathology, Pathological.
Comp.	Compounded, Compound.	Phil.	Philosophy, Philosophical.
Dim.	Diminutive.	Phys.	Physiology, Physiological.
e. g.	For example.	pl.	Plural.
Elec.	Electricity.	priv.	Privative.
Eng.	English.	Pron.	Pronounced, Pronunciation.
Etym.	Etymology, Etymological.	q. v.	(Quod vide) which see.
Fr.	French.	Sax.	Saxon.
f.	Feminine.	Sing.	Singular.
Geog.	Geography, Geographical.	Sp.	Spanish.
Geol.	Geology, Geological.	Surg.	Surgery, Surgical.
Geom.	Geometry, Geometrical.	Unof.	Unofficial.
Ger.	German.	v.	Verb.
Gr.	Greek.	v. i.	Intransitive verb.
Heb.	Hebrew.	v. t.	Transitive verb.
Ichth.	Ichthyology.	Zool.	Zoology, Zoological.
It.	Italian.		

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES USED IN MEDICAL TERMS.

I. PREFIXES.

- A-, an-,** called *alpha privative* (Gr. *a*, *av*, or *av*). The equivalent of our prefix, *un-*, or *in-*; denotes, an absence or want of the thing or quality expressed by the principal. *e.g.*, *adynamia*, *anærobia*, *aphasia*, *apraxia*, *apyrexia*, *astigmatism*, *atony*, etc. *a*, is used before consonants, *an*, before vowels, and, rarely, *am* before *bl*, or *br*. (To be distinguished from *ana*, below.)
- Amphi-** (or *amph-*) (*αμφι*) upon both sides, in two ways, as in *amphiarthrosis*, *amphibia*, etc.
- Ana-** (*ανα*). Up, through again. *e.g.*, *anabolism*, *anasarca*, *anatomy*, etc.
- Anti-** (or *ant-*) (*αντι*). Against, opposed to, opposite of, as *antiphrodisiac*, *antipyretic*, *antiseptic*, etc.
- Apo-** (*απο*). Off, away, upon. *e.g.*, *aponeurosis*, *apoplexy*, etc.
- Dia-** (*δια*). Through. Examples: *Diabetes*, *Diagnosis*, *Diaphragm*, *Diarrhæa*, etc.
- Dys-** (*δυσ*). Difficult, defective, painful. *e.g.*, *Dysentery*, *Dyspnoea*, *Dysuria*.
- Ec-, Ex-, Ecto-** (*εκ*, *εξ*, *εκτος*). Out, outside, away from. As in *Ecchymoses*, *Ecdemic*, *Eclampsia*, *Exostosis*, *Exanthema*, *Ectropion*, *Ectoderm*.
- En-, Em-** (*εν*, *εμ*). In, within. As in *Embryo*, *Embolism*, *Endemic*, etc.
- Endo-, Ento-** (*ενδος*, *εντος*). Within, internal. *e.g.*, *Endarteritis*, *Endoscope*, *Entoblast*, *Entoptic*.
- Entero-** (*εντερων*). The intestine. As in *Enterocæle*, *Enterostomy*, etc.
- Epi-** (*επι*). Upon, over, above. *e.g.*, *Epiblast*, *Epicranium*, *Epistaxis*, *Epidemic*, etc.
- Extra-** (*Lat.*). Outside. *e.g.*, *Extravasation*, *Extroversion*.
- Gastro-** (*γαστρι*). The stomach; relation to the stomach. *e.g.*, *Gastrocele*, *Gastrocnemius*, *Gastroenterostomy*, etc.
- Hæma-, Hæmato- or Hemo-** (*αιμα*). The Blood; pertaining to the blood. See *Hæmatomesis*, *Hæmatoma*, *Hæmorrhage*, etc.
- Hemi-** (*ημι-ημιαν*). Half. As in *Hemichromatopsia*, *Hemicrania*, *Hemiplegia*.
- Hetera-** (*ετερος*). Different; opposite. *e.g.*, *Heteroinfection*, *Heterologous*, *Heteropathy*.
- Hydro-, Hydr-** (*υδωρ*). Water; resembling or relating to water, dropsy, etc., as in *Hydræmia*, *Hydragogue*, *Hydrate*, *Hydrocephalus*, etc.
- Hyper-** (*υπερ*). Excess; exaggerated abnormality in amount, size, quality, etc. See *Hyperæsthesia*, *Hypermetropia*, *Hyperpyrexia*, *Hypertrophy*, and others.
- Hypo-** (*υπο*). Diminution as to degree, amount, size, quality, etc., or that located under or beneath. *e.g.*, *Hyposthenia*, *Hypoblast*, *Hypochondriac*, *Hypodermic*, *Hypoglossal*.
- Hystera-, Hystero-** (*υστερα*). The uterus or womb; relation to the same. *e.g.*, *Hysterectomy*, *Hystero-epilepsy*, *Hysteropelexia*, etc.
- Im-, In-, (In)**. Privative; negative, as *Imperforate*, *Incarceration*, *Insane*, *Incontinence*.
- In-** (*εν*). In, within, upon, by; as *Incubation*, *Infarction*, *Inflammation*, *Inoculation*, etc.
- Infra-** (*Infra*). Beneath, Below: *e.g.*, *Infraamaxillary*, *Infraaxillary*.
- Inter-** (*Inter*). Between. See *Intercellular*, *Intercostal*, *Intertrigo*, and others.
- Leuco-** (*λευκος*). Whiteness. *e.g.*, *Leuchæmia*, *Leucocyte*, *Leucomaines*, *Leucorrhæa*.
- Lith-, Litho-** (*λιθος*). Pertaining to stone, calculus, or lithic acid. See *Lithæmia*, *Lithiasis*, *Lithotripsy*, etc.
- Macro-** (*μακρος*). Largeness, Hypertrophy, as in *Macroglossia*, *Macromelia*.
- Melano-** (*μελας*). Blackness, Pigmentation. *e.g.*, *Melanchoia*, *Melano-sarcoma*.
- Meso-** (*μεσος*). The middle. See *Mesoblast*, *Mesocolon*, etc.
- Meta-** (*μετα*). With, amidst. *e.g.*, *Metabolism*, *Metatarsus*.
- Micro-** (*μικρος*). Smallness. *e.g.*, *Micrococcus*, *Microglossia*, *Microscope*.
- Mon-, Mono-** (*μονος*). Singleness. For example, *Monamine*, *Monomania*, *Monorchis*.
- Multi-** (*multus*). Number, many. *e.g.*, *Multilocular*, *Multiparous*.
- Myelo-** (*μυελος*). Referring to the brain or spinal cord, as in *Myeloid*, *Myelitis*.
- Myo-** (*μυς*). Pertaining to a muscle or muscularity. See *Myocarditis*, *Myoma*, *Myopathia*.
- Neuro-** (*νευρον*). Relating to a nerve or neurology. As, *e.g.*, *Neuralgia*, *Neurasthenia*, *Neurilemma*, *Neurogia*.
- Odonto-** (*οδους*). Of the teeth, as in *Odontology*, *Odontalgia*.
- Oligo-** (*ολιγος*). Fewness or lack of, as *Oligocythæmia*.
- Ophthalmalmo-** (*οφθαλμος*). Pertaining to the eye, as in *Ophthalmia*, *Ophthalmoplegia*.
- Osteo-** (*οσσειν*). Referring to bone. See *Osteoblast*, *Osteomyelitis*, *Osteoplastic*.
- Oxy-** (*οξυς*). Denoting the presence of oxygen, or acidity, as in *Oxygen*, *Oxyhæmoglobin*.
- Para-** (*παρα*). Through, near, by, by the side of, abnormality. Examples: *Paracentesis*, *Paræsthesia*, *Parenchyma*, *Parotid*.
- Peri-** (*περι*). About, around. See, *e.g.*, *Pericardium*, *Perimeter*, *Perinæum*, *Perineoplasty*, *Periosteum*.
- Poly-, Pol-** (*πολυς*). Many, much. *e.g.*, *Polycoria*, *Polylactia*, *Polyuria*.
- Præ-, Pre-** (*Præ*). Before. *e.g.*, *Præcordia*, *Prepuce*.
- Pro-** (*προ*). Before, down, as in *Process*, *Procidencia*, *Prolapse*, *Proptosis*.
- Pseudo-** (*ψευδης*). False, spurious, as in *Pseudarthrosis*, *Pseudocystis*.
- Pyo-** (*πυον*). Pertaining to pus, or purulency. *e.g.*, *Pyogenic*, *Pyosalpinx*.
- Pyr-, Pyro-** (*πυρ*). Concerning fire or heat, or inflammation. *e.g.*, *Pyrogenous*, *Pyrexia*.
- Retro-** (*Retro*). Backward, behind. *e.g.*, *Retroflex*, *Retroversion*.
- Sub-** (*Sub*). Beneath, under; and also Partially or Deficiency of, as, *Subclavian*, *Subluxation*.
- Super-** (*Super*). Above, upon; excess of. *e.g.*, *Supericium*, *Superfecundation*.
- Supra-** (*Supra*). Above, upon, superior to, as *Supraorbital*, *Supraspinatus*.
- Sym-, Syn-** (*συν*). With, together, same. See, *e.g.*, *Symblepharon*, *Symphysis*, *Synalgia*, *Synchondrosis*.

H. SUFFIXES.

- æmia** (ἄμα, blood). Denotes a condition of the blood, or ingredient in the same expressed by preceding word. *e.g.*, *Hydræmia*, *Lithæmia*, *Pyæmia*, *Uræmia*.
- agogue** (αγω, to bear off, carry away). Signifies an agent stimulating the function of excretion or secretion of the product. Thus, *Emmenagogue*, *Hydragogue*, *Sialagogue*, *etc.*
- agra** (αγρα, an attack, seizure). Denotes an acute attack of pain in the part, as *Arthragra*, *Podagra*.
- algia** (αλγος, pain). Pain in a part, expressed by the chief word. *e.g.*, *Cephalalgia*, *Gastralgia*, *Nostalalgia*.
- atresia** (ατρησία). Imperforate, as in *Proclatresia*.
- cele** (κηλη). A tumor, hernia or protrusion. See *Cystocele*, *Hydrocele*, *Meningocele*.
- ectomy** (εκτεμνω). Excision, exsection, as in *Oophorectomy*, *Nephrectomy*, *Splenectomy*.
- graph**, **graphy** (γραφω, to write). An instrument; a treatise or description. *e.g.*, *Sphygmograph*, *Demography*.
- itis** (ιτις). An inflammation, as *Gastritis*, *Otitis*, *etc.*
- logy** (λογος, discourse). A treatise upon, as *Bacteriology*, *Dermatology*, *Pathology*.
- malacia** (μαλακος, soft). Abnormal softness, as in *osteo-malacia*.
- mania** (μανια, madness). The chief word denotes the principal symptom of the mental affection: *e.g.*, *Erotomania*, *Kleptomania*, *etc.*
- odynia** (οδυνη, excessive pain). The principal word denotes the seat of great pain, as *Coccyodynia*.
- oid** (ειδος, form). Similar in shape, *etc.*, as in *Choroid*, *Cuboid*, *Sphenoid*, *Nipheid*.
- oma** (ωμα). A tumor. See *Ghoma*, *Sarcoma*.
- opia** (ωψι). Pertaining to the eye or vision, as in *Amblyopia*, *Myopia*, *etc.*
- pathy** (παθος). A condition of disease, and also a method of cure. As, *e.g.*, *Adenopathy*, *Psychopathy*, *Hæmiorathy*, *Hydroathy*.
- phobia** (φοβος, fear). Excessive fear or dread, as *Agoraphobia*, *Photophobia*.
- plasty** (πλασσω, to form). Surgical plastic operation upon a part. *e.g.*, *Blepharoplasty*, *Rhinoplasty*.
- rhaphy** (ραφη, a suture). A stitching or suturing of a part, as *Enterorrhaphy*, *Perineorrhaphy*.
- rhagia** (ρηγνυμι, to burst forth). A hemorrhage or excessive discharge. *e.g.*, *Blennorrhagia*, *Metroorrhagia*.
- rhœa** (ρεω, to flow). An excessive discharge or excretion, as in *Blennorrhœa*, *Diarrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*.
- scopy** (σκοπεω). An examination, as *Ophthalmoscopy*. The instrument by which the examination is made takes the termination *scope*, as in *Laryngoscope*.
- tomy** (τεμνω, to cut). Incision. *e.g.*, *Laparotomy*, *Tenotomy*.
- uria** (ουρεω, to urinate). Abnormalities of the urine or of urination. As *Albuminuria*, *Polyuria*.

CONCERNING PRONUNCIATION.

The syllable marked with a single acute accent, is the accented syllable.

Quantity of Vowels.

Accented vowels are usually long, except *i* followed by a consonant and *i*, as in inhibition, imbibition, beneficial, *etc.*

Diphthongs are usually long, but in a few words, such as hæmorrhage, which are often spelled with a single vowel, the *e* is short.

In words ending in *ite*, the *i* is long,

In words ending in *itis*, the *i* of the penult is always long, as *bronchitis*, *neuritis*, *etc.*

Final *i*, *o*, and *u* are long; final *e*, unless silent, is long. It is marked with a grave accent if sounded.

A vowel which is obscure in quantity has usually the long sound.

A vowel before two or more consonants, except as previously noted, is short.

The *i* in words ending in *ine* is short.

The vowel *i* at the end of an unaccented syllable is short.

When in one syllable a vowel is followed by a consonant, the vowel has the usual short English sound, as in *man*, *mén*, *fin*, *not*, *stuff*, *mystery*. *e.g.*, *maculi*, *pectoral*, *diploe*, *lobulus*, *suppurate*, *systemic*.

Quality of Vowels.

Final *a* has the Italian sound of *a*, as in *father*.

In words ending in *aine*, such as *ptomaine*, the *a* has the Italian sound.

æ and *æ* are pronounced as *e*, in *mete*.

au (diphthong) has the sound of *aw* in *saw*.

eu (diphthong) has the sound of *ew* in *yew*.

CONSONANTS.

In words of Latin and Greek derivation *ch* is hard, like *k*.

The letters *ph*, representing the Greek *φ*, have the sound of *f*.

In Greek words *th* has the soft sound, as in *thin*.

The combination *phth*, *φθ*, has the sound of *t* at the beginning of a word.

Before *c*, *t*, *v*, *æ*, and *æ*, *e* has the sound of *e*, and *g*, of *j*. *e.g.*, *cephæ*, *cephalic*, *gynecology*, *gnglymus*. In other cases *c* and *g* have the hard sound.

INDEX OF TABLES.

	PAGE
Abbreviations used in General Medicine, .	vii
Abbreviations used in Electro-therapeutics, ...	ix
Abbreviations used in Ophthalmology, . .	ix
Abbreviations, sundry, ...	ix
Prefixes and Suffixes used in Medical Terms, ...	x
Arteries, ...	53
Bacilli, ...	65
Ganglia, ...	169
Leucomaines, ...	237
Micrococci, ...	263
Muscles, ...	280
Nerves, ...	299
Plexuses, ...	350
Ptomaines, ...	367
Spectacle-lenses, numbering of, ...	408
Thermometers, comparison of, ...	437
Tumors, ...	447
Wave-lengths of Light, ...	464
Weights and Measures, ...	465
Weights and Measures—comparative scales, ...	467
Mineral Springs of the U. S., ...	473
Vital Statistics, ...	506

NEW DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL WORDS AND PHRASES.

A

A (*a*, *av*, or *au*, without). The Greek letter *alpha*, called *alpha* privative, equivalent to the prefix *un* or *in*. It denotes absence or want of the thing or quality expressed by the root of the word. *a-* is used before consonant, and *an-* before vowel sounds; *am* is sometimes used before *bl* or *be*. *Al-o*, the symbol of anode.

Aa (*ava*, of each). An abbreviation, written *aa*, used in prescriptions to denote repetition of the same quantity for each item.

Ab (*ab*, from). A Latin prefix signifying from.

Abact'us Venter (*abigere*, to drive out). An abortion procured by artificial means.

Abaptis'ton (*a*, not, βαπτιστος, immersed). A trephine so shaped that penetration of the brain is impossible.

Abarticula'tion (*ab*, from, *articulatio*, joint). Same as *diarthrosis*, a term more frequently used.

Abas'ia (*a* neg., βασις, a step). Motor inco-ordination in walking. See *Astasia*.

Abbé's Apochromatic Lenses. See *Apochromatic Lenses*.

Abbrevia'tions. See *List of Abbreviations*, p. vii.

Abdo'men (*abdere*, to hide). The large inferior cavity of the trunk, extending from the pelvic cavity to the diaphragm, and bounded in front and at the sides by the lower ribs and abdominal muscles; behind by the vertebral column, psoas and quadratus lumborum muscles. It is artificially divided into nine regions by two circular

lines, the upper parallel with the cartilages of the ninth ribs, the lower with the iliac crests, and by two lines from the cartilages of the eighth rib to the center of Poupart's ligament. The regions thus formed are, above, the right hypochondriac, the epigastric, and the left hypochondriac; secondly, the right lumbar, umbilical, and left lumbar; and below, the right inguinal, the hypogastric and the left inguinal. **Pendulous A.** A relaxed and pendulous condition of the abdominal walls.

Abdom'inal. Pertaining to or connected with the abdomen. **A. Aorta.** See *Artery*. **A. Ganglia.** See *Ganglia*. **A. Gestation.** See *Pregnancy, Extra-uterine*. **A. Muscles,** the Internal and External Obliques, the Transversalis, Rectus, Pyramidalis, and Quadratus Lumborum. **A. Reflex,** an involuntary contraction of the abdominal muscles when the skin over the abdomen is stimulated. **A. Regions.** See *Abdomen*. **A. Respiration,** R. carried on chiefly by the diaphragm and abdominal muscles. **A. Ring, External,** a triangular opening in the fibres of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle transmitting the spermatic cord of the male and the round ligament of the female. **A. Ring, Internal,** an oval aperture in the fascia transversalis which transmits the spermatic cord of the male and the round ligament of the female.

Abdominos'copy (*abdomen*, σκοπεω, to examine). Examination of the abdomen

for diagnostic purposes, by inspection, palpation, measurement, percussion, etc.

Abdu'cens (*ab*, from, *duco*, to lead). A term applied to certain muscles, or their nerves, that draw the related part from the median line of the body. Also, the sixth pair of nerves supplying the external recti of the eye. **A. Oculi**. See *Muscle*.

Abdu'cent. See *Abducens*.

Abduct'or. Same as *Abducens*, *q. v.* **A. Auris**. See *Muscle*.

Aber'rant (*ab*, *erro*, to wander). Deviating from the normal or regular type, in appearance, structure, course, etc. *e. g.*, aberrant duct of the testis or liver, aberrant arteries, etc.

Aberra'tion (*ab*, *erro*). Deviation from the normal, especially mental derangement, foetal malformation, vicarious menstruation, escape of the fluids of the body by any unnatural channel. In optics, any imperfection of focalization or refraction of a lens. **A., Chromatic**, the dispersion arising from unequal refraction of light of different parts of the spectrum. The violet rays being more refrangible than the red rays, are brought to a focus nearer the lens, and the image is surrounded by a halo of colors. **A., Spherical**, the excess of refraction of the peripheral part of a convex lens over the central area, producing an imperfect focus and a blurred image.

A'bies. A genus of coniferous plants, including the fir, hemlock and spruce.

Abiogen'esis (*a* neg., *βίος*, life, *γενναίω*, to beget). The production of living by non-living matter. The older term was *spontaneous generation*. Other synonyms of the word are *generatio equivoca*, *generatio primaria*, *archigenesis*, *archebiosis*, etc. The theory has been supported by Pouchet, Haeckel, Huxley, Bastian and others. Those opposed to the doctrine are called panspermists or heterogenists. The dispute is one of the most fundamental in biology.

Abirrita'tion (*ab*, *irrito*, to irritate). Diminished tissue irritability, synonymous with *asthenia*.

Ab lacta'tion (*ab*, from, *lacto*, to give suck). The end of the suckling period. The weaning of a child.

Abla'tion (*ablatio*, removal). Removal of a part of the body, as a tumor, by amputation, excision, etc.

Ableph'aron (*a*, *βλεφάρων*, the eyelid). Congenital absence of the eyelids.

Ab'luent (*ablui*, to wash away). Detergent. That which cleanses or washes away.

Ablu'tion. Washing or cleansing the body. Separation of chemical impurities by washing.

Abnorm'al (*ab*, away from, *norma*, a law). A term used to describe anything opposed to the natural order or law, as **A. Pigmenta'tion**, any excess, deficiency or uncommon distribution of the natural pigment cells in the rete mucosum. Sometimes caused artificially either by mechanical means, such as tattooing, or by the reduction and deposition under the epidermis of metallic salts administered as medicine, such as nitrate of silver, etc.

Aboma'sum (*ab*, *omasum*, the paunch). The fourth, or true stomach of ruminating animals, called also the rennet, which is used for coagulating milk.

Abort' (*aborior*, to pass away). To miscarry; to expel the foetus before it is viable. Also, to prevent the full development of a disease, as in *abortive small-pox* or varioloid, in which the eruption is limited to the vesicular stage.

Abort'icide (*abortus*, a miscarriage, *cedo*, to kill). The killing of the unborn foetus.

Abortifa'cient (*abortus*, *facio*, to make). A drug, or agent inducing the expulsion of the foetus. Ergot, rue, cotton-root, digitalis, etc., are examples. They act by causing uterine contractions. See *oxytocic* and *ecbolic*.

Abort'ion (*abortus*). The expulsion of the foetus before it is viable. By some authors expulsion of the ovum during the first three months is *abortion*; from this time to viability, it is termed *immature delivery*, or *miscarriage*, and from the period of viability to that of maturity, *premature delivery*. **A., Artificial**, that produced intentionally. **A., Criminal**, when not demanded for therapeutic reasons. **A., Embryonic**, up to the fourth month. **A., External causes of**, those acting from without to produce **A.**, as violence, pressure, injections, etc. **A., Foetal**, taking place subsequent to the fourth month. **A., Incomplete**, when the membranes or placenta is retained. **A., Inevitable**, is when the embryo or foetus is dead, or when there is an extensive detachment or rupture of the ovum. **A., Internal Causes of**, are those due to abnormal conditions or diseases of the mother. **A., Missed**, the death of the foetus and not followed within two weeks by its expulsion. **A., Ovu-lar**, that occurring during the first three weeks after conception. **A., Paternal and Maternal Causes of**, those due to

disease of the father or of the mother respectively. **A.**, Spontaneous, that not induced by artificial means.

Abouloma'nia (*a* priv., *βούλη*, will, *μαρνα*, madness). A disease of the mind characterized by imperfect or lost will-power.

Abra'chia (*a* priv., *βραχίον*, the arm). The condition of an armless monster.

Abra'sion (*ab* priv., *rado*, to rub). Excoriation of the cutaneous or mucous surface by mechanical means. In dentistry applied to the destruction of the dentine and enamel, or the cutting edges of the teeth, whether by mechanical or chemical means.

A'brine. The chemical ferment or poisonous principle of jequirity, erroneously supposed to be due to a specific microbe.

A'brus. Jequrity. The seeds of *A. precatorius*, or wild liquorice. Properties are thought to be due to the presence of certain ferments. Non-sterilized infusions applied to the conjunctiva or to any mucous surface induce violent purulent inflammation with growth of false membrane. It is used in producing artificial conjunctivitis.

A. Infusum: semina iij, aqua dest. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Macerate and add aq. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. All unofficial.

Ab'scess (*abscessus*, a departure or separation—the matter). A pus formation within some cavity of the body, the result of localized inflammation. According to location, abscesses are named *Dorsal*, *Iliac*, *Mammary*, *Ischio-rectal*, *Peri-typhilitic*, *Retro-pharyngeal*, *Urethral*, etc. **A.**, Alveolar, abscess in the gum or alveolus. **A.**

of **Brain**, due to local injury, or to suppurative inflammation near or distant, such, especially, as diseases of the ear. The symptoms are those of pressure, impaired function of the part affected, meningitis, headache, optic neuritis, etc. **A.**, **Bursal**, abscess in the bursæ, the most frequent being in the bursæ patellæ, commonly called *Housemaid's Knee*. **A.**, **Chronic**, or *Cold Abscess*, one of slow and apparently non-inflammatory development, usually about a bone, joint, or gland. **A.**, **Congestive**, the pus appears at a point distant from where it is formed. **A.**, **Constitutional**, due to some systemic disorder. **A.**, **Critical**, occurring at some critical period of an acute disease. **A.**, **Embolie**, formed in the clot of an embolism. **A.**, **Fecal**, one developing in the rectum or large intestine. **A.**, **Gangrenous**, one attended with death of adjacent parts. **A.**, **Lacunar**, one in the lacunæ of the urethra. **A.**, **Metastatic**. See *Pyæmia*. **A.**, **Miliary**. See *Pyæmia*. **A.**,

Milk, or **A.**, **Mammary**, one in the female breast. **A.**, **Multiple**. See *Pyæmia*. **A.**, **Perforating**, one perforating the cornea, the lung or other containing wall. **A.**, **Phlegmonous**, an *acute A.* **A.**, **Pointing** of, the point where the abscess tends to break through its external confining wall. **A.**, **Psoas**, one arising from disease of the lumbar or lower dorsal vertebrae, the pus descending in the sheath of the psoas muscle, and usually pointing beneath Poupart's ligament. **A.**, **Pyæmic**. See *Pyæmia*. **A.**, **Residual**, about the products of some old result of inflammation. **A.**, **Stercoraceous**. See *Fæcal A.* **A.**, **Symptomatic**, one indicative of some other affection. **A.**, **Thecal**, in the sheaths of tendons.

Ab'scess Root. The root of *Polemonium reptans*. Alterative, astringent and expectorant. Dose of fld. ex. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss–ij. Unof.

Abscis'sæ (Fr. *abscisse*). The transverse lines cutting vertical ones at right angles, to show by a diagram the relations of two series of facts, as, *e. g.*, the number of pulse-beats, or the temperature record in given periods of time.

Abscis'sion (*ab*, from, *sciundo*, to cut off). Removal of a part, as the prepuce, or a fractured bone, by cutting. Applied particularly to a surgical operation upon a staphylomatous cornea, in which the bulging portion is excised, the parts brought together so that the posterior and chief part of the globe forms a "stump" for an artificial eye.

Absinthe. See *Absinthium*.

Absinth'ism. A disease similar to alcoholism, the result of the excessive use of absinthe. It is characterized by general muscular debility and mental disturbances, which may proceed to convulsions, acute mania, general softening of the brain, or general paralysis.

Absinth'ium. Wormwood. The leaves of *Artemisia absinthium*. Contains a volatile oil and an intensely bitter principle, *Absinthin*, $C_{16}H_{20}O_4$, which is a narcotic poison. **A.** increases cardiac action, produces tremor and epileptiform convulsions. Dose gr. xx–xl. *Absinthe*, a French liquor, is an alcoholic solution of the oil exhibited with oils of anise, marjoram and other aromatic oils.

Absorb'énts (*ab*, *sorbere*, to suck). In physiology, an organ or part which absorbs, withdraws, or takes up. A term applied to the *lacteals* and *lymphatics*, *q. v.* In materia medica, a name applied to a drug

or medicine which produces absorption or exudation of diseased tissue. In surgery, applied to substances which mechanically take up excreted matter, as *A. Cotton*, *A. Sponge*, etc. **A. Glands.** See *Lymphatics*.

Absorp'tion. The permeation or imbibition of one body by another. The process whereby nourishment, medicines, morbid products of tissue metamorphosis, etc., are taken up by the lymphatic and venous systems. In ophthalmology the process by which the lens is disintegrated and carried off after the capsule has been ruptured. **A. Lines** or **Bands**, the lines of the spectrum, called Fraunhofer's lines; they are dark lines caused by the arrestation or absorption of the ethereal waves of certain lengths and rapidities, mainly by vapors of the sun's atmosphere.

Abste'mious (*abs*, from, *temetum*, wine). Abstinence from wine. Temperance, or moderation in matters of diet.

Abster'gent (*abs*, *tergeo*, to cleanse). Cleansing, detergent. See *Detergent*.

Ab'stinence (*abs*, *tineo*, to hold or keep). Privation or self-denial in regard to food, liquors, etc.

Ab'stract (*abstraho*, to draw from). A preparation containing the soluble principles of the drug evaporated and mixed with sugar of milk. It represents twice the strength of the drug or its fluid extract.

Abstrac'tion (*abstraho*). Blood-letting. In pharmacy, the process of distillation. Also, attention to one idea to the exclusion of others. Generalization or classification of the qualities common to the individuals of a group.

Abstrac'tum. See *Abstract*.

Abu'lia (*a* priv., *βούλη*, will). Loss or defect of will power.

Aca'cia. Gum Arabic. A nearly white transparent gum exuding from several species of *acacia*. Soluble in water. Used in manufacture of mucilage. Contains *Arabin*, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, identical in composition with cane sugar. **A. Mucilago**, *acacia* 34, water 100 parts; incompatible with alcoholic tinctures. **A. Syrup**, mucilage 25, syrup. simp. 75. Used in various mixtures, as a demulcent, and to suspend insoluble powders.

Acar'd'ia (*a* neg., *καρδία*, heart). A monstrosity without heart, developed simultaneously with a normal fœtus.

Aca'rus (*a* neg., *κείρω*, to cut [because so small]). The mite or tick, a parasite of man and animals. **A. Autumnalis**, the

harvest-bug. **A. Scabiei**, the *sarcoptes scabiei*, or itch parasite.

Accel'erans Nerve. A nerve from the accelerans center in the medulla to the heart, intermediating acceleration of its rhythm.

Accelera'tor Urinæ. A muscle of the penis whose function is to expel the last drops in urination, to expel the semen and to assist erection. The sphincter vaginæ is its analogue in the female.

Acces'sion (*ad*, to, *cedo*, to draw). The insult, beginning, or onset of a disease, or of a stage of the same; applied especially to periodical diseases.

Acces'sory. A term applied to certain muscles, ducts, nerves, arteries, etc., that are often inconstant, but always auxiliary in function, course, etc., to the principal. **A. of the Parotid**, the *socia parotidis*. **A. Willisii**, the spinal accessory nerve, named after the discoverer. **A. Gland of the Pancreas**, Brunner's glands.

Accident'al Hemorrhage. See *Hemorrhage*.

Acclimatiza'tion (*ad*, *clima*, climate). The act of becoming accustomed to the climate, soil, water, etc., of a country to which a plant, animal, person or a people have removed.

Accommoda'tion of the Eye (*accommodo*, to adjust). That function of the ciliary muscle and lens whereby objects at different distances are clearly seen. It depends upon the inherent elasticity of the lens, which when the ciliary muscle of an emmetropic eye is at rest, is adapted to the proper focalization of parallel rays of light, or of such rays as proceed from an infinite distance, or from the horizon of the observer. Objects nearer, to be clearly seen, require a greater refracting power on the part of the eye because the rays from such objects are more divergent. This additional refracting power is gained by an increased antero-posterior diameter of the lens brought about by the contraction of the ciliary muscle which occasions a loosening of the suspensory ligament and a thickening of the lens by its own elasticity. **A., Absolute**, the accommodation of either eye separately. **A., Anomalies of**, departures from the normal in the action of the mechanism of accommodation. **A., Negative**, the eye passive or at rest. **A., Paralysis of**, paralysis of the ciliary muscle. **A. Phosphenes**, the peripheral light streak seen in the dark after the act of accommodation. **A.,**

Range of, the distance between the *punctum proximum*, or nearest of distinct vision, and the *punctum remotissimum*, or most distant point.

Accre'tion (*ad*, to, *crescere*, to increase). A term denoting the manner by which crystalline and certain organic forms increase their material substance. Also, the adherence of parts that are normally separate.

Accouchée (Fr. *a*, to, *couche*, a bed). A woman delivered of a child.

Accouchement (*ad*, to, *couche*, a bed). The French term for labor, or delivery of a child. The act of childbirth. **A. Forcé**, rapid and forceful delivery with the hand during severe hemorrhage.

Accoucheur. A man-midwife.

Accrementi'tion (*ad*, *crescere*). A term applied to growths in which increase takes place by interstitial development from blastema, and also by reproduction of cells by fission.

Accoucheuse. A midwife.

A. C. E. Mixture. An anæsthetic mixture, not so depressing as chloroform: alcohol, 1 part; chloroform, 2 parts; ether, 3 parts.

Aceph'a'lia (*a* neg., *κεφαλη*, head). A monstrosity without a head. The term is compounded with others to denote the absence of the head and some other part. Thus: **Acephalobra'chia**, without head and arms. **Acephalocar'dia**, without head and heart. **Acephalochei'ria**, without head and hands. **Acephalogas'tria**, without head and belly. **Acephalopo'dia**, without head and feet. **Acephalora'chia**, without head and vertebral column. **Acephalothora'cica**, without head and chest.

Aceph'alocyst (*κυστις*, a bladder). The bladder-worm. A headless, sterile hydatid, found in the liver and other organs.

A. Racemosa, the hydatid mole of the uterus.

Acerb'ity (*acerbitas*, sharpness, sourness). Acidity combined with astringency.

Aceru'ulus Cerebri. A term applied by Sömmerring to certain concretionary matter near the base of the pineal gland, consisting of alkaline phosphates and carbonates, with amyloid matter.

Aces'cence (*avesco*, to grow sour). A disease of wines, whereby they become sour owing to the agency of *mycoderma aceti*.

Acetab'ulum (*acetabulum*, a vinegar cup). The cup-shaped cavity which receives the socket of the hip-bone.

Ac'etal (*acetum*, vinegar). Ethidene diethylate, a colorless liquid having the composition $C_6H_{14}O_2$, formed by the oxidation of common alcohol.

Ac'etate. Any salt of acetic acid.

Acetan'ilide. See *Antifebrin*.

Acet'ic. Pertaining to *acetum* or vinegar; sour. See *Acid*, *Acetic*.

Acet'ic Ac'id and Ferrocyanide Test for Albumin. Strongly acidulate the sample of urine and add a few drops of recently prepared potassic ferrocyanide solution. (It precipitates hemialbumose, but does not affect peptone.)

Acetom'etry (*acetum*, *μετρον*, measure). The quantitative estimation of the amount of acetic acid in vinegar. Usually made by an *acetometer*.

Acetonæ'mia (*acetone*, *αιμα*, blood). The presence of acetone in the organism. It may result from a number of diseases, but is characteristic of chronic diabetes, and is associated with dyspnœa, subnormal temperature, lowered pulse-rate, *etc.* The patient finally falls into coma. The treatment consists in increasing the secretions and by removing the causes of the disease.

Ac'etone (*aceo*, to be sour), C_3H_6O . Dimethyl Ketone, Methyl Acetyl. A colorless, inflammable liquid prepared by dry distillation of the acetates. It is developed in the body by the fermentation of organic matters, and is found in such diseases as diabetes, some febrile diseases, alcoholism, *etc.*

Acetonu'ria (*acetone*, *ουρον*, urine). Acetone in the urine.

Acetphenit'idin. See *Phenacetine*.

Acetophe'none. Hypnone. A hypnotic and antiseptic. Without satisfactory results.

Ace'tum. Vinegar. An impure, dilute acetic acid produced by acetous fermentation of wine, cider or other fruit juice. See *Fermentation*. In pharmacy a solution of the active principles of certain drugs in dilute acetic acid. There are four official *aceta*, each of which contains the soluble principles of 10 per cent. of its weight.

Ac'etylene. A name given to a series of hydrocarbons having the structure $C_n H_{2n-2}$. Also, applied to *ethine*, the second member of the series, a gaseous substance formed during the incomplete combustion of hydrocarbon fuels.

Ache (*αχος*, affliction). Any continuous or throbbing pain.

Achei'lia (*a*, without, *χιλος*, a lip). The congenital absence of lips.

Achei'ria (*a*, without, $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho$, a hand). The congenital absence of hands.

Achei'rus. See *Acheiria*.

Achil'lea (*Achilles*, its reputed discoverer). Milfoil, Yarrow. The herb *A. millefolium*. Properties due to a bitter, aromatic, astringent, tonic extractive, *achillein*, and a volatile oil. It has long been used as a vulnerary, and has been highly recommended for intermittents, and in low, exanthematous fevers. Dose of an $\tilde{3}$ j to Oj infusion, *ad lib.*; of the extractive, $\tilde{3}$ j- $\tilde{5}$ ij; of the volatile oil, gtt. v-xv. Unof.

Achil'les Tendon. See *Tendon*.

Achlorops'ia (*a* neg., $\chi\lambda\omega\rho\omicron\varsigma$, green, $\omicron\psi\iota\varsigma$, vision). Green-blindness. See *Blindness*.

Acho'lia (*a* priv., $\chi\omicron\lambda\eta$, bile). Non-secretion or non-excretion of bile.

Acho'lous (*a*, $\chi\omicron\lambda\eta$, bile). Pertaining to *Acholia*, *q. v.*

A'chor (*a* $\chi\omega\rho$, chaff, scurf, or dandruff). Crusta lactea. A small pustule, followed by a scab, upon the heads of infants.

Acho'rion (*a* $\chi\omega\rho$). A name given to several species of fungous (or fungoid) organisms (possibly modified forms of *Penicillium glaucum*), found in the skin, especially the hair-follicles. **A. Keratophagus**, the form causing *onychomycosis*, *q. v.* **A. Lebertii**, the parasite of *tinea tonsurans*. **A. Schönleinii**, the species occurring in ringworm or *tinea favosa*.

Achroi'a (*a*, without, $\chi\rho\omicron\alpha$, surface color). Same as *Achroma*, *q. v.*

Achro'ma (*a*, $\chi\rho\omicron\alpha$, color). Absence of color. Pallor. Paleness, from whatsoever cause. **A.**, **Congenital**. See *Albinism*.

Achromat'ic (*a*, $\chi\rho\omicron\alpha$). Pertaining to achroma; without color. **A. Lens**, one whose dispersing power is exactly neutralized by another lens having the same curvature but of *unequal* refractive index. See also *Aberration*.

Achro'matin. The substance in the nucleus of a cell prior to division. So called because not readily stained by coloring agents. See *Cell Body*.

Achro'matism (*a*, $\chi\rho\omicron\alpha$). Absence of chromatic aberration.

Achromatops'ia (*a*, $\chi\rho\omicron\alpha$, $\omicron\psi\iota\varsigma$, eyesight). Color-blindness, Daltonism, dyschromatopsia. See *Blindness*.

Achroödex'trin. A reducing dextrin formed by the action of the diastatic ferment of saliva upon starch or glycogen.

Achylo'sis (*a* neg., $\chi\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, juice). Deficient chylification.

Achymo'sis (*a* neg., $\chi\upsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$, chyme). Deficient chymification.

Acic'ular (*acus*, a needle). Needle-like.

Ac'id (*acere*, to be sour). A name loosely applied to any substance having a sour taste. A compound of an electro-negative element with one or more atoms of hydrogen which can be replaced by electro-positive or basic atoms. Acids vary in their terminations according to the quantity of oxygen or other electro-negative they contain. Those having the maximum of oxygen end in *-ic*; those of a lower degree in *-ous*. Where there are more than two combinations the preposition *hyper-* is prefixed to the highest, and *hypo-* to the lowest. Acids which end in *-ic*, as sulphuric acid, form salts terminating in *-ate*; those ending in *-ous* form salts terminating in *-ite*. Physiologically, acids in concentrated form act as caustics; diluted and in medicinal doses they check acid-producing and increase alkaline secretions. **A.**, **Acetic**, an acid solution composed of 36 parts of absolute acetic acid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$, and 64 parts water. Has strong acid properties. Miscible with water and alcohol. **A.**, **Acetic**, **Glacial**, the absolute acid in crystalline form. **A.**, **Acetic**, **Dilute**, contains 6 per cent. of absolute acid. Dose $\tilde{5}$ j-ij. An impure form obtained by the destructive distillation of wood is known as wood vinegar, or pyroligneous acid. **A.**, **Arsenious**, and **Arsenic**. See *Arsenic*. **A.**, **Aromatic**, a name applied to certain organic acids occurring in the balsams, resins and other odoriferous principles. Also, in pharmacy, a dilute mineral acid reinforced by aromatic substances in order to modify their flavor. **A.**, **Boric**. See *Boron*. **A.**, **Butyric** (*butyrum*, butter), an acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$, having a viscid appearance and rancid smell. It is obtained commercially by the fermentation of a mixture of sugar and butter or cheese in the presence of an alkaline carbonate, but occurs in various plants. Combined with glycerine as glyceryl butyrate it is essentially butter. The ether derived from butyric acid is the natural flavor of the pineapple. **A.**, **Carbolic**, *phenylic alcohol*, or *phenol*, an alcoholic product of the distillation of coal-tar having the composition $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}$. It occurs in pinkish acicular crystals, highly soluble in water, alcohol, ether, glycerine, and oil. It is a powerful antiseptic and germicide, and a violent poison. Internally it is useful in nausea and phthisis. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. **A.**, **Carb.**, **Glycerite**, contains acid 1, glycerine 4 parts. **A.**, **Carb.**, **Solutions**, var from 1 to 5 per cent. in water. **A. Carb.**,

Unguent, contains acid 10, ointment 90 parts. **A.**, **Chromic**, CrO_3 , used as an escharotic for the destruction of syphilitic warts and similar growths. A solution of 1 : 40 is used as an antiseptic wash for putrid sores and wounds. See *Potassium*. **A.**, **Citric**. See *Limon*. **A.**, **Fluoric**, HF , gaseous and soluble in water. The dilute acid, 1 : 200, is used as an internal remedy in goitre. Dose $\text{m}_{\text{xx}}\text{--xxx}$. **A.**, **Formic** (*formica*, an ant), an organic acid, CH_2O_2 , and the first of a series formed by the oxidation of alcohols. It is secreted naturally by the ant, and is also thought to be identical with the venom of the bee. **A.**, **Gallic**, $\text{HC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_5$, an acid prepared from nutgalls. Similar in properties to tannic acid, *q. v.* Occurs in fine acicular crystals. Astringent and disinfectant. Useful in night sweats, diabetes and chronic diarrhoea. **A.**, **Gallic**, **Unguent**, benzoated lard 90, gallic acid 10. **A.**, **Pyrogallic** (unofficial), obtained from gallic acid by heating the latter. Recommended locally in phagedenic chancre. **A.**, **Hydrobromic**, HBr , the dilute acid, which is the chief form used, consists of 10 per cent. acid and 90 per cent. water. A good solvent for quinine. Useful in hysteria, congestive headaches and neuralgia. Is recommended as a substitute for potassium and sodium bromides. Dose $\text{m}_{\text{xx}}\text{--5 j}$. **A.**, **Hydrochloric**, *Muriatic Acid*, HCl , a liquid consisting of 32 per cent. of HCl gas in 68 per cent. of water. Colorless, pungent and intensely acid. Valuable as an aid to digestion. **A.**, **Hydrochlor.**, **Dilute**, a 10 per cent. solution of absolute acid in water. Dose $\text{m}_{\text{ijj}}\text{--x}$. **A.**, **Hydrocyanic**, **Dilute**, *Prussic Acid*, HCN , a liquid consisting of 2 per cent. of the acid with 98 per cent. of water and alcohol. Prussic acid is found in the bitter almond, the leaves of the peach, and in the cherry laurel, from the leaves of which it is distilled. It is the most violent poison known, death from complete asphyxia being almost instantaneous. Valuable for its sedative and antispasmodic effects in vomiting, whooping cough, and spasmodic affections. Dose m j--v . The following preparations are employed: *Aqua Lauro-cerasi*, water distilled from the leaves of the cherry laurel. Dose $\text{m}_{\text{v}}\text{--xxx}$, with caution. *Scheel's Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid*, in 4 or 5 per cent. solution; dangerous. *Amygdala amara*, oil of bitter almond; used in cosmetics. **A.**, **Lactic**, $\text{HC}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$, a liquid containing 25 per cent.

of absolute acid in 75 per cent. of water. Produced in the fermentation of milk. Generally found impure from subsequent fermentation except when freshly made. Useful in aiding digestion, in diabetes, and as a solvent of false membrane in diphtheria. Dose 5 ss--5 ss . **A.**, **Muriatic**. See *Acid Hydrochloric*. **A.**, **Nitric**, HNO_3 , a liquid consisting of about 64 per cent. absolute acid in 31 per cent. of water. The pure acid is colorless, fuming, and highly caustic. A very powerful escharotic, used in cauterization of chancres and phagedenic ulcers. **A.**, **Nit.**, **Dilute**, contains 10 per cent. absolute acid. Dose $\text{m}_{\text{ijj}}\text{--xv}$, well diluted. **A.**, **Nitro-hydrochloric**, *Aqua Regia*, a golden yellow, fuming mixture of 4 parts nitric and 15 of hydrochloric acid. A ready solvent of gold. Valuable in affections of the liver. Dose $\text{m}_{\text{v}}\text{--xx}$, very dilute. **A.**, **Oleic**, $\text{HC}_{18}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_2$, a constituent acid present in many fats and oils. Obtained in the manufacture of stearine candles. Soluble in alcohol, benzol and the essential oils; insoluble in water. Saponifies when heated with alkaline bases. **A.**, **Osmic**, the oxide of *osmium*, one of the rarer elements. Has been recommended for hypodermatic use in sciatica, strumous glands, and cancer. **A.**, **Oxalic**, a colorless crystalline solid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_4$, obtained by treating sawdust with caustic soda and potash. In $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. doses a depressant to respiratory centers. In large doses a violent poison. Unof. **A.**, **Phosphoric**, *Orthophosphoric Acid*, H_3PO_4 , contains 50 per cent. aa acid and water. Of value in strumous affections, and thought to be serviceable in dissolving phosphatic deposits. Has none of the effects derived from free phosphorus or the hypophosphites. **A.**, **Phosphor.**, **Dil.**, contains 10 per cent. of absolute acid. Dose $\text{m}_{\text{v}}\text{--xxx}$. See *Sodium*, *Potassium*, *Calcium*, etc. **A.**, **Picric**, *Carbazotic Acid*, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{NO}_2)_3\text{O}$, obtained by the action of nitric on carboic acid. A saturated solution is of some value as a wash in erysipelas. An excellent test for albumen and sugar in urine. Dose gr. v--xv. **A.**, **Pyrogallic**. See *A.*, *Gallic*. **A.**, **Sulphuric**, *Oil of Vitriol*, H_2SO_4 , a heavy, oily, corrosive acid, consisting of not less than 96 per cent. sulphuric anhydride and 10 per cent. of water. Of value in lead poisoning. Sometimes used as a caustic. **A.**, **Sulph.**, **Dilute**, contains 10 per cent. strong acid to 90 of water. Dose $\text{m}_{\text{x}}\text{--xv}$, well diluted. **A.**, **Sulph.**, **Aromatic**, con-

tains 20 per cent. acid, diluted with alcohol and flavored with cinnamon and ginger.

Dose $\mathfrak{M}\nu$ -xv. **A., Sulphurous**, H_2SO_3 , a colorless acid containing about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of sulphurous anhydride in $96\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of water. The gas (SO_2) is a very valuable disinfectant. The acid is used as a spray or lotion in diphtheria, stomatitis, and as a wash for indolent and syphilitic ulcers. The various hyposulphites are mainly valuable in that they decompose and give off sulphur dioxide. Dose $\mathfrak{M}\nu$ - $\mathfrak{z}$ j. See, also, *Sodium*, *Potassium*, and *Magnesium*. **A., Tannic**, *Tannin*, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_8$, an astringent acid obtained from nutgalls, occurring in yellowish, scaly crystals. Soluble in water and alcohol. Internally it is an antidote in poisoning by alkaloids and tartar emetic, and in hemorrhoids and catarrh of mucous membrane. Useful mainly as an astringent lotion in many skin diseases. Dose gr. j-xx. **A., Tan., Unguent**, a 10 per cent. ointment of the acid incorporated with benzoated lard. **A., Tan., Troches**, each contain 1 gr. of tannic acid. **A., Tan., Suppositories**, 1 part of tannin to 20 of butter of cacao. **A., Tan., Glycerite**, 1 part tannin in 4 of glycerine. **A., Tartaric**, $\text{H}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$, the acid principle of the grape and many other fruits. Obtained in colorless, transparent crystals; chiefly employed in refrigerant drinks and in baking powders; 20 grains neutralize 27 of potassium dicarbonate, 22 of sodium dicarbonate and $15\frac{1}{2}$ of ammonium carbonate. Dose gr. x-xxx.

Acid-Al'bumin. A derived albumin. A proteid, having been acted upon or dissolved in the stronger acids, and yielding an acid reaction.

Acidim'etry (*acidus*, acid, $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\omega\nu$, a measure). Determination of the free acid in a solution, by an acidimeter, or by chemical reactions.

Acid Phenyl Sulphate. A solution of 3 grammes of phenol in 20 c.c. of strong sulphuric acid. Used for the detection of nitrates in water.

Ac'idum. See *Acid*.

Acine'sia (*a*, without, $\kappa\iota\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, motion). A name used to denote loss of motion in any or all parts of the body. Also, the interval between consecutive throbs of the heart. See also *Diastole*.

Acin'iform (*acinus*, a grape). Grape-like. **Ac'inus** (*pl. acini*). The smallest lobules of conglomerate glands; the sacculs of compound racemose glands; the lobules of the liver, etc.

Acleitocard'ia ($\alpha\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota\tau\omicron\varsigma$, unclosed, $\kappa\alpha\rho\delta\iota\alpha$, the heart). A term applied to the imperfect closure of the foramen ovale, a fatal opening between the auricles of the heart, which prevents perfect aeration of the blood. It is thought to be connected with the disease variously known as cyanopathy, "Blue Disease," "Blue Jaundice," etc.

Ac'me ($\alpha\kappa\mu\eta$, a point). The critical stage of a disease; the crisis. The highest point or degree of anything.

Ac'ne. Varus. A general term used to designate lesions arising from pustular inflammation about the sebaceous glands and hair follicles. The forms commonly distinguished are *A. Rosacea*, *A. Varioliformis*, and *A. Vulgaris*. **A. Adenoid**, a disseminated form of *A. Vulgaris*, *q. v.* **A. Adolescentum**. See *Acne Vulgaris*. **A. Albida**. See *Milium*. **A. Atrophica**. See *Acne Varioliformis*. **A. Disseminata**. See *Acne Vulgaris*. **A. Erythematosa**. See *Acne Rosacea*. **A. Frontalis**. See *Acne Varioliformis*. **A. Hypertrophica**, *Whiskey Nose*, an extreme development of *A. Rosacea*, *q. v.* **A. Keloid**. See *Dermatitis Papillaris Capillitii*. **A. Keratosa**, a form of *A. Vulgaris*, distinguished by a horny plug in the hair follicle. **A. Rhinophyma**, an extreme development of *Acne Rosacea*, *q. v.* **A. Rosacea**, a chronic congestion of the skin and subcutaneous tissue of the face, attended with seborrhoea, and resulting in permanent vascular dilatation. May hypertrophy the tip and sides of the nose (*A. hypertrophica*, "whiskey nose"), or expand it into a pendulous tumor (*A. rhinophyma*). **A. Sebacea**. See *Seborrhoea*. **A. Varioliforme**. See *Molluscum Contagiosum*. **A. Varioliformis** (not to be confused with *A. Varioliforme*). A pustular eruption confined mainly to the face and scalp, which leaves pitted scars. The papules and pustules are indurated and grouped. **A. Vulgaris**, stone pock; an inflammation of the sebaceous glands, arising from obstructed or retained secretion. Occurs mainly in children or youth. May be indurated, punctate or pustular in form.

Acc'e'lius (*a* priv., $\kappa\omicron\iota\lambda\iota\alpha$, the belly). Without a belly; applied to those extremely emaciated.

Acol'ogy ($\alpha\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, remedy, $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, a discourse). The science of remedies.

Aco'mia (*ακμος*, bald). Baldness. A general term applied to the deficiency of hair, arising from any cause.

Ac'onite, or **A'conite**.

Acon'itum. The root of *Aconitum napellus*. Possesses a bitter, pungent taste. Produces numbness and persistent tingling in the tongue and lips. Violently poisonous. Exerts great depression of the heart, respiration, circulation and nerves. The active principle is *Aconitine*. Highly beneficial in fevers, acute throat affections and inflammation of the respiratory organs. Dose gr. ss-ij. **A. Abstractum**, has double the strength of the powdered drug or its fluid ext. Dose gr. 4-j. **A. Extractum**. Dose gr. 16-13. **A. Ext. Fluid.** has a strength of one drop to the grain of powdered drug. Dose m 12-ij.

A. Tinct., contains, aconite 40, tartaric acid 0.4, alcohol 100 parts. Dose m 12-ij. The following are unofficial: **Aconitia** (aconitine), an amorphous solid. Dose gr. 200-50. *Aconitine*, *Oleatum*, a 2 per cent. solution of aconitine in oleic acid. *Napellina*. Dose gr. 1-3. St. Jacob's Oil, a weak aconite liniment.

Acor'mus (*α, κορμος*, the trunk). A monster without a trunk or body.

Ac'orus. See *Calamus*.

Acou'meter, or **Acouom'eter** (*ακουω*, to hear, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for measuring the acuteness of hearing.

Acous'tic. Relating to the ear or sense of hearing. **A. Tetanus**, the rapidity of the induction shocks in a frog's nerve-muscle preparation, as measured by the pitch of a vibrating rod. **A. Nerve**, *portio mollis* of the seventh pair. See *Nerves*.

Acous'tics. The science of sound.

Acquired Movements. Those brought under the influence of the will only after conscious and attentive effort and practice, in distinction from reacquired movements, those reinstated in their former proficiency after injury to the motor regions of the brain.

Acra'nia (*α priv.*, *κρανιον*, the skull). The condition of a monster with partial or complete absence of the cranium.

Acra'ture'sis (*ακρατια*, without strength, *ουρητις*, micturition). Inability to micturate from atony of the bladder.

Acrodyn'ia (*ακρος*, an extremity, *οδηγ*, pain). A disease closely allied to pellagra and ergotism; attended with acute hyperaesthesia of the palms and soles, troubles of motility, disordered nutrition of the skin and mucous membranes, followed by an

erythematous eruption, with excess of dark brown pigmentation. Thought to be caused by diseased grain.

Acro'leïne (*ακρ*, sharp, *ολεum*, oil). Acrylic Aldehyde. A highly volatile liquid having the composition C_3H_4O ; derived from the decomposition or the destructive distillation of glycerine.

Acromega'lia (*ακρος*, *μεγας*, large). Abnormal development of the extremities.

Acro'mion (*ακρον*, a summit, *ωμος*, the shoulder). The triangular-shaped process at the summit of the scapula, which forms the attachment of the deltoid muscle.

Acrompha'lus (*ακρον*, *ομφαλος*, the navel). The center of the umbilicus, to which the cord is attached.

Acro'nyx (*ακρον*, *ονυξ*, a nail). The ingrowing of the nail.

Ac'rotism (*α*, without, *κροτος*, striking). A term used to designate any defective beating of the pulse.

Actin'ic (*ακτις*, a ray). Referring to those wave-lengths of the spectrum corresponding to the violet and ultra-violet parts of the same which produce chemical changes in the haloid salts of silver, and are therefore valuable in photography.

Actinom'yces (*ακτις*, *μυκος*, mucous). Vegetable parasites, the origin of the disease *actinomycosis*. Called also the *Ray Fungus*.

Actinomyco'sis (*ακτις*, *μυκης*, a fungus). A parasitical, infectious, inoculable disease first observed in cattle, also in man, due to the presence, in abscesses and sinuses, of the *leptothrix-streptothrix*. The most frequent, and most curable, form is when the abscesses form about the jaws and teeth. The treatment is prophylactic, guarding, by the choice of meat and by its proper cooking, against the transference of the parasite; and curative, the evacuation and antiseptic treatment of abscesses, sinuses, carious teeth, etc. When the parasite has found a nidus in the lungs or digestive tract, all treatment is so far useless.

Actinospo'ra Charta'rum. A parasitic fungus developing on paper and books.

Actinozo'a (*ακτις*, *ζωον*, an animal). One of the two divisions of the ctenenterata, including the sea anemones, stone corals, etc.; called also *anthozoa*.

Ac'tion (*αγο*, to do or perform). In physiology, a term used to denote the function of an organ. **A., Reflex**, a movement of an organ or part of the body resulting from an impression carried by a

sensory or afferent nerve to a subordinate center, and then sent back by an efferent nerve to some point at or near the source of irritation.

Act'ive. In medicine, a term applied to treatment the reverse of passive, that is, where the pathological conditions are acted upon directly rather than partly controlled.

Active Insufficiency of Muscles. See *Insufficiency*.

Act'ual Caut'ery. See *Cautery*.

Acu'ity (*acuo*, to sharpen). Acuteness or clearness of visual power in the perception of small or distant objects.

Acupres'sure (*acus*, sharp, *premo*, to press). An operation to stop hemorrhage or aneurysm by the compression of a needle inserted into the tissues upon either side, either above or below the vessel.

Acupunct'ure (*acus*, *pungo*, to prick). Puncture of the skin or tissue by one or more needles for the relief of pain, the exit of fluid, the coagulation of blood in an aneurysm, etc.

Acute' (*acus*). Used of disease, and signifying rapid and severe onset, progress and termination. When applied to pain, sound, vision, etc., means sharp, keen.

Acutenac'ulum. A needle-holder.

Acute'ness. Pertaining to the acute stage of a disease. Referring to vision, used as a synonym for keenness or acuity.

Acyanops'ia. See *Blindness*.

Acye'sis (*a*, without, *κνισης*, pregnancy). Sterility of the female.

Ad (*ad*, to). A Latin prefix of words and terms, signifying *to*, *toward*, *at*, etc. *Ad deliquium*, to fainting. *Ad libitum*, at pleasure, or, according to discretion.

Ad, or **Add.** A contraction of *Addo*, or *Additur*, meaning, *add*, or *let there be added*; used in prescription-writing.

Adact'yloous (*a*, without, *δακτυλος*, a finger). Without fingers. In biology, certain crustaceans the arms of which are without claws.

Ad'am's Apple. See *Pomum Adami*.

Addepha'gia. See *Bulimia*.

Ad'dison's Disease'. Melasma supra-renale, Dermato-melasma-supra-renale, or cutis aerea ("bronzed skin"), a disease of the supra-renal capsules, first described by Dr. Addison, and characterized by tubercular infiltration of the capsules, discoloration of the skin, progressive anemia and asthenia, ending in death from exhaustion.

Adduc'tion (*adduco*, to bring toward). Movements whereby a part is brought toward another or toward the median line of the body.

Adduct'or. Applied to muscles effecting adduction.

Adelomorph'ous. See *Delomorphous*.

Ademo'nia (*a*, *δημονια*, trouble, distress). Mental distress.

A'den (*αδην*, an acorn, a gland). A gland, a bubo.

Adenal'gia (*αδην*, *αλγος*, pain). Glandular pain.

Adenecto'pia (*αδην*, *εκτοπος*, away from a place). A condition in which the gland does not occupy its proper position.

Adenemphrax'is (*αδην* and *εμφραξις*, to obstruct). Glandular obstruction.

Ade'nia. See *Lymphadenoma*.

Aden'iform (*αδην*, *forma*, resemblance). Of the shape of a gland; glandlike.

Ad'enine (*αδην*, a gland,—first discovered in pancreatic glands). A leucomaine, discovered in 1885 by Kossel; the simplest member of the uric acid group of leucomaines. A relation exists between hydrocyanic acid and all the members of this group, and the base Adenine seems to be formed by polymerization of hydrocyanic acid. It occurs, with other bases, as a decomposition product of nuclein, and may be obtained from all animal and vegetable tissues rich in nucleated cells. It exists largely in the liver and urine of leucocythæmic patients, as a result of the breaking up of the nucleated white blood corpuscles. It appears to be necessary to the formation and building up of organic matter, playing an important part, together with guanine, in the physiological function of the cell nucleus. Non-nucleated cells, though capable of living, are incapable of reproduction; the nucleus appears to be the seat of the functional activity of the cell, indeed, of the entire organism. Nuclein, the parent of adenine and guanine, has been credited with a direct relation to the reproductive powers of the cell. Adenine is not poisonous. Its physiological action is not definitely known.

Adeni'tis (*αδην* and *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of a gland. See *Bubo*.

Ade'no-. A Greek prefix to denote relation to *glands*.

Aden'ocele. See *Adenoma*.

Adenodyn'ia. See *Ad-nalgia*.

Adenog'raphy (*αδην*, *γραφω*, to write). A treatise on the glandular system.

Ad'enoid (ἀδην, εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling a gland. **A. Body**, the prostate gland. **A. Tissue**. See *Animal Tissue*.

Adenol'ogy (ἀδην and λογος, a discourse). The science of the glandular system.

Adeno'ma (ἀδην, ομα, tumor). A tumor that has sprung from a gland, or constructed after the type of a secreting gland.

Adenomoxo'ma (ἀδην, μυξα, mucous). A composite growth having the characters of adenoma and myxoma.

Adenop'athy (ἀδην, παθος, disease). Disease of glands.

Adenophleg'mon (ἀδην, φλεγμονη). Suppurative inflammation of a lymphatic gland complicating a wound.

Adenosarco'ma (ἀδην, sarcoma). A tumor with the characters of adenoma and sarcoma.

Adenosclero'sis (ἀδην, sclerosis). A hardening of a gland, with or without swelling.

Adeno'ses (ἀδην). Chronic abnormalities of the glands.

A'deps. Lard. The fat obtained from the abdomen of the pig. Composed of 38 per cent. stearin and margarin, and 62 per cent. olein. Forms 70 per cent. of ceratum, and 80 of unguentum, *q. v.* **A.**

Anserinus, goose grease. **A. Benzoatus** contains 2 per cent. of benzoin. **A. Ovillus**, mutton suet. **Adipis Oleum**, a fixed oil expressed from lard.

Ader'mia (a priv., δερμα, skin). Absence or defect of the skin.

Adhe'sion (adhero, to stick to). Abnormal union of two surfaces as a result of abrasion, inflammation, etc. **A.**, **Primary**, called also *Healing by First Intention*, and by *Immediate Union*, a method of healing of wounds by the production of lymph, followed by the vascularization and cicatrization of the exudate. **A.**, **Secondary**, or *Healing by Second Intention*, or by *Granulation*, is that mode of healing attended by the production of pus and the formation of granulations. **A. Plaster**. See *Emplastrum*.

Adhe'sive Plaster. See *Resin and Emplastrum*.

Adiaphore'sis (a priv., διαφωρεω, to perspire). Deficient sweat.

Adiapneus'tia (a, διαπνεω, to perspire). A word used to denote stoppage of perspiration.

Adiathe'sia (a, διαθεσις, condition). A term used to denote a condition or particular disease which is not congenital.

Ad'inine. See *Adenine*.

Ad'ipic Acid. An oxidation product of the fatty acids, having the composition $C_{11}H_{16}O_2$. It is dibasic and diatomic.

Ad'ipocere (adeips, fat, cera, wax). A wax-like substance formed by the exposure of fleshy tissue to moisture, with the exclusion of air, *i. e.*, in the earth or under water. It consists of the fatty acids in combination with the alkaline earths and ammonium. Human bodies in moist burial places often undergo this change.

Adipog'enous (adeips, fat, genero, to produce). That which produces fat and adipose tissue.

Ad'ipose. Fatty. **A. Tissue**, fat cells, united by connective tissue; distributed extensively through the body. It is composed of triolein, tripalmitine and tristearine, and is liquid during life or at the temperature of the living body.

Ad'juvant (adjuvo, to assist). A medicine that assists the action of another to which it is added.

Adoles'cence (adolesco, to grow). Youth, or the period between puberty and maturity, usually reckoned as extending in males from about 14 to 25 years, and in females from 12 to 21.

Ado'nis Estiva'lis. A plant much used in Italy as a cardiac tonic. Similar properties possessed by *A. vernalis*. Dose table-spoonful of $\mathfrak{z}$ j to $\mathfrak{z}$ xl. Unofficial.

Adoscula'tion (ad, to, osculo, to kiss). Impregnation by external contact without intromission.

Adre'nals (ad, per, the kidney). The supra-renal capsules.

Adru'e. Anti-emetic root. The root of *Cyperus articulatus*. Strongly recommended to check black vomit of yellow fever. Dose of the fld. ext. gr. xx-xxx. Unof.

Adult' (adolesco, to grow). Mature.

Adultera'tion (adultero, to counterfeit). The admixture of inferior, impure, inert, or less valuable ingredients to an article for gain, deception or concealment. Medicines, wines, foods, etc., are largely adulterated, the latter to a shameless extent.

Advance'ment. An operation to remedy strabismus, generally in conjunction with tenotomy, whereby the opposite tendon from the over-acting one is also cut and brought forward, so that, growing fast in a more advanced position, it shall have more power to act upon the globe of the eye.

Adventi'tia (adventitus, foreign). The external covering or coat of the blood vessels.

Adventi'tious. Accidental, foreign, acquired, as opposed to natural or hereditary.

Adyna'mia (*a* priv., *δυναμις*, power). Deficiency or loss of vital or muscular power.

Ædæg'raphy (*αἰδωια*, the generative organs, *γραφω*, to write). A description of the generative organs.

Ædœol'ogy (*αἰδωια*, *λογος*, a discourse). A treatise or monograph on the organs of generation.

Ægagro'pili (*αιξ* [gen. *αγιος*], *αγριος*, a wild goat, *πιλος*, hair). Intestinal concretion formed of hair, found in animals and occasionally in man. A bezoar.

Ægilops (*αιξ*, *ωψ*, eye). Abscess with perforation at the inner canthus of the eye, supposed to be a result of lachrymal fistula. See *Anchylops*.

Ægoph'ony (*αιξ*, *φωνη*, the voice). In auscultation, a term meaning a modification of bronchophony in which the voice sounds sharp and tremulous, like that of a kid.

Æquabil'iter just'o ma'jor, or mi'nor Pel'vis. See *Pelvis*.

A'ërated (*αιρ*, the atmosphere). Impregnated or charged with carbon dioxide.

Aërhmœcto'nia (*αιρ*, air, *αιμα*, blood, *κτονος*, killing). Death by the entrance of air into the veins.

Æro'bia (*αιρ*, air, *βιος*, life). The quality of living in the presence of oxygen. **A.**, Facultative, normally or usually anaerobic, but under certain circumstances acquiring aerobic power.

Æro'bic. Pertaining to microbes requiring oxygen (air) in order to live.

Æroco'mia Sclerocarpa. A South American plant, very popular as a remedy in leucorrhœa, diarrhœa and albuminuria. It is astringent. Unof.

Ærom'eter (*αιρ*, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the density of gases.

Æropho'bia (*αιρ*, *φοβος*, fear). Dread of a current of air. A symptom of hydrophobia and hysteria.

A'ëroscope (*αιρ*, *σκοπεω*, to observe). An instrument for the examination of air dust. Also, an instrument for estimating the purity of the air.

Ærotherapeu'tics. A mode of treating disease by varying the pressure or the composition of the air breathed.

Ærteriver'sion (*αιρ*, *τηρω*, to hold, *verto*, to turn). A method of arresting hæmorrhage by everting the cut end of an artery, invaginating the vessel in itself and fixing the parts by a needle.

Æs'culin. A glucoside in the bark of the horse chestnut having the composition $C_{21}H_{24}O_{13}$.

Æs'thesin (*αισθησις*, sensibility). A name given by Thudichum to an anhydrous compound of sphingosin and neurostearic ether occurring in brain-tissue.

Æsthesiom'eter. An instrument for measuring tactile sensibility.

Æsthesod'ic (*αισθησις*, *οδος*, path). Relating to the gray substance of the cord that conducts sensory impressions to the brain. Kinesodic parts conduct the motor impulses from the centers to the muscles.

Æstua'rium (*æstus*, heat). A vapor-bath. Also a stove designed to apply warm, dry air to all parts of the body at the same time.

Æ'ther. See *Ether*.

Ætiol'ogy. See *Etiology*.

Affec'tion (*afficio*, to affect). A synonym of disease.

Af'ferent (*ad*, to, *fero*, to carry to). A term applied to vessels, nerves, *etc.*, that convey their contents or impulses from the periphery to the center. An efferent nerve, impulse or current is in the reverse direction.

Affin'ity (*affinis*, akin to). Relationship; a synonym of attraction. **A.**, Chemical, the force exerted at inappreciable distances, and between definite and invariable weights of two or more combining substances, whereby bodies of dissimilar nature unite to form new compounds. Contradistinguished from *cohesion*, which is an attraction between molecules. **A.**, Elective, the preference of one substance for another rather than for a third or fourth.

Af'flux (*affluo*, to flow toward). The flow of the blood or other liquid to a particular part.

Affu'sion (*affundo*, to pour upon). Pouring water upon a substance to cleanse it, or upon the body in fevers to reduce temperature and calm nervous symptoms.

African Lethargy. A "sleeping sickness" affecting negroes of the West African coast. Increasing somnolence is the characteristic symptom. Very fatal. Death after emaciation follows in from three to six months. The cause is unknown, and post-mortem examination has revealed only hyperæmia of the arachnoid. No treatment avails.

Af'ter-birth. The popular designation of the placenta, cord and membranes, sometimes called the *secundines*.

After-images. Continued retinal impressions after the stimulus of the light or image has ceased to act. A *positive after-image* is a simple prolongation of the sensation; a *negative after-image* is the appearance of the image in complementary colors. After-sensations may be also experienced with other senses.

After-pains. See *Pains*.

After-sensation. A sensation lasting longer than the stimulus producing it.

Agalac'tia (*a*, γάλα, milk). Failure or insufficiency of the mother's milk after childbirth.

Agamogen'esis (αγαμος, without marriage, γενεσις, generation). Reproduction without fecundation, as, *e.g.*, by gemmation. See *Parthenogenesis*.

A'gar-a'gar. A Ceylon moss. A kind of glue made from certain mosses, used in medicine to make suppositories, and in bacteriological studies to make a solution in which micro-organisms are bred or kept. See *Gelose*.

Agar'icine. The active principle of *Agaricus albus*. It has proved useful in the night sweats of phthisis, where atropia has failed. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{5}$. Unof.

Agar'icus. A genus of the family of Agaricini or mushroom. The edible variety, **A. Campestris**, is characterized by a brownish color, which does not change when cut, and an agreeable taste.

A. Albus, Purgine Agaric, unof., a fungus parasitic upon the European larch; contains an alkaloid *agaricin* and *agaric acid*. Used as a drastic purgative, valuable in night sweats. Dose gr. xxx– $\frac{5}{2}$.

A. Cheirurorum, a parasitic fungus formerly used for moxa, *q. v.* Soaked in solution of potassium nitrate it forms *spunk*.

A. Muscarius, a poisonous mushroom, containing an alkaloid *muscarine*, *q. v.*, a powerful cardiac depressant. Dose of the alkaloid gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$. *Muscarine nitrate*, used hypodermically. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$.

Age. A period of life. The age of infancy, up to the third year; of childhood, from 3 to 12; of adolescence, from about 12 to 25; of maturity, from 25 to 50; of decline or senility, from 50 to death. The word is sometimes used to denote the last period alone. Other divisions may be male, as, *e.g.*, those of embryonic life, of immaturity, of maturity, of sterility, *etc.*

Agene'sia (*a*, γενεα, generation). A term somewhat loosely used to designate abnormal or imperfect development. Also

impotence and sterility. In Lotany, the asexual development of the flower.

Agens Morbi. See *Morbi*.

A'gent (*ago*, to act, to do). A substance or force that by its action effects changes in the human body.

Ageu'sia (*a*, γευσσις, taste). Abolition of the sense of taste.

Agglutina'tion (*agglutino*, to glue upon or to). A joining together; applied to the healing of wounds; it is called *immediate*, if by the first intention; *mediate*, if through the interposition of some substance in the lips of the wound.

Agglu'tinatives. Substances with adhesive properties, fitted to retain the edges of wounds in apposition. Such are caoutchouc, collodion, *etc.*

Aglobu'lia (*a* negative, and *globulus*, a globule). A decrease in the quantity of red blood corpuscles, with corresponding increase of serum.

Aglos'sia (*a* priv., γλωσσαι, the tongue). Congenital absence of tongue.

Ag'minate Glands. See *Glands*, *Peyer's*.

Ag'nail. Hangnail.

Agna'thia (*a* priv., γναθος, a jaw). Absence or defective development of the jaws.

-ago'ga, -agogues (αγωγος, one who leads). A suffix, denoting agents that drive out other substances, as emmenagogues, lithagogues, *etc.*

Agorapho'bia (αγορα, a market-place, φόβος, fear). A symptom of mental disease characterized by a morbid fear of open places or spaces.

-agra (αγρα, a seizure). A Greek word added as a suffix to various roots to denote *seizure, severe pain*; as podagra, *etc.*

Agram'matism (*a*, γραμμα, a word). A phenomenon of aphasia consisting in the inability to form words grammatically, or the suppression of certain words of a phrase.

Agraph'ia (*a* neg., γραβω, to write). Inability to express ideas by writing. In some cases not a single letter can be formed; in others, words, and a number of words, without meaning, can be written. See *Aphasia*.

A'gria (αγριος, wild). A certain pustular eruption.

Ag'rimony. The root of *Agrimonia eupatoria*. A mild astringent. Dose of fld. ext. $\frac{5}{8}$ ss–ij. Unof.

Agryp'nia (αγρυα, restless, νυκτα, sleep). Loss of sleep, sleeplessness, insomnia, *q. v.*

A'gue (*acutus*, sharp, acute, Fr. *aigu*). Malarial or intermittent fever, characterized by paroxysms or stages of chill, fever, and sweating at regularly recurring times, and followed by an interval or intermission whose length determines the epithet, quotidian, tertian, *etc.* In some cases there is a double paroxysm, and hence called, double quotidian, double tertian, *etc.* In **dumb ague** the paroxysms are masked. Splenic enlargement follows ague, and is called **A.-cake**. **A.-drop**, a solution of the arseniate of potash, and for which Fowler's solution is substituted.

Ailanthus. The bark of *A. glandulosa*, commonly known as Tree of Heaven. Properties due to an oleoresin and a volatile oil. A nauseant and drastic purgative, constituting an excellent anthelmintic against tape-worm. **A.**, **Ext. fld.**, dose ℥x-5j. **A.**, **Tinct.**, dose ℥x-5ij.

Ain'hum (negro word, meaning *to saw*). A disease in Guinea and Hindostan, peculiar to negroes, in which the little toes are slowly and spontaneously amputated at about the digito-plantar fold. The process is very slow, does not affect other toes or parts, is unaccompanied by any constitutional symptoms, and its cause is unknown. Sometimes attacks the great toe.

Air (*aer*, from *ao* to blow or breathe). The chief part of the atmosphere. *Atmospheric air* consists of a mixture of 77 parts by weight, or 79.19 by volume, of nitrogen, and 23 parts by weight or 20.81 by volume of oxygen, with 3.7 to 6.2 parts by volume of CO₂ in 10,000 parts. 100 cubic inches weigh 30,935 grains. The pressure of the air at sea-level is about 14¾ lbs. upon the sq. in. **A.**, **Complemental**, is that that can still be inhaled after an ordinary inspiration. **A.**, **Reserve** or **Supplemental**, that that can still be exhaled after an ordinary expiration. **A.**, **Residual**, that which remains in the lungs after the most complete expiration possible. **A.**, **Tidal**, that taken in and given out at each respiration. **A.** **Vesicles**, the rounded terminations of the bronchial tubes, the alveoli. See *Atmosphere*.

Air-space. A space in tissue filled with air or other gases arising from the separation, rupture, or absorption of cells.

Ajo'wan. Bishop's Weed. The fruit of *A. Carum*. Carminative and antiseptic. It has been recommended in colic, diarrhoea, *etc.* Dose of the fld. ext. ℥x-xxx.

Akanthæsthesia (*akanthā*, a thorn, *αἰσθησις*, sensation). A form of paræsthesia or

perverted sensation in which there is a feeling as of a sharp point.

Akataphasia (*a*, without, *καταφαίνω*, to declare). Inability to utter or to form a complete sentence, arising from a syntactic disturbance of speech.

Akin'esis (*a neg*, *κινεω*, to set in motion). Absence or imperfection of movement. Applied to the heart's diastole.

Akroposthi'tis (*akpos*, point, *ποσθία*, foreskin). Inflammation of the foreskin. See *Balanitis*.

Akyanops'ia. See *Blindness*.

Al. The Arabic definite article, *the*. Pre-fixed to many words to designate preëminence, *etc.*, as alkali, alcohol. In chemical nomenclature it is used as a suffix to denote similarity to or derivation from an aldehyd, as chloral, butyral, *etc.*

Al'læ (pl. of *ala*, a wing). Applied to various wing-shaped parts or appendages.

A. Auris, the pinna of the ear. **A. Nasi**, the lateral cartilages of the nose. **A. Vespertilionis**, the broad ligaments of the uterus. **A. Vulvæ**, the labia of the pudendum. Applied also to the armpits, parts of the sphenoid, vomer, *etc.*

Ala'lia (*a neg*, *λάλω*, to talk). Impaired or lost articulation from paralysis of the muscles of speech.

Al'lar (*ala*, wing). Winglike. **A. Ligaments**, lateral synovial folds of the ligament of the knee-joint. **A. Odontoid Ligaments**, lateral ligaments of the odontoid process. **Alaria ossa**, lateral processes of the sphenoid bone. **Alares musculi**, the pterygoid muscles.

Al'bicans (*albico*, to grow white), white. Applied to the *corpora albicantia* at the base of the brain.

Al'binism (*albus*, white). Congenital leucoderma, congenital leucopathia, congenital achroma. The congenital absence or abnormal deficiency of pigment in the skin and other tissues. May be complete or partial.

Albugin'ea (*albus*). White, or whitish. **A. Oculi**, the sclerotic coat of the eye. **A. Ovarii**, and **testis**, the tunica albuginea of the ovary and testicle.

Al'bumen (*albus*). The white of egg. See *Albumin*.

Albumin'eter (*albumin*, *μετρον*, measure). An instrument for determining the quantitative estimation of albumin in urine.

Al'bumin (*albus*, white). A proteid substance, the chief constituent of the body. Its molecule is highly complex and varies widely within certain limits in different

organs and conditions. It contains the following percentages: Carbon 51.5 to 54.5; hydrogen 6.9 to 7.3; nitrogen 15.2 to 17.0; oxygen 20.9 to 23.5; sulphur 0.3 to 2.0. Its approximate formula is $C_{77}H_{112}N_{16}O_{23}S$. Albumen, white of egg, often called albumin, is largely composed of it. Other varieties are called after their sources or characteristic reactions, as acid-albumin, alkali-albumin, muscle-, serum-, ovum-, vegetable-albumin, etc. **A., Circulating**, that found in the fluids of the body. **A., Organic**, that forming an integral part of the tissue. See, also, *Proteids* and *Native Albumins*.

Albu'minate. The compound of albumin and certain bases, as albuminate of iron, or of iron and potassium, etc.

Albu'minoid (*albumin*, *evoc*, form). Resembling albumin. Applied to certain compounds having many of the characteristics of albumin.

Albu'minoids. Substances resembling true proteids in their origin and composition. They are amorphous non-crystalline colloids, occurring as organized constituents of the tissues, and also in fluid form. Mucin, Nuclein, Keratin, Fibroin, Spongin, Elastin, Gelatin, Chondrin, etc., are the principal members of the group.

Albuminu'ria (*albumin* and *ovov*, urine). The presence of albumin in the urine. The term is not now used, as it formerly was, as synonymous with Bright's disease. Albumin in the urine may result from a number of causes, *e. g.*, mechanical interference with renal circulation; from toxic substances in the blood; from changes in the blood due to various diseases; from lesions and diseases of the kidneys themselves, etc. **A., Tests of**. See *Albumimeter*, *Acetic Acid* and *Ferrocyanide*, *Boiling*, *Fehling's Method*, *Heller*, *Picric Acid*, *Roberts' Reagent*, *Tincture*.

Al'bumoses. The first products of the splitting up of proteids by enzymes, intermediate between the food-albumins and the typical peptones. After the precipitation and filtering off of the para-peptones, *e. g.*, in the peptic digestion of fibrin, the clear solution of albumoses thus obtained, treated with sodium chloride, yields in precipitate form, *Proto-albumose*, *Dys-albumose* and *Hetero-albumose*; a fourth, *Deutero-albumose*, remains in solution. The Deutero-albumose is the nearest to peptones. **A., Vegetable**. See *Phytalbumins*.

Al'chemy (Arabic, of doubtful derivation). The supposed art of the transmutation of

metals (into gold) and of finding a remedy for all diseases. Modern chemistry is the development of this chimerical mediæval dream.

Al'cohol (Arab. *al*, the, *kohol*, finely powdered antimony). Ethyl alcohol, C_2H_6O . A liquid obtained by the distillation of fermented grain or starchy substance. Used in pharmacy as a solvent for resins, and as a base for all tinctures. Commercial alcohol contains 91 per cent. of absolute alcohol, with 9 per cent. of water. Is inflammable, colorless, and possesses a pungent odor and burning taste. Sometimes used externally as a stimulant lotion. Internally, it is a powerful cerebral excitant; in large doses a depressant, narcotic poison, producing muscular incoördination, delirium and coma. A food within the limits of 5j-5j per day; continued use is apt to result in epilepsy, amblyopia and insanity. In form of wine, whisky or brandy, it is invaluable in diphtheria, adynamic fevers, and poisoning by cardiac depressants. **A., Absolute**, spirit containing no water. **A., Ethyl**. See *Alcohol*. **A., Methyl**, CH_4O , commonly known as "Wood Spirit." **A., Amyl**, $C_5H_{12}O$, commonly known as "Potato Spirit" and "Fusel Oil." **A., Phenic**. See *Acid Carbollic*. **A., Dilute**, composed of equal parts each of alcohol and water.

Al'coholism. The morbid results of excessive or prolonged use of alcoholic liquors. The term *acute A.* has been used as a synonym for inebriety. The *chronic* form is associated with severe lesions or disturbances of the digestive, respiratory and nervous systems. Delirium tremens is a common result of alcoholism.

Al'dehyde (*al*, the first syllable of alcohol, *dehyd*, from *dehydratus*). Alcohol deprived of two atoms of hydrogen, or *acetic aldehyde*. It is a colorless, limpid liquid, with a characteristic odor, having the composition C_2H_4O . Internally it produces intoxication, anesthesia and asphyxia. **A., Benzoic**, the oil of bitter almonds, C_9H_8O . Chemically, the aldehydes are bodies containing the group CO , associated with a monatomic alcohol radical, and with hydrogen. They are easily converted into the corresponding acid by oxidation, or into the corresponding alcohols by nascent hydrogen. They are powerful reducers.

Ale. An alcoholic beverage brewed from malt and hops. It contains from 3 to 7 per cent. of alcohol. See *Malt Liquors*.

Alem'bic (Arab. *al, auβiž*, a cup). A vessel used for distillation.

Alep'po Boil, or Evil. See *Furunculus Orientalis*.

Ale'tris. Star Grass, Unicorn Root, Starwort, Colic Root. The root of *A. farinosa*. Tonic, diuretic and anthelmintic. Formerly a popular domestic remedy in colic, dropsy and chronic rheumatism. Dose of fld. ext. $\frac{1}{4}$ x-xxx; of *aletrin*, the extractive, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -iv. Unof.

Alexan'der's Operation. An operation consisting in shortening the round ligament of the uterus in order to bring the uterus into its normal position.

Alex'ia (*a, λeξia*, word). Word-blindness. A form of aphasia and a special type of psychological blindness, in which the patient is unable to recognize ordinary written or printed characters.

Alexipharm'ic (*aleξω*, to repel, *φαρμακον*, a drug). A medicine neutralizing a poison.

Alexipyret'ic (*aleξω*, *πυρετος*, a fever). A febrifuge.

Aleze' (*aleξω*, to protect). A cloth to protect the bed from becoming soiled from excreta, etc.

Al'gæ (*al'gor*, coldness). A group of acotyledonous plants, of simple vegetable construction, living mostly in the water.

Al'garoth (It. *Algarotti*, the Veronese physician). A name formerly used to designate an oxychloride of antimony.

Alge'do (*al'γος*, pain). A name applied to severe pain in the generative and extending to the urinary organs, sometimes arising from a sudden stoppage of gonorrhœa.

-algia (*al'γος*). A suffix denoting pain, as odontalgia, neuralgia, etc.

Algid (*al'idus*, cold). Cold, chilly. **A. Fever**, a pernicious intermittent fever, with great coldness of the surface of the body. **A. Cholera**, Asiatic cholera.

Aliena'tion (*alieno*, to withdraw). Mental derangement, insanity.

A'lienist. One who treats mental diseases; a specialist in the treatment of insanity.

Al'iment (*alimentum*, from *alo*, to nourish). Nourishment, food. A substance that, acted upon by the digestive and assimilative organs, yields the sources and repairs the losses of heat, force or the tissues of the body.

Aliment'ary. Nourishing. **A. Bolus**, the food after mastication and just prior to swallowing. **A. Tube, System, or Canal**, the digestive tube from the lips to the anus, with its accessory glands.

Alimenta'tion. The process of the reception and conversion of food into material fit for nourishment.

Al'izarine. The red coloring principle occurring in the madder plant, *Rubia tinctorium*, and in anthracene, a coal-tar product. Its composition is $C_{14}H_8O_4$.

Al'kali (Arab. *al*, and *kali*, the plant from which soda was first obtained). The term includes the hydrated oxides of the alkali metals; these are electro-positive, are strong bases, uniting with acids to form salts, turn red litmus blue and saponify fats. **A., Caustic** (usually potash), when so concentrated as to possess caustic properties; potash and soda are called **fixed alkalies**, because permanently solid; soda is called a mineral, potash a vegetable, and ammonia a volatile alkali.

Al'kali-Albumin. A derived albumin; a proteid having been acted upon by dilute alkalies and yielding an alkaline reaction.

Alkalim'eter (*alkali*, and *μετρεω*, to measure). **Alkalimetry**, the measurement of the amount of an alkali in a substance.

Al'kaloid (*alkali* and *ειδος*, likeness). Resembling an alkali. The alkaloids are nitrogenous organic compounds, basic and alkaline in character, highly complex in chemical constitution and usually of vegetable origin. Most are solid and crystallizable; but nicotin and concein are liquid. Most are toxic. **A., Putrefactive.** See *Ptomaines*.

Al'kanet (Arab. *alkanah*, a reed). The root of *Anchusa tinctoria*, now used in medicine as a coloring material.

Allanti'asis (*αλλας*, a sausage). Sausage poisoning, due to putrefactive changes in imperfectly cured sausages, or in those made from bad materials.

Allant'o'in. $C_4H_6N_4O_8$. Occurs in traces in normal urine, and prepared from uric acid by oxidation processes.

Allant'o'is (*αλλας*, *ειδος*, like). One of the foetal appendages or membranes, derived from the mesoblastic and hypoblastic layers. Its function is to convey the blood-vessels to the chorion. The lower part finally becomes the bladder, the rest, the urachus.

Allant'o-tox'icon (*αλλας*, *τοξικον*, a poison). A name applied to a poisonous substance, probably a ptomaine, which develops during the putrefactive fermentation of sausage, especially that made of blood and liver.

Allen's Test for Zinc. A few drops of potassium ferrocyanide added to boiling

water slightly alkaline yields a white precipitate if zinc be present.

Allia'ceous (*allium*, garlic). Resembling garlic or pertaining to the same.

Al'ligator Pear. The seeds of *Persea gratissima*, or Avocado pear. A Mexican remedy for intercostal neuralgia, and, internally, an anthelmintic (?). Dose, internally, of the fld. ext. $\text{mxxx}-\text{vj}$.

Al'lium (*aleo*, to avoid). Garlic. The bulb of *A. sativum*. Contains a pungent volatile oil (allyl sulphide), which is found also in the leek and the onion. The tubers of each are used both as a food and as a condiment, and are stimulants to digestion.

A. Syr., contains, garlic 15, sugar 60, dil. acetic acid 40 parts. Dose $\text{vj}-\text{v}$ iv.

Allochi'ria (*allos*, other, *cheir*, hand). An infrequent tabetic symptom, in which, if one extremity be pricked, the patient locates the sensation in the corresponding member of the other side. The better name, *allæsthesia*, has been suggested.

Allopathy (*allos*, other, *pathos*, affection). According to Hahnemann, the inventor of the term, that method of the treatment of disease consisting in the use of medicines whose action upon the body in health produces morbid phenomena different from those of the disease treated. Opposed to homæopathy. It need hardly be said that modern scientific medicine is based upon no such theory, or definition, as that supplied by homæopathy. See *Regular*.

Allorhyth'mia (*allos*, *rhithmos*, rhythm). Variation in interval of the pulse. See *Pulse* and *Pulsus*.

Allotrioph'agy (*allos*, *tropos*, strange, *phago*, to eat). Depraved or unnatural appetite. The Italian epidemic disease called *pica*.

Allot'ropism (*allos*, *tropos*, method). The term expresses the fact of certain elements existing in two or more conditions with differences of physical properties. Thus carbon illustrates allotropism by existing in the forms of charcoal, plumbago, and the diamond. See *Isomeric*.

Allox'an. An oxidation product ($\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$) of uric acid. Passes into alloxanic acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_5$ by the action of alkalis. Occurs in the intestinal mucus in case of diarrhœa.

Al'ls'pice. See *Pimenta*.

Al'lyl. C_3H_5 . A non-saturated univalent alcohol-radical of the oils obtained from alliaceous plants. **A. Alcohol**, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{HO}$. **A. Aldehyde**, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{O}$, a synonym of *Acrolein*. **A. Sulphide**, $(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5)_2\text{S}$, the essential oil of garlic.

Al'men's Test. A test for hæmoglobin or blood in urine. Add to urine freshly prepared tincture of guaiacum and ozonized ether; a blue color indicates the presence of blood.

Al'mond. See *Amygdala*.

Al'nus. Alder Bark. The bark of the American Alder. **A. Serrulata**, contains tannic acid. Decoction of bark and leaves is astringent, and used as a gargle and as a lotion for wounds and ulcers. Dose of powdered bark gr. x.

Al'oe (*aloe*, gen. *aloe*). The inspissated juice of several species of aloe, of which the *A. Socotrina*, *A. Barbadosis*, and *A. Capensis* are most commonly used. Properties due to a glucoside, *aloin*. A tonic astringent, useful in amenorrhœa, chronic constipation, and atonic dyspepsia. Dose gr. j-v. **A. Purificata**, the common drug purified by solution in alcohol and evaporation. Dose gr. j-v. **A. Ext. Aquosum**, prepared by mixing 1 with 10 parts boiling water, straining and evaporating. Dose gr. ss-v. **A., Tinct.**, consists of aloes 10, glycyrrhiza 10, dil. alcohol 100 parts. Dose $\text{ss}-\text{vj}$. **A. et Myrrh, Tinct.**, aloes 10, myrrh 10, alcohol 100 parts. Dose $\text{ss}-\text{vj}$. **A., Vin.**, has aloes 6, cardamon 1, ginger 1, str. white wine 100 parts. Dose $\text{vj}-\text{v}$ iv. **A., Pil.**, aloes and soap aa gr. ij. **A. et Asafetida, Pil.**, aloes and asafetida aa gr. $\text{i} \frac{1}{2}$. **A. et Ferri, Pil.**, contains gr. j each of aloes and ferrous sulphate incorporated with confection of roses. **A. et Mastich**, "Lady Webster's" pill, contains each aloes gr. ij, mastich and red rose gr. ss. **A. et Myrrh, Pil.**, contains each aloes gr. ij, myrrh, gr. j, aromatic powder gr. ss, mixed with syrup. **A. et Canellæ, Pulv.**, contains powdered bark of Canella alba. Dose gr. v-xx.

Aloin. See *Aloe*.

Alope'cia (*alopex*, a fox). A general term to designate all forms of baldness. May be congenital, senile, idiopathic premature, or symptomatic premature. **A. Area'ta**, *Porrigi Decalvans*, *Tinea Decalvans*, *Area Celsi*. **A. Circumspecta**, an atrophic affection of the hair marked by the appearance of circumscribed bald spots. It sometimes affects the beard, eyebrows and pubes, and is thought to be non-parasitic. **A. Pityro'des Universalis**. See *Schorrhœa*.

Al'pha-Oxynaphtho'ic Acid. A derivative of naphthol. Soluble in glycerine and oils only. A disinfectant. Unofficial.

Alsto'nia Constricta. See *Ditta Bark*.
Alter'a'tion Theory. See *Difference Theory*.

Al'terative (*alter*, another). A medicine that alters the processes of nutrition and excretion, restoring, in some unknown way, and without sensible evacuation, the normal functions of an organ or of the system. It seems to be a necessary or convenient term covering our ignorance of the *modus operandi* of certain medicines, as mercury, iodine, etc. **A. Compound**, a domestic remedy consisting of bamboo, brier-root, stillingia, burdock-root, and poke-root, aa fl. ext. $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, prickly-ash bark fl. ext. $\frac{3}{4}$ j. Recommended by Sims in scrofulous affections. Dose $\frac{3}{4}$ j-ij.

Alterna'tions of Generation. That form of reproduction in which some of the members of the cycle can produce new beings non-sexually, while in the final stage reproduction is always sexual. *Tænia* or tapeworm, is an example. The segments, *Proglottides*, are hermaphrodite, and are evacuated with the feces. From the egg, fertilized after it is shed, is developed the embryo, that is swallowed by another animal, in whose tissues it forms an encysted stage (*Cysticercus*, *Cœnurus*, or *Echinococcus*). To undergo further development the cysticercus must find another host, where it forms new segments.

Althæ'a. Marsh-mallow. The peeled root of *A. officinalis*, a plant of the mallow family. Consists about one-third of vegetable mucus and starch, together with the alkaloids *Asparagin* and *Althein*. Employed as a mucilaginous drink. **A. Syrupi**, contains 4 per cent. althæa. Dose indefinite. *Asparagin* possesses sedative and diuretic properties. Useful in ascites and gout. Dose gr. ij-iiij.

Al'um or Al'umen. See *Aluminium*.

Alumin'ium. Al = 27. Quantivalence II, IV. A silver white metal distinguished by its low specific gravity, about 2.6. **A. Hydrate**, $Al_2(HO)_6$, a tasteless white powder, feebly astringent. Dose gr. iij-xx. **A. Sulphate**, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, an antiseptic and astringent used as a lotion in 5 per cent. solution. **A. Potassium Sulphate**, $K_2Al_2(SO_4)_4$, alum of commerce, a valuable astringent used in catarrh, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa. Dose gr. x-xx. In teaspoonful doses, an emetic. **A. Exsiccatum**, alum deprived of its water of crystallization. Dose gr. x-xx. Used also as an escharotic. **A. Acetate**,

unof.; a disinfectant. **A. Acetotartrate**, unof.; a disinfectant.

Al'um Root. The root of *Heuchera americana*. Properties due to gallic and tannic acids. Very astringent. Dose of fld. ext. gtt. x-xx. Unof.

Alve'olar (*alveolus*, a small hollow). Pertaining to the alveoli or sockets of the teeth. **A. Abscess**, a gum-boil. **A. Arch**, the alveolar surface of the jaw. **A. Artery**, a branch of the internal maxillary. **A. Process**, the border of the superior maxilla in which the alveoli are placed.

Alveola'r'ium (*alveus*, a bee-hive). A name sometimes applied to the external meatus of the ear. It is so called because the wax of the ear gathers in that place.

Alve'olez. An extractive from *Euphorbia heterodoxa*, having diuretic properties. It is highly recommended as a topical application in cancer. Unof.

Alve'olus, pl. *Alveoli*. The bony socket of a tooth. **A. of the Stomach**, or the *alveolar structures*, are depressions, like honeycomb cells, found in the stomach, intestines and œsophagus. **A. of the Lungs**, are the air cells. **A. of Glands**, the ultimate sacs of a racemose gland.

Al'veus (*alveus*, a trough). A trough, tube or canal, applied to ducts and vessels of the body. **A. Communis**, the utricle. **A. Hippocampi**, certain structures in the cerebral hemispheres.

Al'vine (*alvus*, the belly). Pertaining to the belly. **A. Discharges**, the feces.

Al'vus. The belly, or its contents.

Am'adou. German tinder or touchwood, a fungus found on old tree-trunks, used to stanch local hemorrhage, as a dressing of wounds, etc.

Amal'gam (*ama*, together, *gameu*, to wed). A combination of mercury with any other metal, used for filling teeth.

Ama'ra (*amarus*, bitter). Bitters.

Amaranth'us Spino'sa. Fresh root of the shrub used in India as a specific in gonorrhœa. Dose indefinite. Unof.

Ama'rin. A bitter alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{18}N_2$, derived from bitter almonds.

Amas'tia (*a*, *μαστος*, breast). The condition of being without mammae or nipples.

Amauro'sis (*auaropoo*, to darken). A term that, from its vagueness, is happily becoming disused, signifying partial or total loss of vision. When partial, the word *amblyopia* is now used; when complete, *blindness*. The word is still sometimes used to express blindness when the cause is unknown or doubtful.

Ama'zia. See *Amastia*.

Am'ber. See *Succinum*.

Am'bergrease, or

Am'bergreis (*amber* and Fr. *gris*, gray).

A substance excreted by the sperm whale, *Physeter macrocephalus*. It is not known whether it is a pathological product or the thickened, insoluble part of the feces. Exhales a fragrant, musky odor when warmed. Used in adynamic fevers, chronic catarrh and nervous diseases. Dose, gr. j-ijj. Unof.

Amidex'trous (*ambo*, both, *dexter*, the right hand). Able to use both hands equally well.

Amblyo'pia (*αμβλῦς*, dulled, *ὤψ*, eye).

Subnormal acuteness of vision, due neither to dioptric abnormalism nor to visible organic lesion. It may be *congenital*; or from disuse (*exanopsia*); from the use of tobacco or alcohol or other toxic influences; from *traumatism*; or it may be *hysterical*. *Nyctalopia* or day-blindness, and *hemeralopia* or night-blindness, are other forms; it may arise from *entoptic phenomena*, such as *muscae volitantes*, *micropsia*, *megalopsia*, *metamorphopsia*, etc. It may take the form of *contracted fields of vision*, of *color-blindness*, or *anesthesia of the retina*.

Amboy'na Button. See *Frambesia*.

Am'balance (*ambulo*, to walk about). In Europe the term is applied to the surgical staff and arrangements of an army in service. In the U. S. the word is restricted to a vehicle for the transference of the sick or wounded from one place to another.

Ambus'tion (*ambustio*, a burn). A burn or scald.

Ame'lia (a neg., *μελος*, a limb). Absence of the limbs from arrested development, or atrophy.

Am'elus (a priv., *μελος*). A monstrosity without limbs.

Ame'nia. See *Amenorrhœa*.

Amenoma'nia (*amēnu*, agreeable, *mania*, madness). A mild form of mania in which the symptoms are manifested under the form of gaiety, fondness of dress, exaggeration of social condition, etc.

Amenorrhœ'a (a priv., *μην*, month, *ρῆω*, to flow). Absence, irregularity or suppression of menstruation when it should normally be present. The secretion may not take place, or be *retained*, or be *suppressed* during menstruation. Primitive, is a term applied to those cases when the catamenia have not appeared at the proper time, and *secondary*, when the discharge

has been arrested after it has existed, and during the reproductive period of life.

Amen'tia (a neg., *mens*, mind). Defective intellect; a vague term synonymous with idiocy, imbecility.

Amer'ican Colum'bo. The root of *Fraseria carolinensis*. Tonic, aperient; in large doses, purgative. Dose of the fld. ext. ℥xx-℥j. *Fraserin*, a concentrated extract. Dose gr. j-ijj. Unof.

Amer'ican I'vy. The twigs and bark of *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. Alterative, tonic, astringent and expectorant. Dose of the fld. ext. ℥xxx-℥j. *Ampelopsin*, the concentrated ext. Dose gr. ij-iv. Unof.

Amer'ican Spike'nard. The rhizome of *Aralia racemosa*. Aromatic, diuretic and alterative. Used in rheumatism, dropsy and scrofulous affections. Dose of the decoction, indefinite. Unof.

Amertume (*French*). A disease of wine, characterized by bitterness, and caused by a specific bacillus.

Ametrom'eter. An instrument for measuring ametropia by means of the diffusion circles formed by two small flames.

Ametro'pia (a neg., *μετρον*, a measure). Ametropia exists when an imperfect image is formed upon the retina, due to defective refractive power of the media, or to abnormalities of form of the eye. In *myopia* the antero-posterior diameter is too great, or the power of the refractive media is too great; *hypermetropia* (or *hyperopia*) is the exact reverse of the last; *astigmatism* is due to imperfect curvature of the cornea, or of the retina, or to inequality of refracting power in different parts of the lens; *presbyopia* is due to the growing inelasticity of the lens, producing insufficient accommodation; *aphakia*, or absence of the lens, produces both insufficient refracting power and loss of accommodation.

Am'ides. Organic compounds derived from ammonia by the substitution of acid-radicals for hydrogen. Most nitrogenous animal bases are amides. NH₂, their hypothetical radical, is called *amidogen*.

Am'idin (Fr. *amidon*, starch). Starch in a state of solution, or altered by heat into a horny, transparent mass.

Am'ido-my'elin. See *Myelin*.

Amid'ulin. Soluble starch.

Amim'ia (a, *μιμν*, a mimic). An aphasic symptom consisting in loss of the power of imitation or of pantomime speech.

Am'ines. Basic compounds, regarded as derivatives of ammonia by the substitution of alcohol radicals. They are called *mona-*

mines, diamines, triamines, etc., according to the number of amidogen molecules, NH_2 , substituted for H. The lower members are gases, the higher, oily liquids.

Ammonia. See *Ammonium*.

Ammoni'acum. Ammoniac. A gum resin obtained from a Persian plant, *Dorema ammoniacum*. A stimulating expectorant and laxative, resembling asafetida. Employed in chronic bronchial affections. Dose gr. x-xxx. **A. cum Hydrargyro Emplastrum**, ammoniac 72, mercury 18 per cent., with sulphur, acetic acid and oil, *q. s.* **A. Emplastrum**, 100 parts of ammoniac, digested with 140 parts of acetic acid, dil., strained and evaporated. **A. Mistura**, a 4 per cent. emulsion in water. Dose ʒ ss-j.

Ammoniaemia (*ammonia* and *aima*, blood). The theory explaining the production of uræmia as due to a decomposition of urea in the blood, yielding ammonium carbonate.

Ammonium (from the name of Jupiter Ammon, because first discovered near his temple in Libya). A hypothetical alkaline base, having the composition NH_4 . Exists only in combination. Occurs most commonly in the form of *ammonia gas*, NH_3 , which, dissolved in water, is the water of ammonia of commerce. Inhalation of gas causes suffocation and œdema of glottis. The salts first stimulate and then paralyze the motor nerves. Useful as a stimulant, as an antagonist in cardiac depressants, and locally in bites and stings of venomous reptiles and insects. **Ammonia Aqua**, water of ammonia, a solution containing 10 per cent. of the gas in water. Dose ʒv-ʒss, well diluted. **A. Aqua Fortius**, contains 28 per cent. of the gas in solution. **A., Aromatic Spt.**, spirit of ammonia, with A. carb., A. Aq., Ol. Lemon, Lavender and Pimenta, Alcohol and water. Dose ʒ ss-ij. **Ammonii Acetas Liq.**, dilute acetic acid neutralized with ammonia. Dose ʒj-ʒj. **A. Benzoate**. Dose gr. v-xv. **A. Bromide**. Dose gr. x-ʒss. **A. Carbonate**, a mixture of carbonate and dicarbonate. Dose gr. v-x. **A. Chloride**, sal ammoniac. Dose gr. j-xx. **A. Chloridum Trochisci**, each lozenge contains gr. ij of the salt. **A. Glycyrrhizate**. Unof. An expectorant. **A. Iodide**. Dose gr. ij-x. **A. Liniment**, A. Aq. 30, cottonseed oil 70 per cent. **A. Spt.**, a 10 per cent. solution of aqua ammonia in alcohol. Dose ʒx-ʒj, diluted. The following *salts* and their preparations are

official: **A. Nitrate**, used only in preparing nitrous oxide. **A. Phosphate**. Dose gr. v-xx. **A. Sulphate**, used only in the preparation of other ammonium salts. **A. Valerianate**. Dose gr. j-v. *Raspail's Eau Sedatif* (unof.), am. aq. ʒ ij, sodium chloride ʒ ij, spt. vini camph. ʒ ij, aq. ʒ xxxij. For local use.

Amne'sia (*amnesia*, forgetfulness). Defect of memory. Loss of the memory for words.

Am'nion (*amrion*, the membrane of the foetus). The inner membranous layer surrounding the foetus and inclosing the *liquor amnii*, or *amniotic fluid*. It is a double non-vascular membrane, the inner layer or *sac* derived from the epiblast, the outer from the mesoblast. The cavity of the inner folds is called the *true amnion*, that of the outer, the *false*. **A., Dropsy of the**, excessive secretion of liquor amnii.

Amni'ota. Animals with an amnion and allantois, comprising mammals, birds and reptiles. Those without an amnion are called *amniota*.

Amniot'itis. Inflammation of the amnion.

Amœ'ba (*amēbo*, to change). A colorless, single-celled, jelly-like protoplasmic organism found in sea and fresh waters, constantly undergoing changes of form, and nourishing itself by surrounding objects. The white corpuscles of the blood perform *amœboid movements*, i.e., changes of form, consisting of protrusions and withdrawals of its substance.

Amœnoma'nia (*amœnus*, pleasant). A symptom of monomania or partial insanity in which the feelings and hallucinations are mirthful or pleasant.

Amorph'ous (*a* neg., *μορφή*, a form). Formless, shapeless, non-crystallized. *Amorphous quinine*, Quinoidine, its salts being non-crystallizable.

Amor'phus (*a*, *μορφή*). An acardiacus without head or extremities.

Ampère (a French physicist). **A.'s Laws**, relate to the forces between conductors carrying electric currents. *Avogadro's law*, that equal volumes of a gas when under the same conditions, contain the same number of molecules, is also called Ampère's Law. In honor of Ampère, the unit of measurement of an electric current is called an *Ampère*. It is the electro-motive force of one volt produced in a circuit with one ohm of resistance, equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ C. G. S. (Centimetre-Gramme-

Second) electro-magnetic unit. It is sufficient to deposit .3 grain of copper per minute on the plate of a copper voltameter, or decompose sufficient acidulated water to generate 10.32 c.c. of mixed hydrogen and oxygen per minute. **A.-Hour**, the equivalent of 3600 coulombs.

Am'phi- (*αμφι*, both). A Greek prefix, signifying *about, on both sides, around, etc.*, as *amphi-arthritis*, *amphibia*, *etc.*

Amphiarthro'sis (*αμφι, αρθρωσις*, articulation). A form of mixed articulation in which the surfaces of the bones are connected by broad discs of fibro-cartilage, or else they are covered with fibro-cartilage and connected by external ligaments. Distinguished by limited flexion in every direction, as, *e.g.*, between the vertebrae.

Amphib'ia (*αμφι, βιος*, life). A class of the *Vertebrata*, living during their life both in the water and upon the land, as the frog, newt, *etc.*

Amphi-cre'atine. One of the muscle-leucomaines. In its properties it resembles creatine, and Gautier thinks it may be a combination of creatine with the base $C_5H_{10}N_4O_2$.

Amphicreat'inine. A member of the creatinine group of leucomaines said to have toxic qualities.

Amphidiarthro'sis (*αμφι, διαρθρωσις*, an articulation). The articulation of the lower jaw, as it partakes of the nature both of ginglymus and arthrodia.

Ampho-pep'tone. See *Peptones*.

Amphor'ic (*αμφοτερες*, a two-handled vessel). **A. Resonance**, in auscultation, a metallic sound like that of blowing into a bottle, caused by the reverberation of sound in a cavity of the lung.

Amphoter'ic (*αμφοτερος*, both of two). Substances neither acid nor alkaline, as glucose, gums, *etc.*

Am'plitude (*amplitudo*, the extent of a thing). The range or extent, as of vibrations and undulations, the pulse, *etc.*

Ampul'la. A Roman wine jug. The trumpet mouthed or dilated extremity of a canal, as of the lachrymal canal, the receptaculum chyli, the Fallopian tubes, mammary ducts, semi-circular canals, vas deferens, *etc.* Chemically, the term denotes a large bellied bottle.

Amputa'tion (*amputo*, to cut away). The removal of a limb or part of the body, by the knife, ligature or other means, or as a result of gangrene, constriction (*e.g.*, of the cord, in the fetus) or the disease,

ainhum. It is termed *primary*, if done very soon after an injury; *secondary*, if after the limb has passed through the stage of inflammation. In the *circular method* the division is vertical to the plane of the limb; in the *cutaneous*, the flaps are composed exclusively of the integuments; in the *flap method*, the soft parts are cut obliquely and are composed of both skin and soft parts. *Spontaneous amputation* occurs in the fetus, and in *ainhum*; *sub-periosteal* is when periosteal flaps are made to cover the cut end of the bone.

Amy'elus (a neg., *μειλος*, marrow). A fetal monstrosity, with partial or complete absence of the spinal cord.

Amyenceph'alus (*εγκεφαλον*, the brain). A fetal monstrosity with absence of the spinal cord and brain.

Amyg'dala. Almond. The seeds of *A. amara* and *A. dulcis*, containing the principle *Emulsin* or *Synaptase*. The former contains *Amygdalin*. The expressed oil of the sweet almond is a demulcent useful in skin affections; in doses of ʒj-ij, a mild laxative. That of *A. amara* is used in cosmetics and is poisonous internally. **A. Amara, Aq.**, a 1:100 solution of the oil in water. Dose indefinite. **A. Amara, Ol.**, a volatile oil bitter to the taste. Contains 3-14 per cent. of hydrocyanic acid. Dose m_4 -j. **A. Expressum Ol.**, oil of sweet almonds. **A. Mistura**, oil of sweet almonds 6 per cent., sugar, water, and acacia q. s. Dose ʒj-ʒss. **A. Syr.**, contains oil of bitter almonds 3, sweet almonds 10, syrup 87 per cent.

Amyg'dalæ. A term used to denote the tonsils.

Amyg'dalin. See *Amygdala*.

Am'ykos. An antiseptic fluid used in Russia and Sweden, composed of loric acid and thymol. Of reputed service in gonorrhœa and catarrhs. Unof.

Am'yl. The hypothetical radical C_5H_{11} of amyl alcohol, the fifth term of the series of alcohol radicals, C_nH_{2n+1} . **A. Alcohol**. See *Amylic Alcohol*. **A. Nitrite**, nitrite of amyl, $C_5H_{11}NO_2$, a clear, yellowish liquid, ethereal, aromatic, volatile; produces vascular dilatation and great cardiac activity, and hence is useful in angina pectoris, respiratory neuroses, *etc.*

Amyla'ceous (*amylum*, starch). Containing starch; starch like.

Am'ylene. C_5H_{10} . A transparent, liquid hydrocarbon, having anæsthetic properties, but dangerous to use. **A. Hydrate**, a

tertiary alcohol having hypnotic effects. Dose $\text{m}_{\text{xxx}}-3\text{j}$. Unof.

Am'yl Hydrate, or

Amyl'ic Alcohol. Fusel Oil. Potato Starch Alcohol. Amyl Hydrate. An alcohol having the composition $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}\text{O}$. Occurring in the continued distillation of fermented grain. The pure substance has considerable value as a hypnotic. In large doses it suppresses tactile sensibility, and produces motor paralysis. It is employed with advantage in mental disorders. Dose $\text{m}_{\text{l}} 15-75$. Unof. It was formerly much used to adulterate whiskey.

Am'yloid (*amylum*, starch, *ειδος*, form). Starchlike. **A. Bodies**, pathological products resembling starch grains found in the membranes of the brain and other nervous tissues, the prostate, *etc.* **A. Degeneration**, waxy, fatty or lardaceous degeneration; a disease occurring in most of the organs of the body, and indicative of impaired nutritive function. It is a nitrogenous, not starchy body, of uncertain composition.

Amylyt'ic (*amylum*, *λυω*, to loosen). Pertaining to ferments, like the saliva and pancreatic juice, that convert starch into sugar.

Amylop'sin. See *Ferments*.

Amylo'ses. One of the divisions of the carbohydrates, comprising starch, glycogen, dextrin, inulin, gum, cellulose and tunicin.

Amy'lum. Starch, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5$. The internal cells of *Triticum vulgare*, common wheat, all other cereals and many tubers, piths, and roots, such as potato, cassava, *etc.*; constitutes nearly the whole of arrow-root, tapioca, and sago. Converted into glucose by boiling with mineral acids. The most valuable nutrient. Inert medicinally.

A. Glyceritum, a jelly for external application. Starch 10, glycerine 90 per cent. **A. Iodatum**, contains starch 95, iodine 5 per cent., triturated with rose water and dried. Dose $3\text{j}-\bar{3}\text{ss}$.

Amyosthe'nia (*a* neg., *μυς*, muscle, *σθενος*, force). Deficient muscular power without obvious disease or lesion.

Amyosthen'ic. Pertaining to amyosthenia. Also, a medicine or agent depressing muscular action.

Amyotroph'ic (*a*, *μυς*, τροφή, nutrition). Muscular atrophy. **A. Paralysis**, that which is due to muscular atrophy.

Am'yous (*a*, without, *μυς*). Weak; deficient in muscle or muscular strength.

Ana (*ava*). A Greek preposition signifying *through, up, again, etc.* In prescriptions contracted to *aa*, meaning of *each*.

Anabi'osis (*ava*, *βιωω*, to come to life again).

The phenomenon of a restoration of vitality possessed by certain organisms after drying, or even after heating to 140°C .

Anab'olism (*avaballō*, to throw or build up). Synthetic or constructive metabolism. Diminished activity and repair of function. Opposed to *Katabolism*. The process by which simpler elements are built up into more complex. See *Metabolism*.

Anacar'dium. The oil of the pericarp of the cashew, nut. Of reputed value in leprosy. Unof.

Anac'rotism (*ανακρωω*, to lift up and strike together). A peculiarity of the pulse-curve, when a series of closely-placed elastic vibrations occur in the upper part of the line of ascent, so that the apex appears dentate and forms an angle with the line of descent. It takes place in dilatation and hypertrophy of the left ventricle, when extensibility of the arterial wall is diminished, in great diminution in the velocity of the blood-stream, after ligation of an artery, *etc.*

Anadicrot'ic (*ava*, upward, *δις*, twice, *κρωος*, a stroke). Dicrotism of the venous pulse-wave occurring in the upward stroke.

Anæ'mia (*av* neg., *αἷμα*, blood). Deficiency of blood, or deficiency of the relative number of its red corpuscles, the latter being the most generally understood meaning and use of the term. *Idiopathic, pernicious, essential, progressive, malignant, etc.*, are terms denoting a type resisting all treatment and of fatal prognosis.

Anæ'mic (*av*, *αἷμα*). Pertaining to anæmia.

A. Murmur, blood murmur, or soft murmur heard at the base of the heart over the great vessels.

Anæmot'rophy (*av* priv., *αἷμα*, τροφή, nourishment). A deficiency of blood nourishment.

Anaëro'bia (*a* neg., *αἰρ*, *βίος*, life). The quality of living without oxygen. **A. Facultative**, normally or usually living in the presence of oxygen, but under certain circumstances acquiring anaërobia.

Anaëro'bic. A term used of microorganisms, leucomaines, ptomaines, *etc.*, that are produced or that live in the absence of oxygen (or air).

Anæsthe'sia (*αναίσθησια*, want of feeling). A condition of insensibility or loss of feeling due to pathological conditions of the centres, conducting paths of the nerves, or the peripheral terminations of the same, or to artificial production by means of anæsthe-

tics. **A.**, Bulbar or Central, due to central disease. **A. Dolorosa**, loss of touch but preservation of pain in the part. **A.**, Local, of a limited part of the body. **A.**, Muscular, loss of muscular sense. **A.**, Peripheral, depending upon conditions of the end organs of the nerves. **A.**, Surgical, by means of anæsthetics for the purpose of preventing pain, producing relaxation of muscles, or for diagnostic purposes.

Anæsthesim'eter. An instrument to measure the amount of an anæsthetic administered in a given time.

Anæsthetic (*a* privative, *αισθαναται*, to feel). A substance which produces insensibility to feeling or to acute pain, diminished muscular action, and other phenomena. May be local, general, partial and complete. The following are the substances most commonly used: *Carbon Tetrachloride*, not so irritating to organs of respiration, but far more dangerous than chloroform. *Chloral Hydrate*, action indirect and incomplete. Rarely, if ever, used. *Chloroform*, by inhalation. Largely employed in general surgery. Fatal 1:3000 in 500 cases. Death by cardiac paralysis. *Cocaine*. Local, and of short duration. Used mainly in eye, throat, and mucous tissues. *Ether*, by inhalation. Frequently causes spasmodic action and suspension of respiratory action. Twenty cases (1:16,000) of death reported from its use. *Ethylene Chloride*, chlorinated muriatic ether; closely resembles chloroform, but less of a cardiac depressant. Safer than chloroform, and recovery from the effects prompt. *Ethylene Dichloride*. Dutch liquid; chloric ether. Rapid and powerful in its effects. Paralyzes respiratory centers. *Nitrous Oxide*, by inhalation, much used by dentists for extraction of teeth. Symptoms resemble those of asphyxia. **A.**, Local, an anæsthetic which, locally applied, produces absence of sensation in the organ treated. *Methylene Dichloride*. Not much used. Several deaths (cardiac paralysis) having occurred from its employment. **A. Mixtures**, those for producing anæsthesia. The following are considered among the best: *Neshaun's*—ether 3, chloroform 1, alcohol 1; *Vinna Gen. Hospital*—ether 9, chloroform 30, alcohol 9; "*Vinna Mixture*"—ether 3, chloroform 1; *Medico-Chirurgical Soc. of London*—ether, 3, chloroform 2, alcohol 1. **Anagal'lis Arven'sis**. Pimpernel. An herb having some local reputation on the

Pacific coast as a remedy for rheumatism. Unof.

Anaku'sis (*an*, *akvō*, to hear). Nervous deafness.

A'nal (*anus*, the fundament). Pertaining to the anus.

Analep'tic (*αναληψις*, recovery). Agents restoring strength after illness, as nourishing foods and tonics.

Analge'sia (*an*; without, *αλγος*, pain). Insensibility to or absence of pain.

Analge'sic. A remedy which relieves pain either by depressant action on the nerve-centres or by impairing the conductivity of nerve fibres.

Anal'gia. Paralysis of the sense of pain.

Anal'ogous (*αναλογος*, conformable). Conforming to, proportionate, answering to. See, also, *Analogue*. **A. Tissues**, morbid tissues similar to the elementary and normal tissues of the body.

An'alogue. A part or organ having the same function as another, but with a difference of structure. The correlative term *homologue*, denotes identity of structure with difference of function. The wing of the butterfly and that of the bird are *analogous*, but the wing of a bird and the arm of a man are *homologous*.

Anal'ysis (*αναλυσις*, I unloose). The resolution of compound bodies into simpler, or constituents. **A.**, **Gasometric**, the determination of the constituents of gaseous compounds, especially the determination of the amount of oxygen in samples of atmospheric air. **A.**, **Gravimetric**, the quantitative determination by weight of the elements of a body. **A.**, **Organic**, the determination of the elements of matter formed under the influence of life. The analysis of animal and vegetable tissues. **A.**, **Proximate**, the determination of the simpler compound elements into which a substance may be resolved. **A.**, **Qualitative**, the determination of the nature and number of elements which compose a body. **A.**, **Quantitative**, the determination of the proportionate parts of the various elements of a compound. **A.**, **Ultimate**, the resolution of a compound, not into its simpler constituents, but its ultimate elements. **A.**, **Volumetric**, the quantitative determination of a constituent by ascertaining the volume of a liquid which is required to complete a given reaction.

Anamnes'tic (*ανα*, again, *μνησις*, memory). Recalling to mind; remembering.

Anam'nia. See *Anmnia*.

Anapeirat'ic (*αναπειρασμαι*, to do again).

A general term for such affections as writers' and telegraphers' cramp, or paralysis.

Anaphrodis'iac (*αν, αφροδιτη*, Venus). An agent which allays sexual passion.

An'aplasty (*αναπλασσω*, to form again). Operation for the renewal or restoration of lost parts, commonly called "grafting," or a "plastic operation."

Anap'nograph (*αναπνοη*, respiration, *γραφω*, to write). An apparatus registering the movements of inspiration and expiration, together with the quantity of air inhaled.

Anar'thria (*αναρθρια*, want of vigor). Partial aphasia from partial destruction of the paths of the motor tracts of speech.

Anasar'ca (*ανα, through, σαρξ*, the flesh). An accumulation of serum in the areolar tissues of the body. General dropsy. If the affection be local it is called *oedema*.

Anaspa'dias (*ανα, upward, σπω*, to draw). An urethral opening upon the upper surface of the penis.

Anastomo'sis (*αναστομωω*, to bring to a mouth). The junction or intercommunication of vessels. *Anastomotic arteries of the thigh, etc.*, branches of the brachial, femoral, *etc.*, whereby the *collateral circulation* is established after ligation for aneurysm, *etc.* The term has been inaccurately used of the junction of nerve-filaments.

Anat'omy (*ανατεμνω*, to cut up). The dissection of organic bodies in order to study their structure, the situations and uses of their organs, *etc.* **A., Comparative**, the investigation and comparison of the anatomy of different orders of animals or of plants, one with another. **A., Morbid or Pathological**, is a study of diseased structures. **A., Regional**, a study of limited parts or regions of the body, the divisions of which are collectively or peculiarly affected by disease, injury, operations, *etc.*

Anazotu'ria (*an* negative, *azotum*, nitrogen, *uria*, the urine). A name applied to that form of chronic diuresis in which urea is deficient or absent from the urine.

Anchie'ta Saluta'ris. Vegetable mercury. The root of a violaceous plant growing in Brazil. Highly recommended as an alterative in syphilitic affections. Possibly identical with *Manaca*, *q. v.*

An'chilops. See *Anchylops*.

Anchyloglos'sia. See *Tongue-tie*.

An'chylops (*ανχι, near, ωψ*, eye). Abscess

at the inner angle of the eye, prior to rupture.

Anchylo'sis. See *Ankylosis*.

Anchylostomi'asis (*αγκυλωσις*, curved, *στομα*, mouth). A peculiar anæmia produced by the parasite *Dochmius Duodenalis* sucking the blood from the walls of the duodenum. Especially prevalent among brickmakers and other workmen in Europe. Called also Brickmakers' Anæmia, Tunnel Anæmia, Miners' Cachexia, Egyptian Chlorosis, Tropical Chlorosis, *etc.* Male fern and thymol expel the worm.

Anchylosto'mum. A worm found in the human intestine. The *duodenal* variety is common in Italy and Egypt. See *Anchylostomiasis*.

An'con (*αγκων*, the elbow). Originally the olecranon process; applied to the elbow generally.

Anco'nad. Toward the olecranon or elbow.

Ancona'gra. Arthritic pain at the elbow.

Anco'nal. Pertaining to the elbow.

Ancone'us. A small muscle, an extensor of the forearm, inserted into the olecranon.

Anco'noid. Resembling the elbow.

Ancyloglos'sum. See *Tongue-tie*.

An'da Assu. The oil expressed from the seed of a plant found in Chili. Laxative. Unof.

Andræ'cium (*ανηρ*, a man, *οικια*, a house). Male spores taken collectively.

Androg'yna (*ανηρ*, man, *γυνη*, woman). An hermaphrodite; a female in whom the genital organs are similar to those of the male.

Androg'ynus. A male with genital organs similar to those of the female.

An'drum. A form of elephantiasis Arabum, characterized by oedema of the scrotum.

Anelectro'tonus (*av* neg., *ηλεκτρον*, electricity, *τονος*, tension). The condition of diminished excitability at the positive pole when a nerve is traversed by a current of electricity. See *Electrotonus* and *Catelectrotonus*.

Anemia. See *Anæmia*.

Anemom'etry (*ανεμος*, wind, *μετρον*, to measure). The art of measuring the velocity and direction of the wind, principally by means of the *anemometer*.

Anem'onin. The active principle ($C_{15}H_{12}O_6$) of the *anemone*. See *Pulsatilla*.

Anenceph'alus (*av*, without, *εγκεφαλος*, brain). A monster with a rudimentary or brainless head, and with an arrest of development of the vertebral column, the spinal cord being absent.

An'eroid Barom'eter. See *Barometer*.

Anerythrop'sia (*av neg., επιθρος, red, οψις, sight*). Subnormal color perception of eye. See *Blindness*.

An'euryism (*ανευρισμα, an aneurysm*). A tumor consisting of a dilated artery or communicating with an artery. In the early stages there is expansive pulsation of the tumor, and a systolic murmur. In the later stages the laminated coagulum increases, so that pulsation may be absent, and there may be secondary troubles from pressure upon adjacent organs. It may be caused by the rupture, wound, disease or weakness of the arterial walls. *Cardiac dilation* is sometimes spoken of as aneurysm of the heart. **A., Cirroid.** See *Varix, Arterial*. **A., Diffused**, follows rupture of all the arterial coats with infiltration of surrounding tissues. **A., Dissecting**, when the blood forces its way between the media and adventitia. **A., False, or spurious**, indicates a rupture of one or more coats; **true**, when there is only a dilatation. **A., Varicose**, opens both into a vein and an artery.

Anfractuosity (*anfractus, a bending round*). The furrows or sulci between the cerebral convolutions.

Angeiectasis (*ανγειον, a blood vessel, εκτασις, dilatation*). Abnormal dilatation of a vessel, as in aneurysm, *etc.*

Angeioglioma (*ανγειον, γλεια, glue, ομα*). A gliomatous vascular tumor of the spinal cord.

Angeiograph (*ανγειον, γραφω, to write*). A form of sphygmograph invented by Landois.

Angeioleucitis (*ανγειον, a vessel, λευκος, white, ιτις*). Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

Angeiology (*ανγειον, λογος, account*). A description of the blood-vessels and lymphatics.

Angeiolymphoma. A tumor formed of lymphatic vessels.

Angeioma. A tumor formed of blood vessels. Called also *Erectile or Vascular Tumor*. **Cavernous A.**, with communicating alveolar spaces. See *Varix, Cirroid*. Capillary and venous angeiomata are called *Nevi*, or *Mothers' Marks*.

Angeioneurosis. A neurosis of the blood vessels; a disturbance of the vasomotor system, — a symptom of many diseases.

Angeioparalysis. Vasomotor paralysis.

Angeiosarcoma. A vascular sarcoma of the spinal cord.

An'geiospasm. A convulsive neurosis of the blood vessels; a vasomotor spasm.

Angel'ica. The seeds and root of *Archangelica officinalis* and other species. An aromatic stimulant and emmenagogue. Dose of the fld. ext.: Seeds $\text{m}\bar{\text{v}}-x$; root $\text{ss}-j$. Unof.

Angi'na (*ango, to strangle*). A sense of choking or suffocation; a symptom of inflammatory affections of the pharynx. **A. Acuta or Simplex**, simple sore throat. **A. Parotidea**, mumps, or parotitis. **A. Pectoris**, a paroxysmal neurosis with intense pain and oppression about the heart. The exact cause is unknown. **A. Ton-sillans**, quinsy.

Ang'io-. See *Angio-*.

Angioder'ma Pigmento'sum. See *Atrophoderma*.

Angiograph. See *Angiograph*.

Ang'io-myo'ma. See *Myoma*.

Angle (*angulus*). The degree of divergence of two lines that meet each other; the space between two such lines. **A., Alpha**, the angle formed by the intersection of the visual line and optic axis. **Cephalic angles**, measurements for comparing the skulls of different races. **A., Facial**, that formed by a horizontal line from the external auditory meatus to the alveolar border of the upper jaw, with another from the most prominent part of the forehead to the edge of the alveolar border of the upper jaw opposite the incisor teeth. **A. of Incidence and of Reflection** (of light or sound), that between the incident and the reflected ray respectively, and the perpendicular to the reflecting surface. **A. of Refraction**, that made by a ray of light in passing through a transparent substance with a line at right angles to it. **A., Visual**, that between lines drawn from the extremities of an object to the nodal point. The smallest is about 30 seconds.

Ang'licus Su'dor. English Sweating Fever. A contagious malignant fever, also known as *Ephemera maligna*, characterized by black or dark colored sweat.

An'gor (*angor, a strangling*). Synonymous with *Angina*. Applied by some to epigastric pain.

Anguil'idæ (*anguilla, an eel*). The small nematoid worms that live in vinegar and sour paste.

An'gular (*angulus, an angle*). Pertaining to an angle. **A. Artery and Vein**, the terminal branches of the facial artery and vein. **A. Gyrus or Convolution**, the

pli courbe, a convolution of the brain. **A.** Processes, the external and internal extremities of the orbital arch of the frontal bone.

Angularis Scapulæ Muscle. The *Levator anguli scapulæ*.

Anagustu'ra. The bark of *Galipea cusparia*. A stimulant tonic and febrifuge. In large doses emetic. Dose of fld. ext. ℥x-xxx. Unof.

Anhalo'nium Lewin'ii. The active principle of the cactus of this name. Intensely poisonous. Resembles strychnine in action. Unof.

Anhela'tion (*anhelo*, to pant). Shortness of breath; dyspnoea.

Anhidro'sis (*av* neg., *ιδρως*, sweat). Absence or deficiency of sweat.

Anhidrot'ic. An agent that checks sweating.

Anhydræ'mia. The opposite of hydræmia, or an abnormal decrease in the relative proportion of the water and salts of the blood.

Anhy'dride (*av*, *υδωρ*, water). In chemistry, any oxide, either basic or acid, uncombined with water.

Anhy'drous (*av*, without, *υδωρ*). In chemistry, a term used to denote the absence of hydroxyl or of constitutional water.

Ani'dous (*av* neg., *ευδος*, form). Foetal monsters, formless, from general arrest of development.

Anidro'sis. See *Anhidrosis*.

An'iline (Port. *anil*, indigo). A thin, colorless liquid alkaloid, having the structure C_6H_7N , derived from coal-tar. Combined with chlorine, the chlorates and hypochlorites, the various aniline dyes are produced. Poisonous. Unof. **A.**, Red. See *Fuchsin*.

An'ilism. An acute or chronic disease produced in workmen in aniline factories, by the poisonous fumes.

An'im'al (*anima*, the spirit, breath or life). An organic being having life and power of motion. Pertaining to the same. The animal kingdom is composed of the *Vertebrata*, *Mollusca*, *Articulata* and *Radiata*. **A.** Charcoal, bone-black, ivory-black, etc., is the product of calcining bones in close vessels. **A.** Chemistry, that concerning itself with the composition of animal bodies. **A.** Magnetism, mesmerism, hypnotism, etc. **A.** Starch. See *Glycogen*.

Animal'cule (dim. of *animal*). An organism so small as to require the microscope for its examination.

Animaliza'tion (*animalis*, animate). The process of assimilating food to the tissues of the body.

An'im'al Tis'sue. A general name for any of the textures which form the elementary structures of the body. **T.**, **Adenoid** or **Retiform**, a variety of tissue found in the lymphatic glands. **T.**, **Adipose**, a variety of areolar tissue constituting a reservoir for fatty substances. **T.**, **Areolar**, **Cellular** or **Connective**, a tissue of easily-distended meshes, used to bind the various parts of the body together. **T.**, **Cartilaginous**. See *Cartilage*. **T.**, **Erectile**, tissue of a spongy nature, which is expanded when turgid with blood or other fluid. **T.**, **Fibrous**, the membranous tissue covering the bones and cartilage. **T.**, **Gelatinous**, or **Mucoid**, a form of tissue found chiefly in the foetus. **T.**, **Muscular**. See *Muscle*. **T.**, **Nervous**. See *Nerve*. **T.**, **Osseous**. See *Bone*.

Anim'a'tion (*animare*, to have life or existence). To be possessed of life. Formerly used to denote the effect of the vital principle by which the foetus acquires the power of continuing its existence. **A.**, **Suspended**, a condition marked by interrupted respiration and consciousness; caused by strangulation, the inhalation of carbon dioxide or other gases, etc.

An'ion (*ava*, up, *ειμι*, to go). A word employed in electrolysis to designate an electro-negative element. See *Ion*.

Anirid'ia (*av* neg., *iris*). Absence or defect of the iris.

Anischu'ria (*an* neg., *ischuria*). A word sometimes used to denote enuresis or incontinence of urine.

Anisoco'ria. See *Isocoria*.

Anisometrop'ia' (*av* neg., *ισος*, equal, *μετρον*, a measure, *ωψ*, the eye). A difference in the refraction of the two eyes.

Anisot'ropous (*ανισος*, unequal, *τροπω*, to turn). Pertaining to the power of doubly refracting a ray of light, like Iceland spar.

An'isum. Anise. The fruit of *Anisum pimpinella*. Properties due to a volatile oil. Slightly stimulant to heart action. Useful chiefly to liquefy bronchial secretions, and is therefore a favorite ingredient in cough mixtures. Dose, gr. x-xx. **A.** Aqua, oil of anise I, water 500 parts. Dose indefinite. **A.** Oleum, an ingredient in tinct. opii camph. Dose ℥j-v. **A.** Spt., a 10 per cent. solution of the oil in alcohol.

An'kle. The joint between the tibia and fibula above and on the sides, and the

astragalus. It is a ginglymus joint, with three ligaments, the anterior, internal and external. **A. Clonus**, "foot-clonus," "foot-phenomenon," a clonic series of spasmodic contractions elicited by putting the extensors of the ankle joint on a continuous stretch. They are uniform and number from six to nine contractions per second.

Ankylobleph'aron (αγκύλη, a thong or loop, βλέφαρον, eyelid). The adhesion of the ciliary edges of the eyelids.

Ankyloglos'sia. See *Tongue-tie*.

Ankylo'sis (αγκύλωσις, curved). Union of the bones, forming a joint resulting in a stiff-joint. **A., False, or Spurious**, is due to the rigidity of surrounding parts. **A., True, or Bony**, when the connecting material is bone. **A., Ligamentous**, when the medium is fibrous.

Ankylos'tomum (αγκύλωσις, στομα, mouth). A nematoid worm inhabiting the duodenum of man.

Ankylo'tia (αγκύλωσις, αυξ, στος, ear). Union of the walls of the meatus auditorius.

Annat'to. See *Annotto*.

Annot'to. Annatto, arnotto. A coloring matter obtained from the pellicles of the seeds of *Bixa orellana*. Used to color plasters. Also employed as an artificial color for butter.

An'nual (annus, a year). Yearly. In botany, plants that mature and die in one year.

An'nular (annulus, a ring). Ringlike. A number of ligaments of the joints are called annular, as those of the ankle, wrist, etc. **A. Muscle of Müller**, the circular fibres of the ciliary muscle. **A. Cartilage**, the cricoid cartilage. **A. Process, or Protuberance**, the pons varolii.

An'nulus (dim. of annus, a ring). A ring-shaped or circular opening. A circular or rounded margin. **A. Abdominalis**, the external and internal abdominal rings. **A. Abdominis**, the inguinal ring. **A. Fibrosus**, the external part of the intervertebral discs. **A. Membrani Tympani**, an incomplete bony ring which forms the lateral auditory process of the temporal bone. **A. Ovalis**, the rounded or oval margin of the *foramen ovalis*. **A. Umbilicus**, the umbilical ring.

An'ode (ανα, up, οδος, a way). The positive pole of a galvanic battery.

An'odyne (αν, οδυν, a pain). A medicine that gives relief from pain. From their tendency to produce sleep they are called *hypnotics*. **A., Hoffman's**. See *Ether*.

Anom'alous (ανωμαλος, not equal). Irregular, deviation from the common order. A monster is an *anomaly*.

Anonych'ia (αν neg., ονυξ, nail). Absence or defect of the nails of the fingers or toes.

Anophthal'mos (αν, οφθαλμος, eye). Congenital absence of the eyes.

Anops'ia (αν neg., οψις, vision). Disuse of the eye, not from retinal or cerebral disease, but because of defects of the media, strabismus, errors of refraction, etc.

A. Amblyopia, ex-, amblyopia from disuse.

Anor'chus (αν neg., ορχις, the testicle). A person in whom the testicles are absent or not descended. The adj. is *anorchous*, the condition, *anorchism*.

Anorex'ia (αν neg., ορεξις, appetite). Absence or diminution of appetite.

Anos'mia (αν neg., οσμη, smell). Partial or complete loss of the sense of smell.

Anosto'sis (αν neg., οσσειν, bone). Defective development of bone.

Anoves'ical. Pertaining conjointly to the anus and bladder.

Ant-, Anti- (αντι, against). Prefixes to compound words signifying opposed to, against, counteracting, etc.

Antac'id (αντι, acidus, acid). A substance counteracting or neutralizing acidity; an alkali.

Antag'onist (ανταγωνιστες, counteracting). A term applied to drugs that neutralize the therapeutic effects of one another. In anatomy, muscles that act in opposition to each other. Applied also to diseases that seem to exclude each other. See *Drug*.

Antal'gic (αντι, αλγος, pain). Remedies relieving pain.

Antal'kaline. An agent neutralizing alkalies, as acids.

Antaphrodis'iac (αντι, αφροδισια, sexual desire). Agents lessening the venereal desires.

Antarthrit'ic (αντι, αρθριτις, the gout). Medicines for the relief of gout.

Antasthmatic (αντι, ασθμα, short breath). Remedies for the relief of asthma.

Anteflex'ion (ante, before, flecto, to bend). A bending forward. **A. of Uterus**, a condition in which the fundus sinks between the cervix and the neck of the bladder.

Anten'næ (antenna, a yard arm). The paired feeler-like appendages of certain insects.

An'te Part'um (Lat.). Before delivery.

Antever'sion (ante, verito, to turn). A turning forward. **A. of Uterus**, the fun-

dus is bent toward the symphysis pubis, the cervix toward the sacrum.

Anthelmin'tic (αντι, against, ελμινς, a worm. A vermicide. An agent either killing or rendering powerless intestinal parasites; a *vermifuge* expels worms.

An'themis. Chamomile. The flower-heads of *A. mobilis*. Properties due to a volatile oil, a camphor and a bitter principle. Useful in coughs and spasmodic infantile complaints. An excellent stomachic tonic. Infusion of $\mathfrak{z}$ iv to Oj, given in doses of $\mathfrak{z}$ j-ij. No official preparations. **A. Oi.**, the volatile oil of chamomile. Dose, $\mathfrak{m}$ ij-x, in sugar.

An'ther (ανθηρος, in full bloom). The male sexual organ in plants; the summit and essential part of the stamen. It contains the pollen or fecundating substance of the flower.

An'thony's Fire, St. A popular name for *Erysipelas*.

Anthracro'sis. Black rot, a fungus disease of vines, caused by the *Phoma uvicola*, or *Sphaceloma ampelium*.

Anthracom'etry (ανθραξ, carbon, μετρον, measure). The determination of the amount of carbon dioxide in air.

Anthraco'sis (ανθραξ, carbon). Carbuncular disease. An affection of the lungs in miners from the inhalation of coal-dust.

Anthraro'bin. A derivative of alizarine, similar to chrysarobin. A soluble alkaloid useful in psoriasis. Unof.

Anthrax (ανθραξ, a coal or carbuncle). A carbuncle; a painful, dark-colored tumor of the cellular tissue, ending in mortification of the part and the discharge of a fetid, bloody pus. The *benignant variety* has no fatal consequences. The *malignant*, called also *malignant pustule*, is caused by the infection from animals suffering from splenic apoplexy, and is due to a specific bacillus, which, from a single center, may extend over the body and invade the intestinal tract, producing in this way, or by direct infection of diseased meat, the *intestinal type* of the disease. See *Bacillus* (*anthrax*).

Anthropog'eny (ανθρωπος, man, γεννω, to produce). The study or science of the descent of man.

Anthropog'raphy (ανθρωπος, γραφω, to write). A treatise upon the human structure or organism.

An'thropoid (ανθρωπος, ειδος, form). Resembling man.

Anthropol'ogy (ανθρωπος, λογος, discourse). The science of the nature, physi-

cal and psychological, of man and of mankind.

Anthropom'etry (ανθρωπος, μετρον, a measure). The determination of the measurement, weight, strength and proportions of the human body.

Anthropoph'agy (ανθρωπος, φαγειν, to eat). Cannibalism.

Anthropopho'bia (ανθρωπος, φοβος, fear).

A symptom of mental disease consisting in fear of society.

Anti- (sometimes contracted to *ant-*) (αντι, against). A prefix of compound words signifying counteraction, opposition, etc.

Anti-al'bumin. According to Kühne, one of the preformed substances existing in the proteid molecule. The other he calls **hemi-albumin**. Gastric juice first converts them into **anti-albumose** and **hemi-albumose**, and these finally into **anti-peptone** and **hemi-peptone**.

Anti-albumose. See *Anti-albumin*.

Antia'rin (Javanese, *antiar* or *antschar*). The active principle, $C_{11}H_{20}O_5 + 2H_2O$, of *Antiaris toxicaria* or *Uras antiar*, the Javanese poison-tree. It is used as an arrow-poison, and is intensely poisonous.

Antiarthrit'ic (αντι, αρθριτις, the gout). A remedy against gout.

Antibra'chium (*anti* and *brachium*, the arm). The forearm.

Antibro'mic (βρωμος, a stench). A drug that destroys offensive smells. A deodorizer.

Antic'ipating (*anticipo*, to take before). Applied to the occurrence of periodical phenomena in disease or health, before their customary time, as in intermittent fever or the catamenia.

Anti'cus (*anticus*, that in front). Anterior, in front of.

An'tidote (αντιδοτος, from αντι, against, δίδωμι, to give). An agent preventing or counteracting the action of a poison. **A.**, **Chemical**, changes the chemical nature of the poison so that it becomes insoluble or harmless. **A.**, **Mechanical**, prevents absorption by holding the poison in mechanical suspension or by coating the stomach. **A.**, **Physiological**, supplies its own peculiar and neutralizing effect upon the system. The official **A.**, **Arsenical**, of the German Pharmacopeia is prepared by dissolving 100 parts of the hydrated sulphate of iron in 250 parts of water, to which add (without heat) 15 parts of burnt magnesia and 250 parts of water. **A.**, **Universal**, a mixture of one part of dissolved iron sulphate in two parts of magnesia water. See *Drug*.

Anti-emet'ic root. See *Adruc.*

An'ti-fat. See *Fucus Vesiculosus.*

Antifeb'rile (αντι, against, *febrilis*, a fever).

An agent reducing a fever; a febrifuge.

Antifeb'rin. Phenyl-acetamid acetanilide.

A white, crystalline powder insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol. An antipyretic alleged to be more powerful than quinine. Effects manifest in one hour, passing away in 3-10 hours. Efficacious in fevers characterized by high temperature. Dose gr. iv-xv. Unof.

Antigalac'tic (αντι, γαλα, milk). Agents lessening the secretion of milk.

Antihe'lix (αντι, ελις, a coil). The semi-circular prominence of the external ear, opposite the helix, or outer circle.

Antihydrop'ic (αντι, υδρωψ, dropsy). A medicine used for the relief of dropsy.

Antihydrat'ic. An agent lessening the secretion of sweat.

Antilep'sis (αντιληψις, a receiving in return). The treatment of disease by the application of the remedy to a healthy part.

Antilith'ic (αντι, λιθος, a stone). Agents preventing the deposit of urinary calculi or sediment.

Antilob'ium (αντι, λοβος, the lobe of the ear). The tragus or part of the ear opposite the lobe.

Antimo'nium. Antimony. Sb = 122. quantivalence I, III, V. A non-metal, having a metallic luster. Only the combinations are used in medicine. Antimonial salts are cardiac depressants. Promote rapid excretion of waste products of the body; in large doses produce vomiting and purging, with symptoms similar to those of cholera. Valuable in inflammatory ailments of the respiratory organs, puerperal peritonitis and muscular rheumatism. **A. et Potass. Tartrate**, tartrate of antimony and potassium, "tartar emetic." Dose gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$. **A. Vini**, wine of antimony, boiling water 60, tartar emetic 4, stronger white wine 1000 parts. A good expectorant. Dose m℥v-xv. **Syr. Scillæ Comp.**, Cox's hive mixture, hive syrup. Each ʒj contains gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ of tartar emetic. **A. Oxide**, Sb₂O₃, soluble in hydrochloric and tartaric acids. Dose gr. j-ij. **A. Pulvis**, powder of antimony, James' powder, consists of antimonious oxide 33, and calcium phosphate, 67 parts. A prompt diaphoretic. Dose gr. ij-vij. In larger doses, emetic and cathartic. **A. Sulphide**, black sulphide of antimony. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -j. **A. Sulph. Purificatum**.

Dose gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -j. **A. Sulphuratum**, the sulphide with a small but indefinite amount of the oxide. Dose gr. j-v. **A. Comp.**, Pil., Plummer's pills, contain calomel and antimony sulphuratum, ʒʒ gr. ss.

Antiparasit'ics (αντι, παρασιτος, a parasite). Agents destroying or preventing increase of parasites. Insecticides.

Antip'athy (αντι, παθος, affection). Aversion. *Antipathic* is applied to the treatment of disease by agents producing symptoms of an opposite nature to those of the affection. Synonymous with *Allopathic*.

Anti-pep'tone. See *Peptones*.

Antiperiod'ics. Remedies breaking up the periodicity of certain diseases. Quinine is the best known.

Antiperistal'sis. See *Peristalsis*.

Antiphlogist'ic (αντι, φλογωσις, inflammation). An agent subduing or reducing inflammation or fever. **A. Treatment**, consists in bloodletting, the application of cold, administration of antipyretics, etc.

Antiplast'ic (αντι, πιασσω, to form). Unfavorable to granulation or the healing process. Also, agents impoverishing the blood.

Antiprurit'ic (*pruritus*, itching). A drug which relieves the sensation of itching.

Antipyre'sis (αντι, πυρετος, fever). The employment of antipyretics in fever.

Antipyret'ic (αντι, πυρετος). An agent reducing the temperature of fever; any antifebrile medicine, or febrifuge. Most such also reduce the normal bodily temperature slightly. They act either by preventing oxidation processes, or encouraging the radiation of heat.

Antipy'r'in. Dimethyl-oxy. chinicine, C₁₁H₁₂N₂O. An alkaloidal product of the destructive distillation of coal tar. It is a grayish crystalline powder, slightly bitter, soluble in water; adult dose gr. v-x, every hour for two or three hours. It reduces the temperature 3-5 degrees in fevers, causes sweating, sometimes vomiting, but no serious result.

Antipyro'tic (αντι, πυρωσις, a burning). Agents curative of burns.

Antiscorbu'tic (*anti, scorbutus*, scurvy). A remedy for or preventive of scurvy; mainly vegetable acids.

Antisep'tic (αντι, σηπω, to make putrid). Having power to prevent or destroy putrefaction, or, what is the same thing, the bacteria upon which putrefaction depends. The principal in use are corrosive sublimate, carbolic acid, iodoform, thymol, salicylic acid, boric acid, etc. **A. Gauze**,

open cotton cloth charged with carbolic acid, resin, and paraffin. **A. Ligature**, catgut or other material rendered aseptic by soaking in antiseptic solutions. **The antiseptic treatment of wounds** looks to thorough asepsis and antiseptics as regards the wound, the instruments, the operator's hands, the dressings, etc. See, also, *Listerian Method*.

Antisial'ics. Substances that lessen the secretion of saliva.

Antispasmod'ic (αντι, σπασμος, a spasm). An agent allaying or relieving convulsions or spasmodic pains, as the narcotics, the nitrites, etc.

Antispas'tic. That which counteracts spasm. An antispasmodic.

Antisyphilit'ic. A remedy directed against, or used for the relief of syphilis. Usually an alternative.

Antithe'nar (αντι, θεναρ, the hollow of the hand or foot). Opposite to the thenar. **A. Eminence**, the border of the palm of the hand from the base of the little finger to the wrist. **A. Muscles**, of the toe and of the thumb: the adductor pollicis pedis, and the flexor brevis pollicis manus.

Antitra'gus (αντι, τραγος, the tragus). An eminence of the external ear opposite the tragus. The *antitragicus muscle* arises from it.

Antizymot'ic (αντι, ζυμωτικός, causing to ferment). An agent preventing the process of fermentation.

Ant'lia (antlia, a pump). A syringe or pump. **A. Lactea**, a pump for drawing milk from the breast. **A. Mammaria**, same as **A. Lactea**.

Antri'tis (antrum, a hollow place, -itis, inflammation). A word denoting inflammation of any of the cavities of the body, especially the *A. Highmorianum*.

An'trophore. A soluble, medicated bougie.

An'trum (antrum). A physiological cavity or hollow place, especially in a bone. **A.**

Ethmoidale, the ethmoidal sinuses. **A. Highmorianum**, Antrum of Highmore, a cavity in the superior maxillary bone. **A. Pyloricum Willisii**, the cavity of the pylorus.

Anu'ria (av neg., ούρον, urine). Absence, deficiency, or retention of the urine.

A'nus (anus, the fundament). The extremity of the rectum; the lower opening of the alimentary canal. **A., Artificial**, an artificial opening, the natural for any reason being closed. **A., Fissure** of, rupture of the skin at the side, due to passage of hardened feces. **A., Fistula** of,

a sinus, or fistulous ulcer opening from the rectum into the connective tissue about the rectum, or discharging externally. **A., Imperforate**, absence of the anus, the natural opening being closed by areolar tissue or a membranous septum. **A., Pruritus** of, persistent itching of the anal orifice. **A., Prolapse** of, protrusion of the rectum or its mucous membrane.

Aor'ta (αορτη). The great arterial vessel arising from the left ventricle and ending with its bifurcation into the two common iliacs at the fourth lumbar vertebra. *The arch*, that extending from the heart to the third dorsal vertebra, is divided into an *ascending*, a *transverse*, and a *descending* part. The *thoracic* portion extends to the diaphragm; the *abdominal*, to the bifurcation. The diseases of the aorta are *acute aortitis*, due to traumatism, thrombosis, etc.; and the *chronic* form, or *atheroma of the aorta*; *fatty degeneration*; *stenosis*; *aneurysm*. See *Artery*.

Ap'athy (a priv., παθος, feeling). Insensibility, want of passion or feeling.

Aper'ient (aperio, to open). A mild purgative; a laxative, or aperitive.

Aperistal'sis. See *Peristalsis*.

Ap'erture (apertura, an opening). An opening.

A'pex (apex, the extreme end of a thing).

The summit or top of anything; the point or extremity of a cone. **A. Beat**, the impulse of the heart felt in the fifth intercostal space about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the middle of the sternum. **A. Murmur**, a murmur heard over the apex of the heart. **Apices of the Lungs**, the upper extremity of the lungs behind the border of the first rib.

Apha'kia (a neg., φακος, a lentil, and the crystalline lens). Condition of an eye without the lens, whether the result of congenital defect, luxation, traumatism or cataract operation.

Apha'sia (α, φασis, speech). Partial or complete loss of the power of expression or of comprehension of the conventional signs of language, from no lesion of the peripheral organs or nerves, but from lesions of the cortical centers concerned. If *sensory*, it may be either of two varieties: 1. *Word-deafness*, in which spoken words are not understood (there is usually some *paraphasia* or imperfection of speech connected with this form); 2. *Word-blindness*, in which written or printed words are not understood. If *motor*, it may be either—1. *Motor aphasia*, or *aphemia*, consisting

in a loss of language, or inability to express thoughts by articulate language; or, 2. *Agraphia*, or "aphasia of the hand," inability to write. Charcot supposes the center for articulate language divided into four sub-centers, a visual center for words, an auditory center for words, a motor center of articulate language, and a motor center of written language. Lesions of one or more of these centers produce the characteristic forms of aphasia above given, which have had clinical exemplifications.

A., Ataxic, loss of speech owing to inability to execute the various movements of the mouth necessary to speech, the muscles being not paralyzed but not coördinated, owing to disease of the cortical center. **A., Amnesic**, loss of memory of words. **Parapha'sia**, inability to connect the ideas with the proper words to express the ideas. **Agram'matism**, inability to form words grammatically. **Ataxapha'sia**, inability to arrange words synthetically into sentences. **Bradypha'sia**, abnormal slowness of speech, from pathological cause. **Tumultus Sermonis**, a stuttering manner of reading, from pathological cause.

Aphe'mia (*a*, φημι, to speak). Motor aphasia; inability to articulate words or sentences from focal and not from peripheral disease of the organs of speech (*Alalia*).

Apho'nia (*a*, φωνη, the voice). Dumbness, due to some peripheral lesion.

Aphore'sis (*a*, φορησις, carrying). Separation or ablation of a part, either by excision or amputation.

Apho'ria (*a*, φορεω, to bear). Sterility of the female.

Aphra'sia. A synonym for *Aphasia*.

Aphrodis'iac (αφροδισια, venery). An agent stimulating the sexual passion.

Aph'thæ (αφθα, from απτω, to set on fire). The small, white ulcers, spots or vesicles of the mouth, characteristic of the infantile disease, *Thrush*. *Aphthoid* and *Aphthous* are adjectival forms.

Aphthong'ia (*a* neg., φθωγος, sound). A peculiar form of aphasia due to spasm of the muscles supplied by the hypoglossal nerve.

A'pices (plural of *apex*). Summits.

A'piol. A non-volatile, oily liquid of acid properties, derived from common parsley, *Petroselinum sativum*. Carminative, diuretic, and in larger doses an emmenagogue. Employed in intermittent fever, amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa. Somewhat fashionable as an abortifacient, but worth-

less. Dose mij-x . In doses of ℥xxx is narcotic. Unof.

Aplanat'ic (*a*, πλαναω, I wander). Not wandering; rectilinear. **A. Lens**, a lens corrected for all aberration of light and color. A rectilinear lens.

Apla'sia (*a* neg., πλάσσω, to form). A type of incomplete structure by reason of the non-formation of a necessary cell-group during the developmental stage. Called also *Hypoplasia*.

Apas'tic (*a*, πλάσσω). Structureless, formless. **A. Lymph**, one of the products of inflammation or disease. A non-fibrinous material incapable of coagulation or organization.

Apleu'ria (*a*, πλευρα, a rib). A word employed to denote congenital absence of ribs.

Aplotom'ia (απλους, simple, τομη, section). Simple incision.

Apneumato'sis (*a* neg., πνευματωσις, inflation). Collapse of the air cells of some parts of the lung caused by blocking of the bronchial tubules, and resulting in a condition of non-inflation whereby the lung tissue is reduced to a condition similar to that of *atelectasis*, or congenital apneumatosus.

Apnœ'a (*a*, πνεω, to breathe). Breathlessness. Difficult respiration; partial or complete suspension of breathing. Synonymous with *Asphyxia*. **A. Neonatorum**, of the new-born child, caused by difficult labor, pressure upon the cord, etc.

Apo-. A Greek prefix denoting *from*, *away*, *separation*.

Apocen'osis (αποκενωω, to drain). An increased flow or evacuation of blood or other humors.

Apochromat'ic Lens (απο, from, away, off). A lens for microscopic and optical purposes, with high correction of spherical and chromatic aberrations, and better "definition." Professor Abbé, through Dr. Schott, of Witten, in Westphalia, as a result of extended research, discovered crown and flint glass in which the dispersions for the different regions of the spectrum should approximately possess the same ratio, and thus avoid the "secondary spectrum." A manufactory has been established in Jena for the production of these lenses.

Apoc'ynum. Canadian Hemp. The root of *A. cannabinum*. Properties due to an alkaloid, *apocynin*. In full doses an emetic and cathartic. Valuable in dropsy. Dose gr. v-xx; of the alkaloid, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. Should not be confounded with *Cannabis Indica*. Unof.

Apo'lar (*a neg.*, *πολος*, the end of an axis). Having no pole. **A. Cells**, nerve-cells without processes.

Apollina'ris Water. A German alkaline mineral water, highly charged with carbonic acid, largely used for gout, rheumatism, etc. See *Mineral Water*.

Apomorph'ia or **Apomor'phine** (*απο, morphia*). $C_{17}H_{17}O_2N$, = *morphia*— H_2O . An artificial alkaloid, derived from morphine. The *hydrochlorate* is the salt used, and is a grayish crystalline powder. It is a systemic emetic acting directly upon the vomiting center, and is the quickest, most certain and least irritating of all emetics. Unof.

Aponeuro'sis (*απο, from, νευρον, a tendon*). A fibrinous membranous expansion of a tendon giving attachment to muscles or serving to enclose and bind down muscles. Remarkable for their size or importance are the *infra-spinous*, enclosing the *infra-spinous* muscle; that of the *arm*, of the *deltoid muscle*, of the *external oblique* or *abdominal*, of the *forearm*, of the *leg*, of the *transversalis*, of the *head*, etc., etc.

Apoph'ysis (*αποφύω, to put forth*). A bony protuberance or process of bone; when separated by cartilage it is called *Epiphysis*.

Apoplectic'enous (*αποπληξια, γεννω*). That which produces apoplexy or cerebral hemorrhage.

Ap'oplexy (*αποπληξια*). The symptom-complex resulting from cerebral hemorrhage, effusion, or from the plugging of a cerebral vessel. Modern writers mostly describe the post-mortem appearances by other terms, as cerebral hemorrhage, effusion, thrombosis, etc. The chief symptom is sudden loss of motion, sensation and consciousness, the patient falling and lying as if dead. The bursting of a vessel in the lungs, liver, etc., is sometimes called apoplexy of the lungs, liver, etc. **A., Capillary**, from rupture and effusion of capillaries.

Aposte'ma (*αποστημα*). A term formerly employed to denote an abscess.

Apothe'ca (*αποθηκη, a store, shop*). A store or shop where medicines are sold.

Apoth'ecaries' Weight. A system of weights and measures used in compounding medicines. The Troy pound of 5760 grains is the standard. It is subdivided into 12 ounces. The ounce is subdivided into 8 drachms, the drachm into 3 scruples, and the scruple into 20 grains. For fluid measure the quart of 32 fluid ounces

is subdivided into pints, the pint into 16 fluid ounces, the ounce into 8 fluid drachms, and the fluid drachm into 60 minims. The following abbreviations are used:—

℥, <i>minim.</i>	ʒ, <i>uncia</i> , an ounce
gtt., <i>gutta</i> , a drop.	(480 grains).
ʒ, <i>scrupulus</i> , a scruple (20 grains).	℔, <i>libra</i> , a pound.
ʒ, <i>dracma</i> , a drachm (60 gr.).	℥, <i>octarius</i> , a pint.
	gr., <i>granum</i> , a grain.
	ss., <i>semis.</i> , one half.

See *Weights and Measures*.

Apoth'ecary. A druggist. One who prepares and sells drugs, fills prescriptions, etc. In Great Britain the apothecary is also a physician, filling his own prescriptions. In the United States it frequently happens that an authorized practitioner is also an apothecary, but without the degree of M. D. the practice of medicine is illegal.

Apoth'ema (*απο, from, θεμα, a deposit*). A brown powder formed by the open-air evaporation of a vegetable infusion or decoction.

Apoz'ema (*απο, ζεω, to boil*). A decoction.

Appara'tus (*apparatus*). The instruments used in any science, art or surgical operation. Anatomically the word is used to designate collectively the organs effecting any specified work or action. **A. Ligamentosus Colli**, the *occipito-axoid ligament*, a broad band at the front surface of the spinal canal, which covers the odontoid process.

Appendici'tis. Inflammation of the appendix vermiformis.

Append'ix (pl. *appendices*) (*appendo, to hang upon or to*). What is accessory to or dependent upon another. An *appendage*. **A. Auricularis**, the auricular appendage, a process of the auricles of the heart. **A. Cæci Vermiformis**, a worm-shaped pouch of the cæcum. **A. Epiploicæ**, pouch-like, fatty projections of the peritoneum of the large intestine.

Ap'perts' Pro'cess. The preservation ("canning") of meat, fruits and vegetables by exclusion of air and germs; effected by hermetically sealing the substances in tin cans after heating the contents to 110° or more.

Ap'petite (*appeto, to desire*). The desire for food; also any natural desire; lust. **A., Perverted**, that for unnatural and undigestible things, frequent in disease and pregnancy. *Anorexia*, loss of appetite; *Bulimia*, insatiable appetite; *Hunger*, the strong desire and need of food.

Aprax'ia (*a neg., παρσσω, to do*). Defective thought and memory associated

with aphasia; especially concerns the use of objects and methods of doing things.

A'pron, Hottentot. Artificially elongated labia minora.

Aprosex'ia (*a*, προσεχω, to give heed). A mental disturbance consisting in inability to fix the attention upon a subject.

Aproso'pia (*a*, προσωπον, the face). A fetal monstrosity with partial or complete absence of face.

Apselaphe'sia (*a*, ψηλαφησις, touch). Paralysis of the tactile sense.

Ap'titude (*a*ptitudo, fitness). Fitness, tendency. The natural proneness of an organism toward certain functions or pathological conditions.

Apty'alism (*a*, without, πτυαλιζω, to spit). A term applied to a condition marked by deficiency or absence of saliva.

A'pus (*a*, πους, foot). A monstrosity consisting in absence of the lower limbs, or feet.

Apyrex'ia (*a* neg., πυρεσσω, to have a fever). Without fever; especially used of the intermission-periods of ague, etc.

A'qua. Water. An oxide of hydrogen having the composition H_2O . Is a solid below 32° , a liquid between 32° and 212° , vaporizes at 212° at the sea level (bar. 760 mm.), giving off vapor of tension equal to that of the air. Covers four-fifths of the surface of the earth, but is never pure in nature, containing from a trace of soluble matter, in rain water, to 26 per cent. of soluble mineral salts, in the Dead Sea. Water is an essential constituent of all animal and vegetable tissues. In the human body it forms 2 per cent. of the enamel of the teeth, 77 per cent. of the ligaments, 78 per cent. of the blood, and 93 per cent. of the urine. Externally, water has a stimulating effect upon the skin, either by direct or reactionary means. Cold water when continued too long may lower the general temperature of the body so as to produce serious depression of circulation and muscular power. Hot water and vapor increase circulation and produce diaphoresis. Its too long-continued use debilitates. Internally, water is a diuretic. It is the most useful of all the solvents in pharmacy. The following are the official preparations and forms. **A. Bulliens**, boiling water. **A. Communis**, common water. **A. Destillata**, distilled water. **A. Fervens**, hot water. **A. Fluvialis**, river-water. **A. Fontana**, well-or-spring-water. **A. Marina**, sea water. **A. Pluvialis**, rain water. See also *Mineral Water*. In pharmacy, a solution of a volatile

soluble substance in water. There are 15 official *aquæ*, all of arbitrary strength. Also, **A. Fortis**. See *Acid, Nitric*. **A. Regia**, a mixture of hydrochloric acid 3, and nitric acid 1 part. A solvent of gold and platinum. **A. Vitæ**, spirit, *q. v.* In anatomy, **A. Labyrinthi**, the clear liquid existing in the labyrinths of the ear.

Aqueduct'us (*aqua*, water, *ductus*, a leading). Used of ducts or canals in various parts of the body. **A. Cerebri**, the infundibulum. **A. Cochleæ**, aqueduct of the cochlea. **A. Fallopii**, the canal of the portio dura in the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **A. Sylvii**, the aqueduct of Sylvius from the third to the fourth ventricle. **A. Vestibuli**, aqueduct of the vestibule of the ear.

A'queous. Referring to water. **A. Chamber of the Eye**, the space between the cornea and the lens; the iris divides it into an anterior and a posterior chamber. **A. Extract**, solid preparations of drugs made by evaporation of aqueous solutions. **A. Humor**, the fluid filling the anterior chamber of the eye.

Aquocapsuli'tis (*aqua*, *capsula*, a small box). A disused name for what is now classed as *Serous Iritis, q. v.*

Ar'abic Acid. One of the constituents ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$) of acacia, or gum arabic, a gummy exudation of *Acacia*.

Arachni'tis (*αραχνην*, a spider's web, *itis*). Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane of the brain.

Arach'noid (*αραχνην*, *ειδος*, form). Resembling a web. **A. Cavity**, the space between the arachnoid membrane and the dura mater. **A. Membrane**, the delicate serous membrane of the brain and cord between the dura and pia mater. **Sub-arachnoid fluid.** See *Cerebro-spinal Fluid*.

Ar'ack (*Ind.*). A spirituous liquor distilled from rice or cocoanut juice, used in India.

Aræom'eter (*αρατος*, light, thin, *μετρον*, measure). An instrument for estimating the specific gravity of fluids.

Aran'tii. See *Corpora*.

Ar'bor Vi'tæ. A term applied to the arborescent appearance of a section of the cerebellum, and also to a similar appearance of the folds of the interior of the cervix uteri.

Arbu'tin. A bitter glucoside, $C_{21}H_{32}O_{14}$ · H_2O , obtained from *uva ursi*, or bear-berry. It is neutral, crystalline, and resolvable into glucose and hydroquinone.

Arbutin is an efficient diuretic. See *Uva Ursi*.

Arca'nium (*arcanum*, a secret). A medicine whose composition is kept secret.

Arch (*L. arcus*, a bow). A term applied to the curved shape of several various parts of the body. **A. of Aorta.** See *Aorta*. **A. of Colon.** See *Colon*. **A., Crural.** See *Poupart's Ligament*. **A., Palmar,** the arch formed by the radial artery in crossing the bones of the metacarpus.

Archebi'osis (*αρχη*, the beginning, *βίωσις*, life). The theory of the origin of living organisms from non-living matter. See *Generation*, *Spontaneous*, and *Biogenesis*.

Archege'n'esis. The same as *Archebiosis*.

Archespo'r'ium (*αρχη*, a beginning, *σπορα*, a seed). The cells from which spore mother-cells are immediately derived.

Arch'e'type (*αρχη*, chief, *τυπος*, a type). A word employed in comparative anatomy to denote an ideal type or form to which other individuals or classes may be compared. A standard type.

Archiblast'ic (*αρχη*, the beginning, *βλαστος*, bud). A term used by His, of the three layers of the embryo, in contradistinction to *Parablastic* cells or elements that he thinks wander in between the epiblast and hypoblast from the margins of the blastoderm from which are developed the blood vessels, blood and connective tissue.

Ar'chil. A coloring matter somewhat like litmus, chiefly obtained from the lichen *Rocella tinctoria*; used for staining animal tissues.

Arcta'tion (*arcto*, to draw close together). Contraction or lessening of an opening or of the lumen of a canal.

Arcua'tus (*arcus*, a bow). Bent or curved in an arched form. **A. Morbus**, a former name for jaundice.

Ar'cus (*arcus*). A bow or arch. **A. Dentalis**, the dental arch. **A. Senilis**, the ring of fatty degeneration of the corneal tissue about the periphery. **A. Zygomaticus**, the zygomatic arch.

Ar'dent Spir'its. Alcoholic liquors. See *Spiritus*.

Ar'dor (*ardor*, to burn). Violent heat, burning; applied to fevers and the sexual passion. **A. Urinæ**, burning pain in the inflamed urethra in micturition.

A'rea (*area*, an open space). Any space with boundaries. **A. Celsi.** See *Alopecia areata*. **A. Germinativa**, or *Embryonic Spot*, the oval germinating spot of the embryo. **A. Pellucida**, the light central

portion of the last. **A. Opaca**, the opaque circle about the same. **A. Vasculosa**, the vascularization of the *A. Opaca*.

Are'ca Nut. See *Betel*.

Ar'ecin. An organic base ($C_{23}H_{26}N_2O$) isomeric with brucin, derived from cinchona bark.

Arefac'tion (*arefacere*, to make dry). Exsiccation or desiccation. The removal of structural or constitutional water from a substance. Applied to the process whereby certain watery medicines may be reduced to a dry powder.

Arena'tion (*arena*, sand). A sand-bath. The application of hot sand to a limb or part of the body.

Are'ola (dim. of *area*, an open space). The brownish space surrounding the nipple of the female breast. This is sometimes called *Areola papillaris*. A secondary *areola*, surrounding this, occurs during pregnancy. The pigmentation about the umbilicus is called the *umbilical areola*. **A. Tissue**, connective tissue.

Areom'eter (*αραιος*, thin, light, *μετρον*, measure). An instrument for estimating the specific gravity or strength of liquids, especially alcoholic liquids.

Argen'tum. Silver. $Ag = 108$; quantivalence, 1. A malleable and ductile metal of brilliant white luster. Tarnishes only in presence of free sulphur, sulphur gases and phosphorus. An excellent substance for vessels used in pharmacy, and for sutures used in surgery. The following salts are used: **A. Cyanidum**, used in the preparation of hydrocyanic acid.

A. Iodidum, sometimes used internally instead of *A. nitrate*. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -j. **A. Oxidum**, explosive when treated with ammonia. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij. **A. Nitras**, "nitrate of silver," argentic nitrate, "lunar caustic," a powerful astringent and an escharotic of moderate strength. Stains skin and other tissue black when applied in strength. In small doses stimulates heart and nerve centers. Too long continued, leaves a slate-colored, insoluble deposit of silver under the skin (*Argyria*). Dose gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. **A. Nitras Fusus**, "stick caustic." Contains 4 per cent. of silver chloride. Used locally. The *mitigated* or *dilute stick* is fused with an equal weight of potassium nitrate.

Argil'la (*αργιλλος*, potter's clay). White or potter's clay, alumina.

Ar'gol. See *Tartar*.

Argyll Robertson's Pupil. See *Pupil*.

Argy'ria (*L. argentum*, silver). A form

of chloasma or discoloration of the skin and mucous membrane produced by the prolonged administration of nitrate of silver, the molecules of silver being deposited in much the same position as those of the natural pigment of the skin. It may be *general*, from internal administration, or *local*, from its local application.

Aristolochia. See *Serpentaria*.

Aristolochin. A bitter principle found in Virginia snake-root. See *Serpentaria*.

Aristotle's Experiment. The double feeling experienced by the fingers when a single pebble is placed between the crossed fingers of one hand.

Arm (Sax. *Arm*, G. *Arm*, Lat. *Armus*). That part of the upper extremity from the shoulder to the wrist.

Armamentarium (Lat., an arsenal). The outfit of medicines or instruments of the physician or surgeon.

Arma'rium. See *Armamentarium*.

Ar'mature (*armatura*, equipment). A mass of soft iron at the extremity of a magnet. Also, the core of iron around which coils of insulated wire are wound or disposed.

Ar'nica. A plant commonly known as "Leopard's bane,"—*A. montana*. Both flowers and root are used in medicine. Properties probably due to an alkaloid, *tri-methyl-amine*. In small doses a cardiac stimulant; in larger doses a depressant. In toxic doses frequently causes death. A popular remedy, when locally applied, for sprains, bruises and surface wounds. Valuable also in typhus and typhoid fevers as an antipyretic. **A. Tinct.**, 20 per cent. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\nu$ —xxx. **A. Infusum**, 20 parts flowers, 100 parts water. Superior to tincture for local use. **A. Ext. Radicis.** Dose gr. j—ij. **A. Ext. Rad. Fld.** Dose $\mathfrak{m}\nu$ —xx. **A. Tinct. Rad.**, 20 per cent. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\nu$ —xxx. **A. Emplastrum**, contains ext. of root 50, lead plaster 100 parts. *Tri-methyl-amine* (unof.). Dose gr. ij—ij in syrup.

Ar'nicin, $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_4$. A brownish, bitter glucoside extracted from the flowers of *Arnica montana*.

Arnot'to. See *Anatto*.

Aro'ma (*apoua*, spice). The imponderable fragrant or odorous emanation of vegetable substances.

Aromat'ic (*apoua*, spice). A substance characterized by a fragrant, spicy taste and odor, as cinnamon, ginger, the essential oils, etc. A stimulant to the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane. **A. Acids**, those

of the benzene group of hydrocarbons. **A. Group**, a series of hydrocarbons having the composition $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$. **A. Vinegar**, any mixture of aromatic oils in vinegar. Used as a stimulating agent.

Ar'rak. See *Arack*.

Arrect'or Pi'li Muscle. A fan-like arrangement of a layer of smooth muscular fibers surrounding the hair follicle, whose contraction erects the follicle and produces *cutis-anserina* or "goose-skin."

Arrest' (*ad*, to, *resto*, to withstand). Stoppage, detention. **Arrested development**, is when an organ or organism fails in its normal evolution, stopping at the initial or intermediate stages of the process. **Arrested head**, when in parturition the child's head is hindered but not impacted in the pelvic cavity.

Ar'row-Poison. See *Curare*.

Ar'rowroot. (Doubtful derivation.) A kind of starch derived from *Maranta arundinacea* of the West Indies, Southern States, etc. It is a popular remedy for diarrhoea; widely used as a food.

Ar'senic, Arsen'icum, or

Arsen'ium. $\text{As} = 75$; quantivalence 111, v. A non-metal having a metallic lustre and crystalline structure. In small doses a stomachic and general tonic, promoting appetite and cardiac action, and stimulating mental activity. Of great value in irritative dyspepsia. Sometimes used internally to blanch and clear the skin. In larger doses creates skin eruptions, and becomes a violent corrosive poison, acting with cumulative effect. Externally, is a powerful escharotic, used in cancer. Only the salts and oxides are used in medicine.

A. Acid., arsenious acid, white arsenic, "ratsbane," As_2O_3 . Dose gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$. **A. Acid., Liquor**, a 1 per cent. solution of the acid in hydrochloric acid and distilled water. **Potassii Arsenit.**, Liq., Fowler's solution, contains A. acid 1, potass. dicarbonate 1, comp. tinct. lavender 3, and distilled water q. s. ad 100 parts. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\text{ij}$ —x. **Sodii Arsenias.** Dose of the dried salt gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$. **Sodii Arseniat.**, Liq. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\text{ij}$ —xv. **A. Iodid.** Dose gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$. **A. et Hydrargyri Iod.**, Liq., liquor of the iodide of arsenic and mercury, Donovan's solution, contains A. iodide 1, mercuric iodide 1, distilled water 100 parts. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\text{ij}$ —x. See *Reinsch's Test*, *Marsh's Test* and *Fleitmann's Test*.

Arte'ria (*aprepia*, the trachea). The plural was applied to the bronchial tubes. The

ancients supposed these filled with vital spirit during life. See *Artery*.

Arte'riogram. See *Sphygmogram*.

Arterio'lae Rectæ. The small blood vessels which supply the medullary pyramids of the kidneys.

Arteri'tis (*artery* and *itis*, inflammation).

Inflammation of an artery. *The acute form* is generally consecutive to trauma, thrombosis, or embolism, and may be purulent in character; the *chronic*, more properly *endarteritis*, arterial sclerosis, leading to *atheroma* or *atheromatous changes*, is a frequent disease of the aged. **A. Deformans**, the result of atheromatous changes producing crumpling or irregularities of the walls. **A. Obliterans**, an increase of connective tissue ending in obliteration of the lumen.

Ar'tery (*arteria*, *αρτ*, air or spirit, *τηρεω*, to preserve, because supposed to contain the spirit or soul). Arteries are the tube-like vessels through which the blood is propelled by the heart to the peripheral organs. They end in arterioles and capillaries. They are composed of three layers: the outer, or *tunica adventitia*; the middle, or *tunica media*, the muscular coat; the internal, or *intima*, composed of nucleated epithelial cells, connective and elastic tissue. A table of the chief arteries is appended (pp. 53, 54, 55).

Arthral'gia (*αρθρον*, a joint, *αλγος*, pain). Pain in a joint; gout; arthritis; rheumatism.

Arthri'tis (*αρθρον*, -*ιτις*, inflammation).

Inflammation of the joints. **A. Deformans**, chronic inflammation of the bone-tissue of a joint with deformity. **A., Rheumatic**, acute rheumatism of the joints with gouty complications.

Arthrocl'a'sia (*αρθρον*, *κλωω*, to break).

The breaking down of ankyloses in order to produce free movement of a joint.

Arthro'dia (*αρθρωω*, to fasten by a joint).

A form of joint permitting a gliding movement. See *Diarthrosis*.

Arthrodyn'ia (*αρθρον*, *οδυνη*, pain). See *Arthralgia*.

Arthroempy'esis (*αρθρον*, *εμπυσησις*, supuration). Supuration in a joint.

Arthrog'raphy (*αρθρον*, *γραφειν*, to write). A description of the joints.

Arthron'cus (*αρθρον*, *οκος*, an eminence). The cartilaginous body or bodies which occasionally form within the knee-joint.

Arthropath'ia (*αρθρον*, *παθος*, disease). A peculiar disease of the joints similar to rheumatoid arthritis, but, according to Char-

cot, a distinct disease. It belongs to the prodromal stage of tabes; rapidly destroys the joint; is painless, without fever or inflammation; prefers the large joints; and is connected with hydrarthrosis and swelling of the joints.

Arthro'sis (*αρθρωω*, to fasten by a joint). Articulation or jointing.

Arthrot'omy (*αρθρον*, *τεμνω*, to cut). Incision of a joint.

Ar'tiad (*αρτιαζω*, to be even). In chemistry, a term used to designate atoms having an even quantivalence, as oxygen, which is bi-, iron quadri-, and sulphur hexivalent.

Artic'ular (*articularis*, of the joints). Pertaining to an articulation or joint.

Artic'ulate (*articulo*, to divide in joints). Divided into joints, distinct. **A. Speech**, the communication of ideas by spoken words.

Articula'tion (*articulus*, a joint). A joint or arthrosis; a connection between two or more bones, whether allowing movement between the two or not. The articulations are divided into: 1. *Syn'arthroses*, *immovable*, subdivided into *schindyl'eses*, or grooved joints, *gompho'ses*, in sockets, as the teeth, and *sulu'ra*, as in the bones of the skull; 2. *Di'arthroses*, or movable joints, subdivided into the *arthro'dia*, or gliding joints, the *gingly'mus*, or hinge-like, the *en'arthroses*, or ball-and-socket joints; 3. *An'phiarthroses*, or those of a mixed type.

Articula'tion. The enunciation of spoken speech. **Confluent A.**, the clipping of words, or running syllables together—a symptom of certain cerebral diseases.

Articula'tion Positions. See *Consonants*.

Artic'ulo Mortis (Lat.). The moment of death. In the act of dying.

Artifi'cial (*artificialis*). Made or imitated by art. **A. Anus**, an opening in the abdomen to give exit to the feces; an opening made in case of *imperforate anus*. **A. Eye**, a film of glass, celluloid, rubber, etc., made in imitation of the front part of the globe of the eye and worn in the socket or over a blind eye for cosmetic reasons. **A. Joint**, or *false joint*, the non-united ends of a broken bone. **A. Leech.** See *Leech*. **A. Vitreous.** See *Envisceration*. **A. Pupil**, removal of a piece of the iris (*iridectomy*, *iridodialysis*, etc.), to allow the light to pass through the opening. **A. Respiration**, the aeration of the blood by artificial means. A method of inducing the normal function of respiration when from any cause it is temporarily

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL ARTERIES (ALPHABETICAL).

NAME.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Aorta, Abdominal.	Thoracic Aorta.	Two Common Iliacs.	Phrenic, Celiac Axis, Sup. and Inf. Mesenteric, Supra-renal, Renal, Spermatic, Lumbar, Sacra Media.
Aorta, Arch.	Left Ventricle of Heart.	Thoracic Division.	2 Coronary, Innominate, Left Common Carotid, Left Subclavian.
Aorta, Thoracic.	Arch of Aorta.	Abdominal Aorta.	Pericardiac, Bronchial, Oesophageal, Posterior Mediastinal, 20 Intercostals.
Auricular, Posterior.	5th Br. Ext. Carotid.	Back of Auricle and Scalp.	Stylo-mastoid, Auricular.
Axillary.	Subclavian.	Brachial and 7 Branches.	Sup. and Acromial Thoracic, Long and Alar Thoracic, Subscapular, Ant. and Post. Circumflex.
Brachial.	Axillary.	Radial and Ulnar and 4 Branches.	Sup. and Inf. Profunda, Nutrient, and Anastomotica Magna.
Carotid, Common.	Innominate and Arch.	Ext. and Int. Carotid.	Ext. and Int. Carotid.
Carotid, External.	Common Carotid.	8 Branches.	Sup. Thyroid, Lingual, Facial, Occipital, Post. Auric., Ascending Pharyngeal, Temporal, Internal Maxillary.
Carotid, Internal.	Common Carotid.	Ant. part of Brain, Eye, Forehead and Nose.	Tympanic, Arteriae Receptaculi, Ant. Meningeal, Ophthalmic, Ant. and Mid. Cerebral, Post. Communicating, Ant. Choroid.
Celiac Axis.	Abdominal Aorta.	Stomach, Liver, Spleen.	Gastric, Hepatic, Splenic.
Coronary, 2.	Arch of Aorta.	Tissues of Heart.	Numerous small branches.
Dorsalis Pedis.	Ant. Tibial.	Foot.	Tarsal, Metatarsal, Dorsalis Pollicis, Communicating, Intersosseous.
Epigastric (Deep).	Ext. Iliac.	Abdominal Wall.	Cremasteric, Pubic, Muscular.
Facial.	3d Branch Ext. Carotid.	Organs of Pharynx and Face.	Inf. or ascending Palatine, Tonsillar, Submaxillary, Submental, Musculars, Inf. Labial, Inf. and Sup. Coronary, Lateralis Nasi, Angular.
Femoral.	Ext. Iliac.	Generative Organs, Thigh, <i>etc.</i>	Superfic. Epigastric, Circumflex Iliac and Ext. Pudic; Deep Ext. Pudic, Profunda, Muscular, Anastomotica Magna, Iophtical.
Gluteal.	Int. Iliac.	Glutei Muscles, <i>etc.</i>	Superficial, Deep.
Iliac, Deep Circumflex.	Ext. Iliac.	Abdominal Muscles.	Muscular and Anastomot.
Iliac, Common.	Abdominal Aorta.	Ext. and Int. Iliac.	Ext. and Int. Iliac.
Iliac, External.	Common Iliac.	Lower Limb.	Femoral Artery, Deep Epigastric, Deep Circumflex Iliac.
Iliac, Internal.	Common Iliac.	Pelvic and Generative Organs, inner side of Thigh.	Ant. Trunk, Post. Trunk.
Iliac, Internal, Ant. Trunk.	Common Iliac.	Pelvic, Generative Organs and Thigh.	Sup., Mid., and Inf. Vesical, Mid. Hemorrhoidal, Obturator, Int. Pudic, Sciatic, Uterine, Vaginal.

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL ARTERIES—(Continued).

NAME.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Iliac, Internal, Post. Trunk.	Common Iliac.	Muscles of Hip, <i>etc.</i>	Ilio-lumbar, Lateral Sacral, Gluteal.
Innominate.	Arch of Aorta.	Thyroid Body.	Right Common Carotid, Right Subclavian.
Lingual.	2d Branch Ext. Carotid.	Hyoid and adjacent muscles, sublingual gland, mouth, tongue.	Hyoid, Dorsalis lingue, Sublingual, Ramine.
Mammary, Internal.	Subclavian.	Structures of Thorax.	Comes Nervi Phrenici, Mediastinal, Pericardiac, Sternal, Ant. Intercoastal, Perforating, Musculo-phrenic, Sup. Epigastric.
Mesenteric, Inferior.	Abdominal Aorta.	Descend. Colon, Rectum.	Colica Sinistra, Sigmoid, Sup. Hemorrhoidal.
Mesenteric, Superior.	Abdominal Aorta.	Small Intestine, Cæcum, Colon.	Inf. Pncreatico-Duodenal, Vasa intestini tenuis, Ileo-Colic, Colica dextra, et Media.
Maxillary, Internal.	8th Br. Ext. Carotid.	Structures indicated by Names of Branches	3 Groups: Maxillary, Pterygoid, Spheno-Maxillary.
Maxillary, Internal, (Maxillary Group).	Ext. Carotid.	Structures indicated by Names of Branches.	Tympanic (Ant.), Middle Meningeal, Small Meningeal, Inf. Dental.
Maxillary, Internal, (Pterygoid Group).	Ext. Carotid.	Structures indicated by Names of Branches.	Deep Temporal, Pterygoid, Masseteric, Buccal.
Maxillary, Internal, (Spheno-Maxillary Group).	Ext. Carotid.	Structures indicated by Names of Branches.	Alveolar, Infraorbital, Post., or Descending Palatine, Vidian, Pterygo-Palatine, Nasal, or Spheno-palatine.
Obturator.	Int. Iliac.	Pelvis and Thigh.	Iliac, Vesical, Pubic. Ext. and Int. Pelvic.
Occipital.	4th Br. Ext. Carotid.	Muscles of Neck, Occiput, <i>etc.</i>	Muscular, Sterno-mastoid, Auricular, Meningeal, Arteria princeps cervicis.
Ophthalmic.	Int. Carotid.	The Eye.	Lachrymal Supraorbital, Post. and Ant. Ethmoidal, Palpebral, Frontal, Nasal, Muscular, Ant., Short and Long Ciliary, Art. Centralis Retinae.
Palmar Arch, Deep.	Radial and Communicating of Ulna.	Palm and Fingers.	Radialis indicis, Palmar inteross., Perforating, Recurrent.
Palmar Arch, Superficial.	Ulnar and Superficialis Volæ.	Palm and Fingers.	4 Digital Branches.
Pharyngeal, Ascending.	6th Br. Ext. Carotid.	Neck, Pharynx, Dura Mater.	External Pharyngeal and Meningeal Branches.
Plantar, External.	Post. Tibial.	Sole and Toes.	Post. Perforating, Digital, <i>etc.</i>
Popliteal.	Femoral.	Thigh and Knee.	Sup. and Inf. Muscular, Cutaneous, Articulars (Sup., Ext. and Int.), Azygos Articular, Articulars (Int., Ext. and Int.), Ant. and Post. Tibial.

Profunda Femoris.	Femoral.	Muscles of Thigh, <i>etc.</i>	Ext. and Int. Circumflex, Perforating
Pudic.	Int. Iliac.	Generative Organs.	Inf. Hemorrhoidal, Superfic. and Transv. Perineal, Bulb, Corpus Cavernosum, and of Penis.
Pulmonary.	Right Ventricle.	Lungs.	Right and Left Pulmonary.
Radial.	Brachial.	Forearm, Wrist, Hand.	Radial Recurrent, Muscular, Superficialis volæ, Ant. and Post. Carpal, Metacarpal, Dorsalis pollicis et indicis, Princeps Pollicis, Radialis indicis, Perforantes, Interosseæ.
Sciatic.	Int. Iliac.	Muscles back of Pelvis.	Muscular Vesical, Hemorrhoidal, Coccygeal, Inf. gluteal, Comes Nervi Ischiadici, Articular.
Subclavian.	Right from Innominate, Left from Aorta.	Neck, Thorax, Brain, Meninges, <i>etc.</i>	Vertebral, Thyroid Axis.
Suprascapular.	Thyroid Axis.	Muscles of Shoulder.	Supra-acromial and others.
Temporal.	7th Br. Ext. Carotid.	Forehead, Parotid gland, Masseter, Ear.	Anterior Temporal. Post. Temporal { Transverse Facial, Anterior Facial, Ant. Auricular.
Thyroid Axis.	Subclavian.	Shoulder, Neck, Thorax, Spine, Cord.	Inf. Thyroid, Suprascapular, Transversalis Colli.
Thyroid, Inferior.	Thyroid Axis.	Gland, Larynx, Trachea, Oesophagus, <i>etc.</i>	Laryngeal, Tracheal and Oesophageal Branches, Ascending Cervical, Muscular.
Thyroid, Superior.	1st Branch Ext. Carotid.	Omo-hyoid, Sterno-hyoid, thyroïd, Thyroid Gland.	Hyoid, Superfic. Descending, Sup. Laryngeal, Crico-thyroid.
Tibial, Anterior.	Popliteal.	Leg, Ankle, <i>etc.</i>	Recurrent Tibial, Muscular, Ex. and Int. Mallæolar, Dorsalis Pedis.
Tibial, Posterior.	Popliteal.	Leg, Heel, Foot.	Peroneal, Ant. Peroneal, Muscular, Nutrient, Communicating, Int. Calcæreum. Plantars.
Transversalis Colli.	Thyroid Axis.	Muscles of neck and back.	Superfic. Cervical and Post. Scapular.
Ulnar.	Brachial.	Forearm, Wrist and Hand.	Ant. and Post. Ulnar Recurrent, Ant. and Post. inteross., Muscular, Ant. and Post. Carpal, Deep or Communicating, Digital.
Vertebral.	Subclavian.	Neck and Cerebrum.	Lat. Spinal, Muscular, Post. Meningeal, Ant. and Post. Spinal, Post. Inf. Cerebellar.

in abeyance, as in asphyxia neonatorum, drowning, etc. *Hall's Method*, by turning the body alternately upon the side or face. *Howard's Method*, by pressure upon the lower ribs every few seconds. *Sylvester's Method*, chiefly by movements of the arms.

Aryte'noid (*αρυταινα*, a pitcher, *ειδος*, likeness). Resembling the mouth of a pitcher.

A. Cartilages, two cartilages of the larynx regulating, by the means of the attached muscles, the tension of the vocal cords. **A. Muscle**, arises from the posterior surface of one arytenoid cartilage and is inserted into the corresponding parts of the other. It is composed of three planes of fibres, two *oblique* and one *transverse*. It draws the arytenoid cartilages together.

Aryth'mic. Irregular; without rhythm.

Asafoet'ida. Asafoetida. A resinous gum obtained from the root of *Ferula narthex* and *F. scordosoma*. Somewhat soluble in alcohol, and forms an emulsion with water. Properties due to *allyl sulphide*, $C_6H_{10}S$. A powerful antispasmodic, stimulant and expectorant. Very serviceable in hysteria and bronchial affections. Dose gr. v-xx. **A. Tinct.**, strength 20 per cent. Dose 3ss-ij. **A. Emplastum**, asafoetida 35, lead plaster 35, galbanum 15, yellow wax 15, alcohol 120 parts. **A. Mistura**, a 4 per cent. emulsion. **A. et Magnesiae Mist.**, Dewar's carminative, magnesium carb. 5, tinct. asafoetida 7, tinct. opii 1, sugar 10, aq. dest. ad 100 parts. Dose 3ss-3ss. **A. Pilulæ**, contain each gr. iij of asafoetida and gr. j of soap. Dose j-iv. **A. et Aloes Pil.**, have gr. 1 1/3 of each ingredient. *Galbani Pil., comp.* See *Galbanum*. *Ammonie Fatidus Spt.*, contains asafoetida 1 1/2, liq. ammonie fort. 2, spirit 20 parts. Dose 3ss-j. Unof.

Ascar'icide. A medicine that kills ascarides.

Ascaridi'asis. The existence of ascarides in the intestine.

As'caris (plural *Ascarides*) (*ασκαριζω*, to jump). A genus of the family *Ascaridae*. A class of parasitical worms inhabiting the bodies, and especially the intestine, of most animals. **A. Lumbricoides**, is found in the ox, hog and man. It inhabits the small intestine, especially of children. **A. Vermicularis** (the thread worm), a synonym of *Oxyuris Vermicularis*. **A. Mysterax**, the round worm of the cat, and **A. Alata** have rarely been found in man.

Asci'tes (*ασκιτης*, from *ασκος*, a bag). An abnormal collection of serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity. There is uniform enlargement of the abdomen, fluctuation, percussion dullness, etc.

Ascle'pias. Pleurisy Root. The root of *Asclepias tuberosa*. A popular remedy in the Southern States for pleurisy. A powerful diaphoretic and a moderate emetic and cathartic. The infusion recommended has a strength of 3j of the powdered root to 3xxxij of water. Dose teacupful every 3 or 4 hours. Unofficial. Also, **A. Curassavica**, Blood Flower. An herb common to tropical America. Astringent, styptic and anthelmintic against the tapeworm. A popular remedy for checking capillary hemorrhage. Dose of fld. ext. 3j-ij. Unof.

Ascococ'cus (*ασκος*, a leather bag, *κοκκος*, a kernel). A genus of the family of *Coccaceæ*; with elements united in massive colonies surrounded by tough, thick, gelatinous envelopes. **A. Billrothii**, found in putrefied meat; its natural habitat is the air. Details of culture, etc., are wanting.

Ascomyce'tes (*ασκος*, *μυκης*, a mushroom). A large family of fungi, of which the truffles, or *Tuberaceæ*, the ergot of rye and mould of dried fruits are examples.

Ascoph'ora Muce'do. A microscopic fungus, of which the mould of bread is an example.

As'cospore (*ασκος*, *σπορα*, a spore). A spore developed within a sac-like fungus-cell.

Asep'sis (a neg., *σηπω*, to putrefy). The condition of non-putrefaction; absence of all septic material or pathogenic microorganisms.

Asep'tic. Free from contaminating or septic matter. The antiseptic treatment of wounds, including aseptic and antiseptic dressings, renders the wound aseptic.

Asep'tin. This term has been given to a secret preparation containing boric acid, used for preserving articles of food.

Asep'tol, $C_6H_6SO_3$, a reddish liquid, with an odor of carbolic acid, recommended as a disinfectant and antiseptic. Used externally 1:1000, and internally in about the same dose as carbolic acid.

Asit'ia (a, without, *σιτος*, food). The want of food. Also a loathing for food.

Aspar'agin. A crystalline organic principle, $C_4H_8N_2O_3$, found in asparagus and many other plants. It is diuretic, and sedative to the circulation. See *Althæa*.

Aspar'agus. The green root of *Asparagus officinalis*. A mild diuretic. Dose of fld. ext. $\overline{5}$ ss-j. Unof.

Aspar'tic Acid. $C_4H_7NO_4$. A dibasic crystalline substance obtained from asparagin. It occurs in the body as a result of the action of the pancreatic juice on the fibrin of the blood.

Aspergil'lus (*aspergo*, to scatter). An order of fungi. **A. Auricularis**, a fungus found in the wax of the ear. **A. Glaucus**, the bluish mould found, e. g., upon dried fruit. **A. Mucoroides**, a species found in tuberculous or gangrenous lung tissue.

Asperm'atism (a neg., *σπερμα*, seed). Non-emission of semen, whether owing to non-secretion or non-ejaculation.

Asper'sion (*aspergo*, to sprinkle). The act of besprinkling, medicines being sometimes thus applied.

Asphyx'ia (a neg., *σφνξίς*, the pulse). The effect upon the body of the non-oxygenation of the blood; the suspension of vital phenomena when the lungs are deprived of air. The excess of carbon dioxide in the blood at first stimulates, then paralyzes the respiratory center of the medulla. Artificial respiration is therefore required in cases of sudden asphyxia. **A. Neonatorum**, the inability of new-born infants to begin respiration spontaneously, or to continue it.

Aspidiosper'mine. An alkaloid extracted from *Quebracho*, q. v.

Aspid'ium. The rhizome of several species of A., especially *A. marginale*. Properties due to a resin containing filicilic acid. Valuable chiefly as a vermicide against tapeworm. Dose $\overline{3}$ ss- $\overline{5}$ ss. **A. Oleoresina**, an ethereal extract. Dose $\overline{5}$ ss-j.

As'pirates. See *Consonants*.

Aspira'tion (*ad*, to, *spiro*, to breathe). Used as a synonym of inspiration, also of imbibition. The act of using the aspirator. A method of withdrawing the fluids and gases from a wound to prevent contamination. **A. of Cataract Extraction.** See *Extraction of Cataract, Suction Method*.

Aspirator. An instrument for withdrawing the contents of an abscess, tumor, etc., without the admission of air.

Assafœ'tida. See *Asafetida*.

Assimila'tion (*assimulo*, to make like). The process of transforming food into such a nutrient condition that it is taken up by the circulatory system, and forms an integral part of the economy; synthetic or con-

structive metabolism; anabolism. **A., Primary**, that concerned in the conversion of food into chyle and blood. **A., Secondary**, that relating to the formation of the organized tissues of the body.

Associa'tion (*associatio*). The act of combining; union with. **Associated Movements**, coincident or consensual movements of other muscles than the leading one, and which by habit or unity of purpose are involuntarily connected with its action. Both eyeballs move alike in reading, though one be a blind eye. Movement of the normal arm will sometimes produce slight motion of the opposite paralyzed arm. An uniformity of innervation is usually the cause of these movements, and such an example as the rigidity of the jaw in lifting a heavy weight should hardly be called an associated movement. **Associated Paralysis**, a common paralysis of associated muscles.

As'surin. A name given by Thudichum to a complex substance occurring in brain-tissue. Properties not investigated.

Asta'sia (a neg., *στασις*, standing). Motor incoördination for standing. See *Abasia*.

Asteato'des (a neg., *στέαρ*, tallow, *ωδης*, fullness). Deficient or absent secretion of sebaceous matter by the sebaceous glands.

As'ter. See *Karyokinesis*.

Aster'ion. See *Skull*.

Astern'al (a neg., *στέρον*, the breast bone). Not connected with the sternum. **A. Ribs**, the five lower pairs, because not joined directly to the sternum.

Astern'ia. Absence of the sternum.

Asthe'nia (a neg., *σθένος*, strength). General loss or absence of strength; adynamia.

Astheno'pia (a neg., *σθένος*, *ὤψ*, eye). Weakness, speedy fatigue of the ocular muscles or visual powers, due to errors of refraction, insufficiency, over-use, anemia, etc. **A., Accommodative**, due to hyperopia, astigmatism, or a combination of the two, producing strain of the ciliary muscle. **A., Muscular**, due to weakness or strain of the external ocular muscles, most commonly the internal recti—insufficiency. **A., Retinal, or Nervous**, a rare variety, caused by retinal hyperesthesia, anesthesia, or other al normality, or by general nervous affections.

Asth'ma (*aadua*, panting). Paroxysmal or intermittent dyspnoea, generally accompanied by cough and bronchial secretion, a feeling of constriction and suffocation. The etiology is obscure, being ascribed to heredity, nasal disease, gout, exhalations

of plants and atmospheric impurities, colds, *etc.* It has been thought to be due to reflex neuroses and spasm of the muscular tissue of the bronchial tubes. When dependent upon disease of the heart, the kidneys, stomach, thymus, *etc.*, it has been designated *cardiac, renal, peptic, thymic, etc.* **A. Dyspepticum**, due to nervous reflexes through the vagus. **A., Nervous**, from reflex stimulation of the pulmonary plexus.

Astigmatism (*a* neg., *στιγμα*, a point, because rays of light from a point are never brought to a point by the refractive media of the eye). That condition of the eye wherein homocentric rays of light are not brought to a focus by the media. It is usually due to inequality of curvature of the different meridians of the cornea (**corneal A.**), but may be caused by imperfections of the lens (**lenticular**), unequal contraction of the ciliary muscle, or may perhaps be due to retinal imperfection. It may be **acquired** or **congenital**, and may complicate hypermetropia or myopia, producing either **simple hypermetropic A.**, in which one principal meridian is emmetropic, the other hypermetropic; or **compound hypermetropic A.**, in which both meridians are hypermetropic, but one more so than the other. Complicating myopia, we may in the same way have **simple myopic** or **compound myopic A.** In **mixed A.**, one principal meridian is myopic, the other hypermetropic. **Regular A.** is when the two principal meridians are at right angles to each other. **Irregular A.**, when different parts of a meridian have different refracting powers.

Astigmometer (*a*, *στιγμα*, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for the measurement of astigmatism.

Astragalus (*αστραγαλος*, a die; the analogous bones of the sheep were used by the ancients as dice). The ankle-bone, upon which the tibia rests. Also a genus of leguminous plants from some varieties of which gum tragacanth is derived. **A. Mollissimus** (Loco Plant). The active principle of this plant has mydriatic properties. Unof.

Astraphobia (*αστραπη*, lightning, *φοβος*, fear). A symptom of mental disease consisting in fear of lightning and thunder.

Astriction (*ad*, to, *stringo*, to bind). Constipation or any condition resulting from the use of astringents.

Astrin'gent. An agent producing contraction of organic tissues, or which arrests

hæmorrhages, diarrhoeas, *etc.* Tannin, alum, opium, alcohol, the salts of silver, lead, *etc.*, are examples.

Asylum (*asylum*, a place of refuge). An institution for the support, safe-keeping, cure, or education of those incapable of caring for themselves, such as the insane, the blind, *etc.*

Asymmetry (*a*, *συμμετρια*, symmetry). Unlikeness of organs or parts that are normally of the same size, *etc.*, as *e.g.*, Asymmetry of the two halves of the skull or brain.

Asynergia (*a*, *συνεργια*, coöperation). Faulty coördination of the different organs or muscles normally acting in unison.

Atactic (*ατακτος*, irregular). Irregular. Pertaining to muscular incoördination, especially in aphasia. Also used of atypical fevers.

Atavism (*atavus*, a forefather). The reappearance of an anomaly, physical, mental or pathological, in an individual whose more or less remote progenitors had had it, but in whose immediate ancestors it had not been shown.

Ataxaphasia. See *Aphasia*.

Ataxia, or

Ataxy (*αταξια*, want of order). The word means primarily, irregularity or want of order, but is most commonly used to express incoördination of muscular action; an excess or deficiency in contraction of the various muscles concerned in a given action. Since innervation of many muscles is required in a fixed position of the body or of a limb, the term **A., Static**, describes the failure of muscular coördination in standing still or in fixed positions of the limbs, whilst **A., Locomotor**, expresses the same essential phenomenon as regards movements, and especially in walking. **A., Hereditary**, Friedreich's Disease, is an inherited disease of children and the young. See *Friedreich's Disease*. Both static and locomotor ataxy are prominent symptoms of tabes or disease of the posterior columns of the cord, but it is absurd to speak of ataxy, as if it were a disease itself instead of being only one of many symptoms of many diseases.

Atelectasis (*ατελης*, imperfect, *εκτασις*, expansion). Failure of dilatation of the pulmonary air-cells in the new-born. The condition is due not to disease of the lungs, but to nerve injuries, weakness, *etc.* In this case the lung has never been inflated, whilst in *pneumatosi* it has been.

Ateli'a (*ατελία*, imperfection). A teratological term for imperfection or failure of development of some part of the fetus. The word is compounded with others to designate the member wanting, as *atelo-cardia*, *atelocheilia*, *ateloencephalia*, *atelo-myelia*, *ateloprosopia*, etc., expressing such a defect of the heart, lip, brain, spinal cord, face, respectively.

Athelas'mus (*α, θηλασμος*, a suckling). Inability to give suck, from defect or want of the nipples.

Athero'ma (*αθηρωμα*, gruel). Primarily, a soft encysted tumor; more commonly, the fatty degeneration of the walls of the arteries in consequence of chronic arteritis, and called *atheromatous degeneration*. *Atheromatous abscess*, resulting from chronic arteritis, is a soft matter beneath the intima, while an *atheromatous ulcer* is formed by the abscess breaking through the intima.

Ath'etoid. Pertaining to or affected with athetosis. **A. Spasm**, an occasional symptom of hemiplegia and after some cerebral lesions.

Atheto'sis (*αθητος*, unfixed, changeable). A disease characterized by continual change of position of the fingers and toes, and inability to keep them still. It is due to some lesion or functional derangement of the brain or cord.

Athrep'sia (*α, τρεφω*, to nourish). The symptom-complex resulting from imperfect nutrition in children, from whatever cause.

At'las. The uppermost of the cervical vertebrae. Articulates with the occipital bone of the skull.

Atlod'y'mus (*ατλας, διδυμος*, double). A monosomic dual monstrosity with two heads and a single body.

Atmi'atry (*ατμος*, vapor, *ιατρεια*, medical treatment). Treatment of diseases of the lungs or mucous membrane, by inhalation, fumigation, or by directing a current of vapor or gas upon the part.

Atmom'eter, or **Admidom'eter** (*ατμος*, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument to determine the amount of water exhaled from a given surface in a given time, in order to determine the humidity of the atmosphere, of a place.

At'mosphere (*ατμος, σφαيرا*, a sphere). The mixture of gases, vapor of water, and other suspended matters, surrounding the earth, as an elastic fluid envelope, to the height of about 200 miles.

Atmospher'ic. Pertaining to the atmosphere. **A. Moisture**, the vapor of

water mingled with the atmosphere. It varies in quantity according to temperature.

A. Tension, the pressure of the air per square inch on the surface of a body. Normally, at the sea-level it is about 14.7 lbs. per square inch, or equal to that of a column of mercury about 30 in. in height. It decreases about $\frac{1}{10}$ in., or $\frac{1}{25}$ lb. per square inch for every 90 feet of altitude. Above 10,000 feet, the rarity of the atmosphere is usually noticeable in quickened breathing and pulse rate.

At'o'cia (*ατοκος*, barren). Sterility of the female.

At'om (*α neg., τερνω*, to cut). The ultimate unit of an element; that part of a substance incapable of further division, or the smallest part capable of entering a chemical compound, or uniting with another to form a **Molecule**,—which last is the smallest quantity of a substance that can exist free or uncombined. **Atomic Valence**, **Equivalence**, or the **Atomicity** of an element, is the saturating power of its atom as compared with that of hydrogen. **Atomic Weight**, the weight of an atom of an element as compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen. **Atomic Heat** of an atom is its specific heat multiplied by its atomic weight.

At'omizer. An instrument for transforming a liquid into a spray or mist.

At'ony (*α, τονος*, tone). Want of tone. Debility. Loss or diminution of muscular or vital energy.

Atopomenorrhœ'a (*ατοπος*, out of place, *μεν*, month, *ρεω*, to flow). Vicarious menstruation.

Atrabil'iary (*ater*, black, *bilis*, bile). An obsolescent term relating to melancholy and hypochondriasis; also referring to the renal and supra-renal glands, believed to produce black bile, or atrabilis, the cause of the gloomy disposition.

Atre'sia (*α neg., τερπανω*, to perforate.) Imperforation of an opening or canal, as of the anus, vagina, meatus auditorius, pupil, etc. The word is compounded with the name of the organ affected; e.g., *atresocystia*, *atresogastria*, *atresometria*, *atretenteria*, etc., denoting respectively, imperforation of the bladder, stomach, womb, intestine, etc.

A'trium (*atrium*, the fore court or hall). That part of the auricle of the heart into which the venous blood is poured.

At'ropa (*ατροπος*, one of the three Fates, who cut the thread of life, in allusion to

the poisonous effects of the plant). *A.* genus of the nat. ord. *Solanaceæ*. *A. Belladonna*, the deadly nightshade, whence is obtained *atropine*. See *Belladonna*.

Atroph'ia (*a*, without, τροφή, nourishment). Atrophy, *q. v.* A term applied to various diseases marked by wasting or innutrition. *A. Cutis*. See *Atrophoderma*. *A. Cutis Senilis*. See *Atrophoderma*.

Atroph'icum Melano'sis Progres'siva. See *Atrophoderma*.

Atrophoder'ma (*a*, τροφή, nourishment, δερμα, the skin). Atrophia Cutis, atrophy of the skin, a wasting of the skin due to innutrition. *A. Pigmentosum*, Xeroderma Pigmentosum, Angioderma Pigmentosum, Atrophicum Melanosis Progres'siva,—a degenerative wasting of the skin accompanied by a development or gathering of pigmentary matter in patches. *A. Albidum*, described by Kaposi as confined to the inner parts of the thighs and anus. The skin is white, thin, glistening, and destitute of pigmentary matter, a condition remaining stationary throughout life (dif. from *A. Scleroderma*). *A. Neuriticum*, Glossy Skin, an atrophy of the skin in the area of a diseased or injured nerve. Occurs most commonly on the extremities. *A. Senile*, Atrophia Cutis Senilis, an atrophy of the skin due to old age. *A. Striatum et Maculatum*, Striæ et Maculæ Atrophicæ, a form of the disease occurring in streaks and spots. May be idiopathic or symptomatic.

At'rophy (ατροφία, want of nourishment). A retrogressive change in parts originally well-formed and nourished, consisting in a loss of weight, size and function of an organ or tissue, owing to some disorder of nutrition. *A.*, **Active**, due to the inherent inability of the cells of a tissue to assimilate the nutriment brought to them. *A. of the Bulb*, progressive shrinking of the eyeball. *A.*, **Muscular**, affects the muscles, and may be hereditary or acquired, simple or progressive. *A.*, **Passive**, caused by diminished nutrition supplied the part. *A.*, **Pigmentary**, so called from a deposit of pigment (yellow or yellowish-brown) in the atrophied fat cells. *A.*, **Serous**, that characterized by a transudation of serum into the tissue after the fat has gone, giving it a gelatinous appearance. *A.*, **Simple**, the retrogressive processes and shrinking due to pathological causes, allied to the physiological retro-

gression of senility, but occurring, as it were, prematurely. *A.*, **Trophoneurotic**, that dependent upon abnormality of the nervous supply or control of an organ or tissue, best illustrated in muscular atrophy from injury of the proper nerves of the muscle, or in disease of the anterior horns of gray matter of the cord. *A. of Hair*, a wasting or deficient growth of the hair.

Atropi'na or At'ropine. A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, obtained from *Atropa belladonna*, and is the active principle of the plant. The sulphate is a white powder of bitter taste, neutral reaction, soluble in water. *Homatropine*, $C_{16}H_{21}NO_3$, is a derivative alkaloid, the hydrobromate being used by ophthalmologists as a mydriatic, principally because its effects pass off more quickly than those of atropine. Atropine is an irritant narcotic, a mydriatic, antispasmodic and anodyne; in small doses a cardiac, respiratory and spinal stimulant, in large doses a paralyzer of the cardiac and respiratory centers, the spinal cord, motor nerves and voluntary muscles. It produces congestion and dryness of the mucous membrane of the mouth, nose, pharynx and larynx, at first lessening the gastric and intestinal secretion, to be followed by an increase of the same. It is extensively used in ophthalmic practice to dilate the pupil, paralyze accommodation, and also in various corneal, iritic and other ocular diseases. Its therapeutic use in general medicine is also manifold; *e. g.*, in inflammatory affections and pain in cerebral and spinal hyperæmia, atonic constipation, cardiac failure, hypersecretions, *etc.*, and as a physiological antagonist in opium poisoning.

At'tar of Rose. Oil of Rose. The volatile oil distilled from the fresh flowers of the Damascene rose. Comes mainly from E. Roumelia. Generally adulterated with other volatile oils. Used only as a perfume.

Atten'tion. The direction of the will or thought upon an object or to a particular sensation. *A. Time*. See *Time*.

Atten'uant (*attenuo*, to make thin). A medicine or agent increasing fluidity or thinness of the blood or other secretions.

Atten'uating Medium. See *Fractional Cultivation*.

Attenua'tion (*attenuo*, to make thin). A thinning, narrowing or reducing the strength or size of a substance. *A. of Microbes*, weakening the pathogenic virulence of microbes by successive cultures and other

methods, so that they may be used as a vaccine to confer immunity from future attacks of the disease. **A.**, **Sanderson's Method** of, by passing the virus through the system of another animal (*e. g.*, guinea pig, in anthrax) so that it becomes modified in virulence. Toussaint and Chauveau showed that heat is a valuable attenuation method, while oxygen, sundry chemical reagents, exposure to sunlight, *etc.*, have also been used.

Attol'lens (*attollo*, to raise up). Applied to muscles raising or elevating the part, as the **A. Auris**, a muscle raising the external ear.

Attrac'tion (*attraho*, to draw to). The tendency of one particle of matter to approach another. Affinity. As existing between celestial bodies it is termed *gravitation*, while *molecular attraction* or *cohesion* expresses the force aggregating molecules into masses. **A.**, **Chemical**, the attraction of affinity, relates to the attraction of atoms of one element to those of others, resulting in chemical compounds. **A.**, **Capillary**, the tendency of a curved surface or a tube to exert traction on a liquid. **A.**, **Electrical**, the tendency of bodies toward each other when charged with opposite electricities. **A.**, **Magnetic**, the traction of a magnet upon certain metallic substances, chiefly iron.

Attra'hens (*attraho*, drawing). Applied to muscles, as **Attrahens auris**, a muscle drawing the ear forward and upward. Also used of medicines attracting fluids to the part, as stimulants, epispastics, *etc.*

Attri'tion (*attero*, to rub against). An abrasion or chafing of the skin. In physics, any rubbing or friction which breaks or wears the surface.

Atyp'ic (*a neg.*, *τυπος*, a type). Irregular; not conformable to the type. **A. Fever**, an intermittent fever with irregularity of the paroxysm.

Aubernage (Fr.). A contagious disease of the vine, called by the Italians the *Black Disease*. It is doubtful whether it is due to a fungus or a bacterium.

Audiom'eter (*audio*, to hear, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for measuring the acuteness of hearing.

Aud'iphone (*audio*, *φωνη*, a sound). An instrument for improving the power of hearing.

Aud'ition. The act of hearing.

Aud'itory. Pertaining to the act or the organs of hearing. **A. After-Sensations**, continuing or occurring after the cessation

of the stimulus. **A. Area**, the cerebral center for hearing, location not definitely determined. **A. Auræ**, auditory sensations preceding an attack of epilepsy. **A. Center**, same as *A. Area*. **A. Hairs**, the processes of the crista acustica, at present of indeterminate function. **A. Meatus** (external and internal), the external and internal canals or openings of the ear. **A. Nerve**, the *portio mollis* of the seventh pair. **A. Ossicles**, the chain of small bones of the middle ear. **A. Sac**, the labyrinth pit or depression in the epiblast, on both sides of the embryological after-brain. When cut off from the epiblast it is called the vesicle of the labyrinth, or **Primary Auditory Vesicle**.

Au'ra (*aw*, to breathe). A breath of wind; a soft vapor. A sensation like a gentle current of air rising from the limbs or body to the head; a frequent forerunner of an epileptic attack, *aura epileptica*. Also applied to any slight symptom preceding an attack of any disease or paroxysm, as the *aura hysterica*, *aura vertiginosa*, *etc.*

Auran'tium. Orange. The fruit of *Citrus vulgaris* and *C. aurantium*. Both the flowers and the rind of the fruit are employed. The volatile oil from the rind is aromatic and a mild tonic. Used mainly as a flavor. **A. Amara**, Ext.Fld., bitter orange peel, alcohol and water. Used as a flavor. **A. Amara**, Tinct., bitter orange peel 20, dilute alcohol, q. s. ad 100. Dose 5j-ij. **A. Corticis**, Ol., the volatile oil expressed from the rind of the orange. Dose gtt. j-v. **A. Dulcis**, Tinct., sweet orange peel 20, dilute alcohol, q. s. ad 100. Dose 5j-ij. **A. Elixir**, oil of orange 1, sugar 100, alcohol and water, q. s. ad 300. **A. Spt.**, oil of orange 6, alcohol 94. Dose according to quantity of alcohol desired. **A. Flores**, Aq., fresh orange flowers 40, water 200. Distill to 100 parts. **A. Florum**, Ol., "oil of neroli," a volatile oil distilled from fresh orange flowers. Dose gtt. j-v. **A. Florum**, Syr., orange water 35, sugar 65. A common flavoring agent. **A. Syr.**, sweet orange peel 5, alcohol 5, calcium phosphate precip. 1, sugar 60, water, q. s. ad 100.

Aur'icle (*auricula*, the outer ear). The pinna and external meatus of the ear. The auricles of the heart are the two cavities between the veins and the ventricles. The *Auricular arteries*, anterior and posterior, are branches of the temporal and external carotid supplying the auricle of the ear; *auriculo-temporal nerve*, a branch of the

inferior maxillary supplying superficial parts about the auricle; *auriculo-ventricular opening*, the opening between the auricles and the ventricles of the heart.

Aur'iscope (*auris*, the ear, *σκοπεω*, to examine). An instrument for examining the ear, and especially of the Eustachian passage.

Aur'ist (*auris*). A specialist in diseases of the ear.

Aur'um (Gold). Au = 197; quantivalence, III. One of the metals characterized as "noble" by the ancients, because of its weight and lustre. Has a brilliant yellow color and will not tarnish. The metal is sometimes used as a plate on which artificial teeth are set. The chloride is the only salt used. Locally it is an escharotic. Internally its action resembles that of mercuric chloride. In small doses promotes digestion and stimulates the functions of the brain; in large doses it is a violent poison. Useful in certain forms of dyspepsia, hypochondriasis. **A. et Sodium Chlor.**, soluble in water. Dose gr. $\frac{3}{50}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$. **A. Chloridum** (unof.). Soluble. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$.

Ausculta'tion (*ausculto*, to listen to). A method of investigation of the functions and condition of the respiratory, circulatory, digestive and other organs by the sounds they themselves give out, or that are elicited by percussion. It is called *immediate*, when the ear is directly applied to the part, and *mediate*, if by the aid of the stethoscope. *Obstetrical auscultation* is practiced in pregnancy to detect or study the foetal heart-sounds, or the placental murmur. See *Murmur*, *Respiration*, *Râles*, *Rhonchus*, *Bronchophony*, *Pectoriloquy*, *Ægophony*, *Bruit*, *Souffle*, etc.

Aut'oclave (*avtos*, self, *clavis*, key). An instrument for sterilizing or killing germs by steam-heat, the gauge indicating automatically the pressure, and therefore the degree of heat, to which the micro-organism is subjected.

Autodiges'tion (*avtos*, *digere*, to digest). Digestion of the walls of the stomach by the gastric juice consequent upon loss of the epithelium, or other gastric disease. *Autopepsia*.

Autogen'esis (*avtos*, *γενεσις*, production). Spontaneous generation; self-production.

Autog'enous (*avtos*, *γενεσις*). Pertaining to diseases or conditions self-produced and not derived from external or objective sources; to poisons generated in the body by its inherent processes,—*e. g.*, puerperal

fever has been supposed due to self-generation of the septic material.

Autoinocula'tion (*avtos*, *inoculo*, to implant). Reinoculation by virus obtained from the same person.

Autolaryngos'copy (*avtos*, *λαρυγξ*, the larynx, *σκοπεω*, to examine). The examination of one's larynx by himself.

Automat'ic (*αυτοματιω*, to act spontaneously). Pertaining to such functions as are performed without the influence of the will.

Auton'omy (*avtos*, *νομος*, law). Self-law; not subject to external rule.

Autopath'ic (*avtos*, *παθος*, suffering). The same as Endopathic.

Autopep'sia (*avtos*, *πεπτω*, to digest). Autodigestion.

Autoph'agy (*avtos*, *φαγω*, to eat). In starvation the absorption of the tissues themselves for nutrition. Life may be thus continued until about half the body-weight has been consumed.

Autoph'ony (*avtos*, *φωνη*, voice). In auscultation the peculiar quality of the physician's own voice while listening to the patient's chest sounds.

Autophthal'moscope. See *Ophthalmoscope*.

Aut'oplas'ty (*avtos*, *πλασσω*, to form). A method of repairing the effects of a wound or lesion involving loss of tissue by grafting or implanting fresh parts taken from other portions of the patient's body, as *e.g.*, *rhinoplasty*, *keratoplasty*, etc., referring to the nose, cornea, etc., the special part operated upon.

Aut'opsy (*avtos*, *οψις*, seeing). Examination, or seeing one's own self,—self-inspection. The word is strangely misapplied to the post-mortem study of the body of another.

Aut'oscope (*avtos*, *σκοπεω*, to see). An instrument, *e.g.*, the ophthalmoscope, arranged for the examination of an organ by oneself.

Autos'copy. The examination of one's own disease by means of the autoscope.

Aut'osite (*avtos*, *σιτος*, food). Used to designate that member of a double foetal monster that nourishes by its own organs the life of the other, called the parasite.

Autosteth'oscope (*avtos*, *στηθος*, the breast, *σκοπεω*, to examine). A stethoscope so arranged that one may by it listen to his own chest sounds.

Auxocar'dia (*αυξη*, an increase, *καρδια*, the heart). The normal increase of the volume of the heart during diastole, in distinction from *meiocardia*, the diminution during systole.

A'va-Ka'va. See *Kava-Kava*.

Ave'na Sati'va. Oat. The embryo of the seed of the common oat plant. Contains starch, gluten, a ferment called diastase and a small amount of alkaline phosphates. A nutritious food. The pericarp contains an alkaloid with slight narcotic powers. Unof.

Av'ens Root. The root of *Geum rivale*. A tonic and astringent. Contains gallic and tannic acid. Dose of fld. ext. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss-j. Unof.

Avoirdupois Weight (Fr., *avoir*, to have, *du poids*, of weight). The common English weight used for all commodities except precious metals, gems and medicines. The pound is equal to 7000 grains Troy, or 453.54 grammes, or 16 ounces. The ounce is divided into 16 drams, each of 437.5 grains. See *Weights and Measures*.

Avul'sion (*avello*, to clear away). A traumatic or surgical tearing or wrenching away of a part, as a polypus, a limb, etc.

Ax'ial Current. See *Poiseuille's Space*.

Axil'la (doubtful derivation). The armpit.

Ax'illary. Pertaining to the axilla. **A. Artery**, the continuation of the subclavian artery, extending from the border of the first rib to the insertion of the pectoralis major muscle, where it becomes the brachial. **A. Glands**, the lymphatic glands of the axilla. **A. Plexus**, the brachial plexus formed by the last three cervical and the first dorsal nerves. **A. Space**, the irregular conical space of the axilla. **A.**

Vein, a continuation of the brachial, corresponding with the artery and terminating in the subclavian.

Ax'is (*ἄξων*, an axletree). An imaginary line passing through the center of a body. The second vertebra. **A.**, **Cerebro-spinal**, the central nervous system. **A. Cylinder** (of a nerve), the conducting or essential part of a nerve lying in the centre and surrounded by the sheath, or sheath of Schwann. **A.**, **Optic**, the line from the corneal apex to the macula lutea. **A.**, **Visual**, the line from the object through the nodal point to the macula,—the two last are not identical.

Azed'arach. The bark of *A. melia*. Occurs in curved pieces or quills, having a sweetish taste. The decoction, $\frac{3}{4}$ ij to Oj, is a gastro-intestinal irritant and antelmintic. Unof.

Azoösperm'ia (*a*, *ζωή*, life, *σπέρμα*, seed). Want or deficient vitality of the spermatozooids.

Az'ote (*a*, *ζωή*). A synonym of nitrogen. *Azotic acid*, nitric acid.

Azot'u'ria (*azotum*, nitrogen, *urina*, the urine). An increase of the urea in the urine.

Az'ygos (*a*, *ζυγος*, yoke). Applied to parts that are single, not in pairs. **A. Uvulæ**, a small muscle of the uvula. **A. Vein**, a vein connecting the superior and inferior venæ cavæ.

B

B. In chemical terminology the symbol of Boron.

B. A. A contraction of *balneum aquæ*, a water-bath; also, of *balneum æthere*, a sand-bath.

B. M. A contraction of *balneum maris*, a sea water bath.

B. V. A contraction of *balneum vaporis*, a vapor bath.

Ba. The chemical symbol of barium.

Babès Oven. See *Oven*.

Ba'by-farm. An institution for raising orphan and pauper infants.

Bac'chia (*Bacchus*, the god of wine). A synonym for *acne rosacea*, often found in drunkards.

Bacil'lum (dim. of *baculum*, a stick). A stick; a cylindrical troche; an instrument for carrying a sponge; the rods in the layer of rods and cones of the retina.

Bacil'lus (*bacillum*, a little rod). The most important class pathogenically of the schizomycetes, schizophytes, or bacteria. They are microorganisms, cylindrical or club-shaped, straight, mobile or immobile, and held to be directly or indirectly the cause of many diseases. **B. of Cancer**, a form believed to be the specific cause of cancer, though cultures and inoculation experiments are not definitive. **B. of Charbon.** See *B. Anthracis* (*Table*). **B. of Symptomatic Charbon.** See *B. Chau-*

væi (Table). **B. of Cholera.** See *Spirillum Cholerae*. **Comma-Bacillus.** See *Spirillum Cholerae*. **B. of Green Diarrhoea of Infants;** Lesage has isolated a species whose pure culture produces in animals a disease similar to that of the infant. **B. of Diphtheria.** Of a number isolated and believed pathogenic, the Krebs-Löffler variety is thought specific by Klein. **B. of Epidemic Dysentery;** inoculations upon animals of a B. isolated by Chautemasse and Widai seemed conclusive that it was the specific cause of the disease. **B. of Glanders.** See *B. Mallei* (Table),—proved specificity. **B. of Hay,** the *B. Subtilis*, not pathogenic. **B. of Hog Cholera.** See Table. **B. of Jequirity,** does not exist; the ocular irritation being due to an alkaloid in the jequirity seed. **B. Krebs-Löffler,** see *B. of Diphtheria*. **B., Lactic.** See *B. Lacticus* (Table). **B. of Blue Milk.** See *B. Synchytrius* (Table). **B. of Leprosy.** Hansen and others have isolated a B. they believe specific, but inoculation experiments are not conclusive. **B. of Malaria.** Lemaire, Klebs and Crudeli, and others, have isolated forms believed by them to be specific. Laveran first, and Richard and Marchiafava and Celli found in the blood three forms of protozoa, one of which particularly produced intermittent fever by inoculation. **B. of Blue Pus.** See *B. Pyocyanus* (Table). **B. of Rhinoscleroma,** probably the same as *Micrococcus Pneumoniae*, of doubtful specificity. **B. of Measles of Hogs** (see Table), of proved specific nature. **B. of Syphilis.** Lustgarten first, and a number of others, have isolated a form believed specific, but no cultures have so far been successful. **B. of Tetanus;** the bacterial origin of this disease seems established by many observers, the B. discovered by Nicolaier being the specific cause. **B. of Tuberculosis.** There seems to be no reason to doubt the specificity of Koch's B. **B. of Typhoid,** the typhic B. has not been isolated from the air, but has been isolated, and of its specific quality there is little remaining doubt. **B. of Whooping-Cough.** Afanassieff believes an isolated form specific, and injections in animals lends some support to the view.

A Table of the chief characteristics of the principal B. is herewith appended (pp. 65-74).

Back-stroke of the Heart. See *Diastole*. **Bacteria** (βακτηριον, a little staff). A generic term for microorganisms, or mi-

crobes. According to Cohn (1872), divisible into four families, the Spherobacteria, Microbacteria, Desmobacteria and Spirobacteria. The classification of Zopf ranged all forms also in four classes: Coccaceës (including Streptococcus, Micrococcus, Merismopedia, Sarcina and Ascococcus); Bacteriaceës (including Bacterium, Spirillum, Vibrio, Leuconostoc, Bacillus and Clostridium); Leptothriceës (including Leptothrix, Beggiatoa, Crenothrix and Phragmidiothrix); Cladothriceës (Cladothrix). Macé's classification gives three families: the Coccaceës (including 4 genera, the Micrococcus, Sarcina, Ascococcus and Leuconostoc); the Bacteriaceës (genera: Bacillus, Spirillum, Leptothrix and Cladothrix); the Beggiatoaceës (with two genera, the Beggiatoa and Crenothrix).

Bacteria'ceës. The second family of the order of Bacteria or Schizomycetes; the elements are rod-shaped, sometimes in short cylinders or in filaments, but the length always exceeding the breadth. Many have true endogenous spores. The following are the members of the family: The *Bacillus*, *Spirillum*, *Leptothrix* and *Cladothrix*.

Bacte'ricide. See *Germicide*.

Bacterid'ia. Davaine's designation of the *Bacillus*.

Bacterid'ium. According to Davaine, a genus of Bacteriaceës, characterized by immobility of the elements at all periods of their existence. The distinction does not now obtain.

Bacteriol'ogy (βακτηριον, λογος, science). The science of microorganisms. *Bacteriological investigation* consists in the study by the microscope of forms present, the artificial cultivation or culture of the same, and the study of the effects of pure cultures upon animals.

Bacteriopur'purine. The coloring matter of *Beggiatoa roseo-persicina*, isolated and studied by Ray Lankester. Insoluble in water, alcohol, chloroform, ammonia, acetic and sulphuric acids, etc.

Bacte'rium. An individual of the order of Bacteria. **B. Chauvæi.** See *Bacillus Chauvæi*. **B. Chlorinum.** See *Bacillus Chlorinus*. **B. Janthinum.** See *Bacillus Janthinus*. **B. Phosphorescens.** See *Bacillus Phosphorens*. **B. Termo.** See *Bacillus Termo*. **B. Xanthinum.** See *Bacillus Synxanthus*. (Table.)

Bag of Waters. The foetal membranes enclosing the liquor amnii, projecting through the *os uteri*, which usually ruptures when the cervix is dilated.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MORE IMPORTANT BACILLI
(AFTER NACÉ).

NAME.	HABITAT.	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CULTURES.					THE CELLULES.	INFLUENCE OF OXYGEN AND HEAT.	PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION.	SUNDRY OBSERVATIONS.
		Slides.	Gelatin.	Gelose.	Potato.	Bouillon.				
B. Aceti.	Air.		Pellicle thick, hyaline, almost cartilaginous.	Viscid, yellowish, thick culture.		Pellicle thick and firm; liquid clear.	Rods 3.6μ by 0.6μ ; mobile when free.	Aërobic.	Agent of acetic fermentation of alcohol.	
B. Aerophilus.	Air.	Small yellowish-green colonies, soon liquefying.	Liquid, dirty gray.	Layer waxy, and then brown			Slender rods.	Aërobic.	Saprophytic.	
B. Albuminis.	Human faeces.			Whitish nacreous layer, becoming yellow.			Rods very mobile; 3μ long.		Decompose albuminoids actively.	The spores are larger than the rods.
B. Alvei.	Bees dying of "fools'-bread."	Ovoid colonies; numerous filaments.	Numerous whitish filaments; slow liquefaction.	Thin whitish layer.	Yellowish pellicle.		Rods slowly mobile; 3.5μ long by 0.8μ broad. Spores 2.12 by 1.07μ .		Pathogenic.	Stale odor, as of urine.
B. Anthracis.	Blood of animals with anthrax.	Flocculent colonies liquefying the gelatine.	Downy filaments about the point of inoculation, followed by liquefaction.	White creamy layer.	Culture thick, dirty white.	Whitish flakes; clear liquid; light deposit.	Immobile rods, 5 to 6 by 1 to 1.5μ ; often united in filaments which produce spores.	Aërobic.	Pathogenic.	
B. Pienstockii.	Human faeces.			Very thin cloud.			Mobile rods, 0.8 by 0.4μ .		Pathogenic.	
B. Putrificus.	Air, earth, water.			Cloudy discoloration in the gelose protected from air.			Rods 3 to 5 by 0.6 to 0.8μ ; very mobile. Spores larger than the rods.	Anaërobic.	Agent of butyric fermentation of hydrocarbons.	In sporulation the cellulose enclose an amyloid substance, colored blue by iodine.
B. Catenula <i>Typhimur</i> <i>Catenula</i> .	Fermented Casheine.						Rods 4 to 5 by 1μ . Slowly mobile.	Facultative anaërobic.	Ferment of albuminoids.	Large oval spore in the middle of the joint.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MORE IMPORTANT BACILLI—(Continued).

NAME.	HABITAT.	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CULTURES.					THE CELLS.	INFLUENCE OF OXYGEN AND HEAT.	PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION.	SUNDRY OBSERVATIONS.
		Slides.	Gelatin.	Gelose.	Potato.	Bouillon.				
B. <i>Caucasicus</i> .	Kephyr grains.						Rods 3.2 to 8 μ by 0.8 μ . Mobile when free.	Aërobic.		Dissolves precipitated caseine.
B. <i>Cavicida</i> .	Excrement and putrefying masses.	Colonies of whitish concentric rings, like a tortoise shell.	The gelatin becomes viscid.		Dirty yellow layer.			Aërobic.	Pathogenic.	Produces propionic acid at the expense of sugars.
B. <i>Chauvæi</i> .	Animals with symptomatic charbon.						Mobile rods, 5 to 8 by 1 μ .	Anaërobic.	Pathogenic.	
B. <i>Chlorinus</i> .	Air or water.	Yellow-green small round colonies, quickly liquefying.	Rapid liquefaction; whitish deposit.	Large greenish-yellow culture; buttery consistence.		Troubled greenish liquid and greenish deposit.		Aërobic.	Saprophytic.	Pigment soluble in alcohol.
B. <i>Claviformis</i> (<i>Tyrophrix claviformis</i>).	Fermented Caseine.						Rods 1.8 by 1 μ .	Anaërobic.	Albuminoid ferment.	Spores form at an enlarged extremity.
B. <i>Ceruleus</i> .	Water.		Jelly partly liquefied; upper layers tinged with blue.		Pellicle dark blue, then black.		Cells 2 to 2.5 by 0.5 μ ; frequently united in chains.	Coloring matter is produced only in the air.		Pigment is insoluble in water, alcohol and acids.
B. <i>Coli commune</i> .	Intestine of man and animals; in water and earth.	Small, transparent islets with yellowish center and sinuous borders.	Does not liquefy; whitish semitransparent culture.	Culture white and opaque.	Thick layer; yellow, with green tinge.		Rods 2 to 3 by 0.4 to 0.6 μ ; slightly mobile.		Pathogenic.	Decolored by Gram's method.
B. <i>Coprogenes fecidis</i> .	Hog's intestine.	Thin grayish, almost transparent, layer.	Does not liquefy; putrid odor.				Immobile rods, 4 to 5 μ .		But slightly pathogenic.	
B. <i>Crassus tigenus</i> .	Saliva and coating of tongue.	Grayish convex colonies.	Does not liquefy; nail-shaped culture.		Grayish thick layer.		Short rods with rounded ends, with capsule.		Pathogenic.	

B. of green diarrhea of infants.	Intestine of infant.	Small granular greenish colonies.	Does not liquefy; greenish culture.	Greenish culture.	Green culture covering surface.	Cloudy liquid; greenish sediment.	Mobile rods, 2 to 4 by 0.75 to 1 μ .	Pathogenic.	Stale odor.
B. Diphtheriae.	Diphtheritic false membrane.	Small whitish colonies; do not liquefy.	Does not liquefy; culture whitish.				Immobile rods, 2.5 to 3 by 0.7 μ .	Pathogenic.	
B. Distortus (<i>Typhthrrix distortus</i>).	Fermenting Caseine.					The dull liquid soon becomes alkaline in reaction.	Mobile rods, 6 to 8 by 0.9 μ . Aërobic. The rods die at 95° to 95°; the spores at 100° to 105°.	Agent of albuminoid fermentation.	
B. of Epidemic Dysentery.	Stools.	Small clear spots becoming yellowish, with darker center; later they become whitish.	Does not liquefy.				Short rods; little mobile.	Pathogenic.	
B. Erythrosporus.	Air.	Wrinkled whitish colonies with brown center.	Does not liquefy; whitish culture; the jelly tinged green.		Laver reddish, then brown	At the surface small white scales with reddish center.	Thin mobile rods, growing often in filaments. Spores a dirty red.	Saprophytic.	
E. Figurans.	Air.	Whitish islets, with fine straight or curved prolongations.	Does not liquefy; numerous whitish filaments in the jelly.	Numerous radial filaments from the central streak.				Saprophytic.	
B. Filiformis (<i>Typhthrrix filiformis</i>).	Fermenting Caseine.					Thick white velvety pellicle; cloudy liquid.	Rods 2 by 0.8 μ . Slowly mobile.	Agent of albuminoid fermentation.	
B. Fitzianus.	Air.	Yellowish colonies with darker center; hyaline surface cells.	Does not liquefy.				Mobile rods. Spores ovoid, of same size.		

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MORE IMPORTANT BACILLI—(Continued).

NAME.	HABITAT.	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CULTURES.					THE CELLULES.	INFLUENCE OF OXYGEN AND HEAT.	PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION.	SUNDRY OBSERVATIONS.
		Slides.	Gelatin.	Gelose.	Potato.	Bouillon.				
B. Flavus.	Water.	Brownish-yellow lobed discs; viscid; liquefying.	Liquefies rapidly; liquid clear; membrane and deposit yellow.	Yellow mucous layer.		Bouillon.	Immobile rods, 1.8 to 2 by 0.45 μ .		Saprophytic.	
B. fluorescens liquefaciens.	Water and air.	Gravish colonies; liquefying rapidly.	Rapid liquefaction; greenish discoloration of the liquid.	Yellowish-gray mucous colony.	Shining dirty yellow layer.	Rapid cloudiness; pretty green fluorescence.	Short rods, 1.5 by 0.4 μ . Mobile.		Saprophytic.	
B. fluorescens putidus.	Air and water.	Hyaline pellicles with sinuous borders; troubled surface; surrounded by a greenish aureole.	Culture nearly transparent; does not liquefy.	Pasty, grayish mucous layer.	Thin, shining, glazing.	Cloudy greenish liquid.	Mobile rods, 2 to 2.2 by 0.45 μ .		Saprophytic.	
B. geniculatus (<i>Tyrobacillus geniculatus</i>).	Fermenting Caseine.					Limpid liquid filled with floating filaments.	Curved filaments, 1 μ thick by nearly 10 μ long.	Cellules die at 80°; spores at 103°.	Albuminoid fermentation.	
B. indicus.	Monkey's stomach.	Small yellowish colonies; liquefy rapidly.	Quickly liquefy; upper part of liquid reddish.	Brick-red band.	Thick layer, vermillion tint.		Short rods with rounded extremities.		Pathogenic.	Pigment soluble in alcohol; brick-red tint.
B. janthinus.	Water.	Hyaline colonies; sinuous borders; liquefying only slowly.	White culture, violet-tinted, liquefying only late.	White band, becoming violet.	Brownish layer.		Mobile rods, 1.8 to 2 by 0.6 μ .		Saprophytic.	Pigment soluble in alcohol.

B. lacticus.	Air.	Small grayish-white colonies resembling porcelain.	Does not liquefy; grayish shining culture.				Short immobile rods, 1.7 by 0.6 μ .	Agent of lactic acid fermentation.	Coagulates milk in from 15 to 24 hours at 30°.
B. lactis aerogenes.	Human intestine and animals nourished with milk.	Opaque discs; grayish on plaques of gelose with glycerine.	Does not liquefy; culture white and nap-shaped.	White brilliant layer.	White isolated colonies or creamy white layer.		Rods short and thick, 1 to 2 by 0.5 to 1 μ ; immobile.	Pathogenic.	
B. lepre.	Leprons tissues.			Grayish band.			Rods 5 to 6 μ long and less than 1 μ thick.	Pathogenic.	Resists decoloration.
B. liodermos.	Air.		Liquefies.		Transparent coating, viscid, becoming folded.		Short rods; very movable.	Saprophytic.	
B. luteus.	Air.	Golden yellow discs; do not liquefy.	Golden yellow wrinkled membrane; does not liquefy.	Thick yellow culture.			Immobile rods, 2.8 by 1.5 μ . Ovoid spores.	Saprophytic.	Pigment soluble in alcohol.
B. Mallei.	Animals with glanders.			Large band, dull white.	Thin, yellowish amber layer, then opaque reddish brown.		Mobile rods, 2 to 3 by 0.4 to 1.4 μ .	Pathogenic.	
B. Magaterium.	Air.		Liquefies quickly.	White culture.	Whitish culture.	Whitish flakes.	Mobile rods, 10 to 15 by 2.5 μ	Saprophytic.	The rods are divided into short joints, each with a spore.
B. Melano-sporus.	Air.				Fine wrinkled pellicle, dirty gray, then black; the substratum black.				

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MORE IMPORTANT BACILLI—(Continued).

NAME.	HABITAT.	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CULTURES.					THE CELLULES.	INFLUENCE OF OXYGEN AND HEAT.	PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION.	SUNDRY OBSERVATIONS.
		Slides.	Gelatin.	Gelose.	Potato.	Bouillon.				
<i>B. Mesentericus fuscus.</i>	Air.	Small yellowish granular colonies, liquefying very rapidly.	Liquefies.	Viscid layer; calé au lait color.	Pellicle brown, dry, wrinkled.		Mobile rods, 1.2 to 2 by 9 μ .	Aerobic.	Saprophytic.	
<i>B. Mesentericus vulgaris.</i>	Air.	Small yellowish colonies with dark center, surrounded by radiating filaments, liquefying quickly.	Liquefies.	Grayish pellicle, wrinkled.	Grayish pellicle, with festooned borders; very viscid.	Cloud often thick, wrinkled, areolated. Liquid clear.	Mobile rods, 1.2 to 2 by 9 μ .	Aërobic.	Saprophytic.	
<i>B. Mirabilis (Proteus mirabilis).</i>	Putrefaction of animal substances.	Colonies with tortuous prolongations.	Liquefies rapidly, but only in the presence of oxygen.				Mobile rods, 2 to 3 by 0.6 μ .	Aerobic.	Agent of putrefaction.	
<i>B. Murisepticus.</i>	Putrefying liquids.	Small whitish flocculent colonies.	Does not liquefy; fine filaments radiating in jelly.	Round, isolated colonies of a yellowish-white.			Immobile rods, 0.8 to 1 by 0.1 to 0.2 μ .		Pathogenic.	Kills house mice; spares field mice.
<i>B. Mycoides.</i>	Earth.	Small ramifying colonies similar to mycelium of mould.	Liquefies quickly.		Whitish mucoid band.		Very mobile rods, 4 to 5 by 1 μ .		Saprophytic.	
<i>B. Neapolitanus.</i>	Intestinal contents.	Transparent islets, with yellowish center.	Clear milky culture.	Whitish layer.	Brown-yellow mucoid band.		Rods short and thick, 1.4 by 0.9 μ . Immobile.		Pathogenic.	Possibly the same as <i>B. coli commune</i> .
<i>B. Oxytocus pernicius.</i>	Old curdled milk.	Circular grayish prominent colonies.	Does not liquefy; grayish culture.				Rods short and thick.		Pathogenic.	

B. Phosphorescens.	Sea water.	Brownish colonies, liquefying the gelatine.	Cupuliform depression, then liquefaction.	Grayish band.	Thin white culture.	Cloudy, thin veil on the surface.	Very mobile rods, 1.15 to 1.75 by 0.45 μ .	Photogenous at 25°.	Light very weak below 20°, and disappears at 10°.
B. of Hog-cholera.	Sick hog.		Does not liquefy; thin whitish culture.	Milky spot with cut borders.	Grayish thick layer.		Immobile rods, 1 to 2 by 0.3 μ .	Pathogenic.	
B. Pneumonicus agilis.	Pneumonia of hare.	Granular colonies surrounded by radial filaments.	Liquefies rapidly; thick sediment.		Thick, slightly reddish layer.			Pathogenic.	
B. Polymyxa.	Air.				Gelatinous masses of almost cartilaginous consistency.	Thick membranous creamy at the surface.		Saprophytic.	
B. Pyocyanine.	Blue pus.	Small round yellowish colonies; the jelly becomes greenish.	Liquefies. The liquid becomes greenish.	Mucoid, grayish, macerous layer; the jelly green, then brown.	Brownish mucoid layer; the medium green.	Greenish cloud; dry, friable pellicle.	Short, very mobile rods, 1 to 1.5 by 0.6 μ .	Aërobic or facultative anaërobic.	Produces blue crystallizable pyo-cyanine.
B. Pyogenes fœtidus.	Pus of a fetid abscess.	Gray spots, almost transparent at the borders.	Grayish, mucoid, transparent layer.	Grayish band.	Brown, clear luxuriant culture.		Rods slowly mobile, 1.45 by 0.58 μ .	Pathogenic.	Fetid odor of cultures.
B. of Measly Pork.	Measly hogs.	Small flocculent colonies.	Does not liquefy; flocculent cloud about the point.	Small whitish colonies.		Quickly clouds. Slight deposits.	Rods 0.6 to 1.8 by 0.3 μ .	Pathogenic.	
B. Ruber.	Air.						Rods 6 to 8 by 1 μ . Very mobile.		Brick-red spots upon cooked rice.
B. Salivarius septicus.	Normal or pathologic saliva.			Transparent droplets.		Whitish weak cloud.	Short elliptical rods, 1 to 1.5 by 0.6 μ , with capsule.	Pathogenic.	
B. Scaber (<i>Ty. thrix scaber</i>).	Fermented Caschi.					Fragile pellicle adhering to the slides.	Short rods, slowly movable, 2 by 1.1 μ .	Albuminoid ferment.	

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MORE IMPORTANT BACILLI—(Continued).

NAME.	HABITAT.	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CULTURES.					THE CELLULES.	INFLUENCE OF OXYGEN AND HEAT.	PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION.	SUNDRY OBSERVATIONS.
		Slides.	Gelatin.	Gelose.	Potato.	Bouillon.				
B. of Gangrenous Septicæmia of Frog.	Blood of frog thus affected.	Small colonies with granular center surrounded by flocculent ring; liquefying.	Liquefying very quickly.	Large grayish-white band.	Culture thick bistre-yellow.	Rapidly clouds. Flocculent deposit.	Very mobile rods, 1.8 by 0.6 to 0.9 μ .	Aërobic.	Pathogenic.	
B. Septicus.	Earth, and decomposing matter.		Liquefies the gelatin.	Ramifying cloudy colonies.	Culture penetrates into the substance.		Mobile rods, 3 by 1 μ . Spores larger at one extremity.	Anaërobic.	Pathogenic.	
B. Septicus agriænis.	Earth.	Granular brownish discs.	Does not liquefy; thin culture.	White, brilliant layer, at first smooth, then unequal.			Short rods.	Aërobic.	Pathogenic.	
B. Similis.	Human faces.			Large, yellowish-white wrinkled culture.			Immobile rods, about 5 μ long.		No pathogenic effect.	Very rapid growth.
B. Subtiliformis.	Human faces.			Grayish-white layer, becoming wrinkled.	Thick white, slightly yellow culture.		Immobile rods, about 5 μ long.		No pathogenic action.	Elliptical spores.
B. Subtilis.	Air and water.	Small hyaline liquefying colonies.	Liquefies slowly.	Gray layer, white upper part of the medium becoming coloring brown.	Yellowish spots; the upper surface of the tubercle coloring blue.	White, dry, wrinkled vial.	Mobile rods, 4 to 5.5 by 0.7 to 0.8 μ . Elliptical spores.	Aërobic.	Saprophytic.	
B. Syncyanus.	Blue milk.	Small whitish colonies, spreading in mucoid droplets without liquefying the jelly.	Whitish, non-liquefying culture.	Gray layer, white upper part of the medium coloring brown.		In mineral liquors bluish tint of the liquid.	Rods slowly movable, 2 to 4 by 0.5 μ . Spores a little larger than the rods.		Secretion of blue pigment; non-pathogenic.	Upper part of milk colored blue.

B. Synxanthus.	Yellow milk.											Milk rapidly tinted yellow; casein precipitated then dissolved.
B. Tenuis.	Fermentation of casein.						Whitish flakes in a few hours.	Slender rods, 3 by 0.6 μ .	Aerobic; rods supporting temperature of 115°.	Agent of albuminoid fermentation.		
B. Termo (<i>Bacterium termo</i>).	Air and water.	Small whitish colonies liquefying rapidly.	Rapid liquefaction.	Grayish, almost fluid, mucoid layer.			Cloudiness and thin fragile veiling.	Mobile, 2 to 3 by 0.6 to 1.8 μ .	Atrobic.	Saprophytic.		
B. Tetani.	Soil, dust, debris, etc.							Rods 1 by 0.4 μ ; forming oval spores.		Pathogenic.		
B. B. Tuberculosis.	Organism with tuberculosis.			Thick white hillocks upon glycerinated gelose.			Light flakes at bottom of the tube in glycerinated bouillon.	Rods 1.5 to 3.5 by 0.4 μ .	Grows only with difficulty below 30°.	Pathogenic.		Resists decoloration a long time.
B. Typhosus.	Organism in typhoid fever.	Small thin hyaline colonies with sinuous borders and troubled surface.	Does not liquefy; color whitish, at times translucent.	Thick white culture.	Very thin viscid coating; difficult to detect at first.		Clouds rapidly.	Mobile rods, 2 to 3 by 0.7 to 0.9 μ .	May be anaerobic.	Pathogenic.		Decolors by Gram's method.
B. Ureæ.	Air.						Rapidly clouding.	Thin rods, less than 1 μ , long elliptical spores.	May be anaerobic.	Ammoniacal fermentation of urea.		Spore produced from an enlarged extremity.
B. Urocephalus (<i>Tyrobacter urocephalus</i>).	Putrefied animal matter.							Very movable rods, 3 by 1 μ .	May be anaerobic.	Albuminoid ferment.		
B. Violaceus.	Air and water.	Small hyaline spots with sinuous borders and troubled surface, liquefying the gelatine.	Liquefies quickly; cloudy, uncolored liquid.	White culture becoming dark violet.	Brownish culture.		Clouds rapidly.	Rods 2 to 3 by 0.45 μ . Rounded spores.		Saprophytic.		Pigment soluble in alcohol.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MORE IMPORTANT BACILLI—(Continued).

NAME.	HABITAT.	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CULTURES.					THE CELLS.	INFLUENCE OF OXYGEN AND HEAT.	PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION.	SUNDRY OBSERVATIONS.
		Slides.	Gelatin.	Gelose.	Potato.	Bouillon.				
B. <i>Virgula</i> (<i>Typhlocrix virgula</i>).	Fermented casein.						Immobile rods, 2 by 0.5 μ .	Aërobic.	Albuminoid ferment.	Spores produced at an enlarged extremity.
B. <i>Vulgaris</i> (<i>Protonus vulgaris</i> .)	Putrefactions of animal substances.	Colonies with long tortuous prolongations, completely separable.	Liquefies rapidly.	Gray, whitish mucoid layer.		Abundant vegetation with fetid gas.	Mobile rods, 1.25 by 0.8 μ .	Aërobic.	Agent of putrefaction.	
B. <i>Zenkeri</i> (<i>Protonus Zenkeri</i>).	Putrefaction.	Small, flat colonies, whitish gray.	Does not liquefy; culture whitish.			Cultures have strong putrid odor.	Mobile rods, 1.6 by 0.4 μ .	Aërobic.	Agent of putrefaction.	
B. <i>Zophii</i> .	Intestinal contents of chickens; blood of ducks.	Small whitish flakes resembling the young mycelium of mould.	Numerous whitish filaments in the jelly; the gelatine sootens, then slowly liquefies.	Whitish filaments invading the jelly and rendering it opaque.		Cloudy liquid. Thin, fragile web.	Very mobile rods, 2 to 5 by 0.7 to 1 μ . Oval spores same size.	Aërobic; does not withstand desiccation.	Appears to be innocuous.	

Bain-Marie (Fr.). An instrument for immersing solutions, microorganisms, etc., in water or chemical solutions, thus keeping them at a desired temperature.

Bakers' Itch. An eczematous affection of the hands, caused by the irritation of the yeast.

Bakers' Salt. A synonym for smelling salts, or the subcarbonate of ammonia.

Bal'anic. Pertaining to the gland of the penis or clitoris.

Balanit'is (βαλανός, glans penis, ιτις, inflammation). Inflammation of the glans penis, sometimes called *Balano-posthitis*. Phimosis is a frequent complication. See *Posthitis*.

Balanoplas'ty (βαλανός; πλασσω, to form). Plastic surgery of the glans penis.

Bal'anus (βαλανός, an acorn). The glans penis or glans clitoridis.

Balbu'ties (balbutio, to stammer). Stammering.

Bald. Wanting hair. A term applied to one who has lost the hair of the scalp.

Bald'ness. Alopecia, whether congenital or acquired. When the loss of hair is circumscribed it is called *tinea decalvans*; when general, it is called *alopecia*. Senile baldness is called *calvities*. *Premature baldness* is caused by disease.

Ball-and-Socket Joint. See *Diarthrosis*.

Ballotte'ment (Fr. from *ballotte*, a ball).

A method of diagnosing pregnancy from the fourth to the eighth month. A push is given the uterus by the finger inserted into the vagina, and if the fetus be present, it will move up and fall again like a heavy body in water.

Balm (*balsmum*, a balsam). A popular synonym of *bal'anium*. Any soothing application or ointment. **B. of Gilead.** See *Balsam*. See also *Melissa*.

Bal'mony. The herb *Chelone glabra*. Cathartic and anthelmintic. Dose of fld. ext. ʒ ss-j. *Chelonin*, the concentrated ext. Dose gr. j-iv. Unof.

Balneol'ogy (*Balneum*, a bath, λογος, a treatise). The science of baths and their effects upon the system.

Balneother'apy (*balneum*, θεραπεία, healing). Systematic bathing for therapeutical purposes.

Bal'neum. A bath. See *Bath*.

Bal'sam (βάλσαμον). The resinous, volatile, aromatic vegetable substance, liquid or concrete, obtained from certain trees by natural exudation or by artificial extraction. Balsams are divided into two classes, those with, and those without benzoic and cin-

namic acids. In general they are mixtures of various essential oils, resins and acids. **B., Canada;** a turpentine gathered from the natural blisters of the bark of *Abies balsamum*. It is much used as a mounting medium by microscopists. **B. of Copaiba.** See *Copaiba*. **B. of Fir.** Same as *Canada Balsam*. **B., Friar's.** See *Benzoin*. **B. of Gilead;** the balm of the Old Testament, an oleo-resin obtained from the *Balsamodendron Gileadense*. **B. of Peru;** the balsam obtained from *Myroxylon perezii*, antiseptic; stimulant to circulation, and sedative to nervous system. Generally a tonic, and expectorant in bronchitis. Applied locally is useful in chronic inflammatory skin diseases. Dose of the emulsion mxx-xxv. **B. of Tolu-tan, or of Tolu,** obtained from *Myroxylon toluifera*. Properties due to a volatile oil, *toluene*. Possesses an agreeable odor, and is a basis for many cough mixtures. A fair expectorant. The *tincture* contains 10 per cent. of the balsam in 90 per cent. of alcohol. Dose mxx-xxx. The *syrup*, balsam 4 parts; simple syrup 96. Dose ʒj-ij.

Bamboo' Brier. The root of *Smilax sarsaparilla*. Habitat, Southern States. Properties identical with those of *sarsaparilla*. Dose of the fld. ext. ʒ ss-ij. Unof.

Banan'a. The root of the common banana, *Musa sapientum*. Said to be a valuable alterative, and useful in strumous affections. Dose of the fld. ext. mxx-xxx. Unof.

Band'age. Bandages are usually strips of muslin or other material of varying widths and lengths used in surgery for the purpose of protecting, compressing, etc., a part, or for the retention of dressings and applications. A *simple bandage* or *roller* consists of one piece; a *compound*, of two or more pieces. According to their direction they are classed as: 1. *Circular*, circular turns about the part. 2. *Figure-of-8*, the turns crossing each other like that figure. 3. *Oblique*, covering the part by oblique turns. 4. *Recurrent*, the turns returning successively to the point of origin. 5. *Spica*, the turns resembling the arrangement of the husks of an ear of corn. 6. *Spiral*, each turn covering one-half of the preceding. 7. *Spiral reverse*, the bandage is reversed in order to better adapt it to the part. Bandages are also classed according to the part to which they are applied. Of **Bandages of the head** we have: 1. *Cir-*

cular, of the forehead, to retain dressings to the head. 2. *Circular, of the eyes*. 3. *Crossed, of the eyes*, to hold dressings to one or both eyes. 4. *Crossed, of the angle of the jaw*, to support the parts in fracture of the angle of the jaw. 5. *Knotted, of the head*, a double-headed roller with compress, to make compression in wound of the temporal artery. 6. *Recurrent, of the head*, single- or double-headed roller, to retain dressings to the head. 7. *Gibson's, for the body of the lower jaw*, to support the parts in fracture. 8. *Rhea Barton's*, for the same purpose. Of **Bandages of the trunk** there are: 1. *Circular, of the neck*. 2. *Figure-of-8, of the neck and axilla*, to retain dressings over the shoulder or in the axilla. 3. *Anterior figure-of-8, of chest*, to draw the shoulder forward and to retain dressings on the anterior surface of the chest. 4. *Posterior figure-of-8, of chest*, to draw the shoulders back in fractured clavicle, or to retain dressings on posterior part of chest. 5. *Crossed, of one or both breasts*, to support the breasts in excessive lactation or in mammary disease. 6. *Spica, of shoulder*, to retain the head of the humerus in place after dislocation. 7. *Spiral, of the chest*, to make compression in fracture of the sternum or ribs. 8. *Circular, of the abdomen*, to support the abdominal walls. 9. *Spiral, of the abdomen*, to compress the abdominal walls or retain dressings. 10. *Spica, of one or both groins*, to compress groin or retain dressings. 11. *Spiral reverse, of the penis*, to retain dressings to the organ. The **Bandages of the hand** are: 1. The *Spiral, of the finger*. 2. *Spiral, of all the fingers, or gauntlet*. 3. *Spiral, of palm, or demi-gauntlet*. 4. *Spica, of thumb*—all used in cases of fracture or to retain dressings. The **Bandages of the arm** are: 1. The *Circular, of the wrist*. 2. *Figure-of-8, of wrist*, to compress the joint or retain dressings. 3. *Figure-of-8, of elbow*. 4. *Circular, of arm or forearm*. 5. *Oblique, of arm or forearm*. 6. *Spiral, of arm*, to retain dressings. 7. *Spiral reverse, of upper extremity*, to support the arm in dislocations, fractures, etc. The **Bandages of the lower extremity** are: 1. *Figure-of-8, of ankle*, to cover the part or retain dressings. 2. *Figure-of-8, of knee*, to cover the same or compress it. 3. *Figure-of-8, of thighs*, to compress the same after wounds or operations. 4. *Spica, of instep*, to compress the parts. 5. *Spiral reverse, of whole lower extremity*, to support the limb after fracture, etc. **B.** of **Scultetus**, a compound bandage, similar

to a spiral reverse in appearance and action, used in compound fractures, so that the short pieces of which it is composed may be removed without motion of the limb. **B.**, **Recurrent, for stumps**, is used after amputations, to support the flaps. **Velpeau's B.** is used to support the arm in fracture of the clavicle, the neck, or acromion process of the scapula. The hand of the injured side being placed on the sound shoulder an oblique turn is made from the axilla of the sound side across the back of the chest to the shoulder covering the fracture, down under the elbow in front to axilla of sound side, then across the back over the outside of the point of elbow to axilla of sound side, thus continuing the oblique and circular turns alternately and advancing over the arm till it is held firmly. **Desault's Apparatus** consists of an axillary pad held by tapes about the neck, a sling for the hand, and two single-headed rollers. The forearm is at right angles with the humerus, held in place by many circular and oblique turns about the shoulder and body. **T-Bandages** are compound, and resemble that letter; the menstrual napkin is an example. *Starch, Plaster-of-Paris, Silica, Dextrine, Tripolith, etc., etc.*, are used or recommended for making a stiff and *immovable dressing or bandage*.

Bandl, Ring of. The superior limit of the cervical canal, in pregnancy at a level with the pelvic inlet, marking the boundary between the lower uterine segment and the rest of the uterus.

Band'oline. See *Cydonium*.

Bang or Bangué. See *Cannabis Indica*.

Bant'ingism. (From name of the inventor.) A method proposed for the reduction of corpulence, by abstinence from saccharine and farinaceous foods.

Baptis'ia. Wild Indigo. The root bark of *B. tinctoria*. Properties due to an impure resin, the so-called *Baptisin*. Laxative and stimulant in moderate doses; emetic and cathartic in large doses. Valuable in amenorrhœa, typhus and typhoid fevers. Excellent for local application to indolent ulcers and gangrenous sores. **B. Extract.** Dose gr. j-x. **B. Ext. Fld.** Dose mjj-xx. **B. Tinct.** Dose ℥j-xxx. Dose of the resin gr. j-v. All unof.

Baptorrhœ'a (βαπρος, infected, ρεω, to flow). A generic term for any infectious discharge from a mucous surface.

Baptothecorrhœ'a (βαπρος, θηκη, vagina, ρεω). Gonorrhœa in woman.

Baræsthesiometer (*βαρος*, weight, *αισθησις*, perception by the senses, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for estimating the sense of pressure in disturbances of sensibility.

Barba'does Leg. See *Elephantiasis Arabum*.

Bar'berry. See *Berberin*.

Bar'biers. A paralytic affection common in India. Confounded with beriberi.

Bar'egine. Colonies of *beggiatoa* floating in the waters of sulphur springs.

Ba'rium (*βαρις*, heavy). Ba = 136.8; quantivalence 11. A metal of the alkaline group, of pale yellow color, characterized by strong affinity for oxygen. Neither the metal nor its salts are employed in medicine; all are poisonous. **B. Carbonate**, used in the preparation of the chloride. **B. Chloride**, soluble, used as a reagent. **B. Monohydrate**, caustic baryta reagent. **B. Oxide**, baryta. **B. Sulphate**, used as a pigment. All unof.

Bark. The cortex or covering surrounding the wood of exogens. Sometimes used as a synonym for cinchona or calisaya bark.

Bar'ley (Welsh, *bara llys*, bread-plant). A cereal belonging to the order *Gramineæ*; the most common variety, *Hordeum distichon*, is much used as a food, and also in the preparation of malt. **B., Pearl**, is the decorticated grain rounded and polished. **B. Water**, *decoctum hordei*, a decoction consisting of 2 ozs. of Pearl B. boiled in 1½ pints of water and afterward strained. **B. Sugar**, *saccharum hordeatum*; practically a glucose. Applied also to an amorphous mass obtained by melting cane sugar.

Barom'eter (*βαρος*, weight, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for determining weight and tension of the atmosphere. It consists essentially of a glass tube about 36 inches long, closed at one end, filled with mercury, and inverted in a basin of mercury. The mercury will sink in the tube until it rests at a height of about 30 inches at the sea level, the height varying as the atmospheric pressure increases or diminishes. **B., Aneroid**, a metallic box from which the air has been exhausted, the tension being indicated by the collapsing or bulging of the thin corrugated cover, which is connected with a movable index.

Bar'oscope (*βαρος*, *σκοπειν*, to observe). An instrument used for determining the loss of weight of a body in air, compared with its weight in a vacuum. A form of

baroscope was invented by Esbach for the quantitative determination of urea.

Baros'ma (*βαρος*, *οσμα*, smell). A plant of the order *Rutaceæ*, native to Cape of Good Hope and vicinity; several species of which yield the Buchu of commerce.

Bar'renness. Sterility in the female.

Bartholi'ni's Glands. See *Gland*.

Barton's Bandage. See *Bandage*.

Barton's Fracture. See *Fracture*.

Baryglos'sia (*βαρος*, *γλωσσα*, a tongue). Thick, slow utterance.

Baryphonia (*βαρος*, *φωνη*, a voice). A difficulty of speech.

Bary'ta, or Bary'tes. See *Barium*.

Ba'sal. Pertaining to or located at the base. **B. Ganglia.** See *Ganglion*.

Bascula'tion (Fr. *basculer*, to swing). The movement by which retroversion of the uterus is corrected when the fundus is pressed upward and the cervix drawn downward.

Bascule Movement (Fr. *bascule*, a swing). The recoil of the heart in its systolic motion.

Base (*βασις*, a foundation). The lower part, as, the base of the brain. In *chemistry*, an element or radical which combines with an acid to form a salt. The electro-positive molecule or radical of a compound. In *dentistry*, the plate upon which artificial teeth are held. In *pharmacy*, the most important part of the prescription. **B., Organic**, a term including a large number of organic compounds, especially nitrogen compounds, which, like ammonium, unite with acids to form salts. They are commonly called *alkaloids*.

Ba'sedow's Disease. An exophthalmic bronchocele; called, also, Exophthalmic Goitre, and Graves' Disease. See *Goitre*.

Ba'sham's Mixture. See *Ferrum*.

Ba'sic. Having properties the opposite of those of acids. An acid capable of uniting with a single monad atom or radical is called *monobasic*. One which will unite with two monad or one dyad atom or radical, etc., is said to be *dibasic*. This measure of the power of an acid is called its *basicity*.

Basidiomyce'tes (*βασις*, a step, *μυκος*, a mushroom). A parasitic, microscopic fungus developed on the leaves of grasses; the cereal rust.

Basihy'al. The two bones, one on each side, which form the principal bones of the larynx arch.

Bas'ilar (*basilaris*). Pertaining to the base, usually of the skull. **B. Artery**, the artery extending along the border of the Pons Va-

rolii, which supplies the Pineal Gland, and the valve of Vieussens. **B. Aspect**, the view of the head looking toward the base of the skull. **B. Membrane**, a membranous division-wall separating the scala vestibuli from the scala tympani extending from the base to the apex of the cochlea and supporting the organ of Corti.

Basil'ic (*βασίλικος*, royal). Any structure or medicine of importance (obsolescent).

B. Vein, a large vein of the arm on the inner side of the biceps.

Basil'icon Ointment. An ointment composed of yellow wax, yellow resin, and Burgundy pitch aa i lb., olive oil fl. $\frac{5}{8}$ xyj, to which, when melted, turpentine $\frac{5}{8}$ ij are added. Called also the "four drug" ointment. There are several other ointments bearing this name.

Ba'silyst (*βασίς*, a base, *λυσίς*, a loosening). An instrument for use in craniotomy, designed to perforate the cranial vault and break up the base of the skull.

Basi-occip'ital (*βασίς, occipitalis os*). A bone, separate in many of the lower vertebrate animals, forming the central axis of the skull.

Ba'sio-glos'sus. That part of the hyoglossus muscle which is attached to the hyoid bone.

Ba'sion. See *Skull*.

Ba'siotribe (*βασίς, τριβω*, to grind or crush). An instrument used in craniotomy for perforating or crushing the fetal head.

Basiot'ripsy. The operation of crushing the fetal head.

Ba'sis. Base, *q. v.* The Latinized form is used to designate the lower or fundamental part of any organ, as *B. Cerebri*, *B. Cordis*, etc.

Basi-sphen'oid. The lower part of the sphenoid bone.

Bass-deafness. Deafness to certain bass-notes, the perception of the higher notes being retained.

Bas'sorin. The active principle of Basora gum. It is an inodorous, white, translucent substance becoming gelatinous in water. Used to adulterate *gum tragacanth*.

Bast (Sax. *bæst*, a lime tree). The inner bark of exogenous plants. The fibrous parts of the bark which are used in making cordage.

Bath (*balneum*). A bathing place or room. The medium in which the body is wholly or partly immersed. As therapeutic agents, baths are classified accord-

ing, as *water, vapor, air, etc.* is used; according to the temperature, as *hot, temperate, cold, etc.*; according to the end desired, as *nutritional, medicinal, stimulant, etc.* **B., Chemical**, in chemistry, an apparatus for regulating the temperature of chemical processes by surrounding the substance with water, sand, oil or mercury, through which the heat is communicated. **B., Hot Air**, one in which the body is surrounded by air at a temperature of 100°-130° F. Used as a sweating bath.

B., Medicated, a bath in which medicinal substances, as mineral salt, sulphur, etc., are dissolved or held in suspension. **B., Pack, or Sheet**, one in which the body is wrapped in cloths. **B., Russian**, one in which the air of the room is saturated with steam by throwing water upon heated mineral or metallic substance, after which the bather is rubbed down, finishing with a cold douche. **B., Sea**, a bath in seawater. **B., Shower, or Douche**, one in which a fine spray is projected against the body. **B., Turkish**, one in which the bather is placed successively in rooms of higher temperature, then shampooed or rubbed and finally stimulated by a douche of cold water. **B., Vapor**, one in which the body is exposed to air saturated with steam at a temperature of 122°-145° F. **B., Water**, a bath of water. It may be cold (60°-75°) or tepid (85°-95°).

Bat'tery. A term applied to a number of connected Leyden jars or galvanic cells. **B., Galvanic**, one or more jars or cells containing a plate of zinc and one of copper (or carbon) suspended in acidulated water. When the plates of a cell are connected, a current of electricity is generated. A current from twelve to twenty cells will heat a coarse platinum wire, several inches long, to whiteness. In this form it is much used for cautery. See *Cautery*.

Bat'tey's Operation. See *Oophorectomy*. **Bat'tledore Placen'ta**. One in which there is a marginal insertion of the cord.

Bau'hin, Valve of. The ileo-caecal valve.

Baun'scheidism. A mode (named from the inventor) of treating rheumatism by counter-irritation, the latter being produced by pricking the exterior of the part affected by very fine needles dipped in oil of mustard, formic acid or other irritant.

Baycu'ru. The root of a S. American plant, *Statice Braziliensis*. One of the most powerful astringents known. Used

for ulcers of the mouth and glandular enlargements. Dose of the fld. ext., $\mathfrak{M}\nu$ xxx. Unof.

Bay Rum and Bay, Oil of. See *Myrcia*.

Bay Tree. The *Laurus nobilis*; also *Prunus laurocerasus*; commonly called the laurel and the cherry laurel.

Bdellium (Heb. *b'dolach*). A resinous gum exuding from various species of *balsamodendron*. B., Indian, somewhat valuable as an emmenagogue.

Bdellom'eter (*βδελ'λα*, a leech). A mechanical substitute for the leech, consisting of cupping glass, scarificator and exhausting syringe.

Beak'er. A wide-mouthed glass vessel much used in chemical laboratories.

Bean. The seed of several species of *leguminosæ*, especially that of the common bean, *Faba vulgaris*. B. of St. Ignatius. See *Ignatia*.

Beard. The hair on the lips, cheeks and chin of adult men and certain species of apes.

Bear'ing-down. The feeling of weight or pressure in the pelvis in certain diseases. B.-d. Pains, uterine pain in labor.

Bear's-foot. Leaf cup. A popular remedy for enlargement of the spleen, or the "ague-cake" of malarious regions. B., Ext. Dose gr. ss-j. B., Fld. Ext. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ -x. B., Infus. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ of a $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to Oj. Unof.

Beat. The pulsations of the blood in the arteries, or the impulse of the heart. See *Pulse*.

Bed. The couch or support on which the body may rest in sleep; usually a mattress of straw, hair or similar substance. B., Air, a mattress of rubber or leather which can be inflated with air. B.-bug an apterous insect, *Cimex lectularius*, which infests filthy bedsteads, and at times parasitic upon the human body. B.-case, a form of hysteria or illness in which the patient persistently remains in bed. B. Sore, a sore produced on any projecting part of the body by prolonged pressure against the bed, and by nutritive changes in paralyzed parts. B., Water. See *Water Bed*.

Bee. A genus of insects belonging to the *Hymenoptera*, commonly used to designate the common Honey Bee, *Apis mellifica*. B. Bread, a resinous substance with which bees line their hives and fill certain cells. B. Poison, the irritating secretion discharged through the sting of the bee. See *Formic Acid*.

Beef. The flesh of domestic cattle. Good beef should be of red color, possess firm

texture, and be free from unpleasant smell. Beef consists mainly of water 73, fibrin 15, gelatin 4, albumen 3, fat and other substances 5 per cent. B. Extract, the soluble fibrin of lean meat partly desiccated. B. Tea, the soluble extractive matter of beef, made by steeping finely-cut lean beef with its weight of water, and straining.

Beer. See *Malt Liquors*.

Beer's Cat'aract Knife, a knife with triangular-shaped blade, for making section of cornea in the removal of the crystalline lens.

Bees'wax. See *Cera*.

Beggiato'a. A genus of the family of Beggiatoaceæ, whose filaments are not enclosed in a gelatinous envelope. B. Alba, a very common variety in sulphurous and stagnant waters, frequently in wells and cisterns, forming white mucoid flakes that may extend to large masses. *Spirillum volutans* may form one part of its developmental cycle. B. Arachnoidea, also common in sulphurous and stagnant water; likewise B. Leptomitiformis. B. Mirabilis, common in sea water among decomposing algae. B. Nivea, found in sulphurous waters. B. Roseopersicina, the source of *Bacteriopurpurine*, common in fresh and sea water.

Beggiatoa'ceæ. A family of Bacteria, comprising the genera Beggiatoa and Crenothrix. The elements are in rods or filaments with a basic part, often fixed, and a free apex or top. Forms within its articulations spherical bodies that are probably true spores.

Be'la. The dried, half-ripe fruit of *Aegle marmeloo*, or Bengal quince. It is a valuable remedy in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery. The ripe fruit is slightly laxative. Dose $\mathfrak{z}$ ss-j. Unof.

Belch'ing. The expulsion or throwing up of wind violently from the stomach. Eructation.

Belladon'na. Deadly Night-shade. A perennial plant of the order *Solanaceæ*, indigenous to Southern Europe and Asia, and cultivated in the U. S. Properties due to two alkaloids, *atropine* and *belladonnine*, the latter thought to be identical with hyoscyamine. Both leaves and flowers are employed. A mild narcotic and anodyne and a powerful mydriatic. Valuable in inflammation of rheumatism, gout and neuralgia. Dose of the root and leaves gr. j. B. Extractum Alcoholicum. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. B. Tinct., 15 per cent.

Dose mj-xxx . **B. Unguent.**, contains extract 10, dilute alcohol 6, benzoated lard 84 parts. **Atropine Sulphate**, an excellent antidote in opium poisoning. See *Atropine*. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{20}-\frac{1}{10}$. *Hom-atropine*. See *Atropine*.

Bell's Law. The discovery that the anterior roots of the spinal nerves are motor, and the posterior sensory. See also *Wallerian Degeneration*.

Bell's Paralysis. Paralysis of the facial nerve.

Belly. See *Abdomen*.

Belt. A girdle about the waist. **B., Abdominal**, a broad, elastic belt worn about the abdomen as a support during pregnancy. **B., Magnetic**, a belt consisting of plates of metal fastened upon a strip of felt moistened with dilute acid. It is a cure-all largely sold by empirics.

Beng. See *Cannabis Indica*.

Benign' (*benignus*, kind). A term applied to medicines which are characterized by mildness. Used chiefly to distinguish tumors which are not *malignant* (*q. v.*) or cancerous.

Bennè Oil. See *Sesame Oleum*.

Benzi'num. See *Benzol*.

Ben'zoin. A resin obtained from *Styrax benzoin*, a tree native to Sumatra and Siam. Occurs in tears consisting of several resins agglutinated by a balsam. Yields benzoic and cinnamic acids. Antiseptic and disinfectant. Used mainly as a stimulant expectorant in chronic bronchitis. Sodium and potassium compounds are sometimes used in place of like salicylic acid compounds.

Adeps Benzoïnatus, benzoïnated lard, contains 2 per cent. of benzoïn. **B. Tinct.**, 20 per cent. of the resin in alcohol. Dose $\mathfrak{ss-j}$. **B. Tinct. Comp.**, Friar's Balsam, benzoïn 12, aloes 2, styrax 8, balsam of Tolu 4, alcohol, *q. s.* ad 100 parts. Dose $\mathfrak{ss-ij}$. *Benzoic Acid*, alcohol best solvent. A constituent of opii, tinct. camphorat. Dose gr. $x-xxx$. *Ammonium Benzoate*, water best solvent. Dose gr. $v-xxx$. *Lithium Benzoate*, dose gr. $v-xxx$. *Sodium Benzoate*, water best solvent. Dose gr. $v-3j$.

Ben'zol. A hydrocarbon formed by the dry distillation of organic substances. Derived chiefly from coal tar. Composition, C_6H_6 . Inflammable and very volatile. An excellent solvent for grease. Used internally to destroy epizoa. Vapor used in whooping-cough. Dose gtt. $v-x$.

Ber'beris. Barberry. The root of *B. aquifolium*, or *Oregon grape*. Properties

due to an alkaloid, *berberine*. An astringent, bitter tonic. In large doses a cathartic. Used locally in conjunctivitis, and internally in malarial and typhoid fevers. **B., Ext. Fld.**, dose $v-xxx$. **B., Tinct.**, contains 20 per cent. of the root. *Berberine*, the alkaloid. Dose gr. $j-x$. **B. Muriate**, an efficient injection in gonorrhœa. All unof.

Berga'mii Oleum. Oil of Bergamot. See *Bergamot*.

Bergamot', Oil of. An essential oil derived from the rind of the *Citrus bergami*. Composition, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$. Used mainly as a perfume.

Beriberi, or Beri Beri (Cingalese, *beri*, weakness). A dropsical ailment characterized by the appearance of multiple neuritis, and accompanied by anæmia and paraplegia. Prevalent in India and Ceylon. Possibly of microbic origin.

Bert's Experiment. Bert removed the skin from the tip of the tail of a rat, stitched it into the skin of the back of the animal, and after union had taken place the tail was divided at its base. Sensation was preserved. Nerve-fibers were thus proved capable of transmitting impulses in both directions.

Bestial'ity (*bestia*, a beast). Unnatural intercourse with an animal.

Beta'ine. A ptomaine obtained from both animal and vegetable substances. It has been found in human urine and in poisonous mussel, but not in putrid mussel. It has been procured from beet-root juice and cotton seed. It is not poisonous; belongs to the Choline group.

Beta-naphthol. See *Naphthol*.

Be'tel. A masticatory used in the East. A few grains of the nut of the Catechu palm, *Areca C.*, are rolled up with a small amount of quicklime in a leaf of *Piper betel*, and chewed. Tonic, astringent, stimulant and aphrodisiac. Increases powers of endurance. Dose of fld. ext. $\mathfrak{ss-ij}$. Unof.

Beth Root. The rhizome of *Trillium erecta*. Astringent and tonic. Dose of fld. ext. mxxx-3j . *Trillin*, a concentrated ext. Dose gr. $ij-iv$. Unof.

Be'tol. Naphthalol. A salicylic ether of naphthol. Of alleged value in rheumatism and cystitis. Resembles salicylic acid in properties. Dose gr. $x-xv$. Unof.

Bezo'ar. See *Agagropili*.

Bhang. See *Cannabis Indica*.

Bi (*bis*, twice). A prefix signifying "twice" or "two;" as *bi-cuspid*, two cusps; *bi-lobed*,

twice lobed; *bi*-valved, with two valves; *bi*-lateral, two-sided, *etc.* In chemistry the prefix *di*, is commonly employed.

Bib'ulous (*bibere*, to drink). Having the property of absorbing moisture or other liquids. **B. Lapis**, pumice stone. **B. Paper**, blotting paper.

Bi'ceps (*bis*, twice, *caput*, the head). A term applied to several muscles, as *B. brachii*, *B. extensor*, *B. flexor cruris*. So called from their double origin.

Bicip'ital. Pertaining to the biceps muscle.

Bi-con'cave. See *Lens*.

Bi-con'vex. See *Lens*.

Bicuspid (*bi* and *cuspid*, the point of a spear). Having two cusps, as **B. Teeth**, the fourth and fifth teeth, which are distinguished by having each two cusps or points. **B. Valve**, the mitral valve of the heart.

Bid'der's Gang'lion. A ganglion situated between the auricles and ventricles, in the walls of the heart.

Bien'nial (*bi*, two, *annus*, a year). Every two years. In botany, plants that produce foliage and a root-stalk the first year, flowering and maturing the second.

Bi'fid (*bis*, twice, *findo*, to cleave). Divided in two; cleft, as the *spina bifida*.

Bifo'cal. With a double focus. Used of a system of lenses or spectacle glasses with two foci, for the correction of presbyopia, when there is at the same time an error of refraction for distant vision. The distance lens is above that for near work. Sometimes called *Pantoscopic lenses*, and also *Franklin spectacles*, because the device was first made by Benjamin Franklin.

Bile (Lat. *bilis*, Gr. *χολη*). The juice secreted by the liver. *B.* is mucilaginous, golden brown in man, golden red in *carnivora*, brownish green in *herbivora*, and green in birds. Composed of biliary salts, cholesterin, mucus and certain pigments. The principal acids are *taurocholic* and *glychocolic*, both commonly combined with sodium.

Bile Pigments. Bilirubin and Biliverdin. **B. P.**, Test for. See *Gmelin Heintz Reaction*.

Bilhar'zia Hæmato'bia. See *Distoma*.

Bil'iary. Pertaining to the bile. **B. Acids**, Glycocholic and Taurocholic Acids, formed in the liver. Tests for *B. A.* in the urine. See *Oliver's Test*, *Pettenkoff's Test*, and *Hay's Test*. **B. Ducts**, the hepatic, the cystic and the ductus communis choledochus. The first leads from the liver, the second from the gall-bladder. The third is a common excretory duct.

Bilicy'anin. A blue pigment obtained from bilirubin.

Bilifus'cin (*bilis*, *fuscus*, brown). A pigmentary matter occurring in bile, and in human gall-stones.

Bil'ious. A term popularly applied to disorders supposed to arise from a too free secretion of bile. **B. Fever**, a term loosely applied to certain enteric and malarial fevers.

Bilipra'sin (*bilis*, *πρασιν*, a leek). A pigmentary substance occurring in gall-stones, icteric urine and bile. It is *bilirubin* + H_2O + O .

Biliru'bin (*bilis*, *ruber*, red). A pigmentary substance found in bile.

Biliver'din (*bilis*, *viridis*, green). A pigmentary substance found in bile.

Bima'na (*bi*, two, *manus*, a hand). An order of the division of *mammalia* including man only.

Biman'ual. Two-handed. Ambidextrous.

Bi'nary (*binus*, a couple). In chemistry, compounded of two elements. In anatomy, separating into two branches.

Binaur'al (*bis*, twice, *auris*, ear). Pertaining to or having two ears.

Bind'er. A wide bandage about the abdomen, worn by women during or after labor, to support the abdominal walls.

Binoc'ular (*bi*, two, *oculus*, an eye). In anatomy, having, or pertaining to two eyes. In optics, an instrument with two eye-pieces for use with both eyes at once. **B. Vision**, the faculty of using both eyes synchronously and without diplopia.

Biogen'esis (*βίος*, life, *γενεσις*, origin). The doctrine that living things are produced only from living things—the reverse of *abiogenesis*.

Biolog'ical Law. See *Phylogeny*.

Biol'ogy (*βίος*, *λογία*, a discourse). The science embracing the structure, function, and organization of life forms.

Biol'ysis (*βίος*, *λυω*, to loosen). The destruction of life. The devitalization of living tissue.

Biom'eter (*βίος*, *μετρον*, measure). Dr. Farr speaks of the Life-Table (*g. r.*) as a *B.*, and of equal importance in all inquiries connected with human life or sanitary improvements with the barometer or thermometer, *etc.*, in physical research; and the keystone or pivot on which the whole science of life assurance rests.

Bioph'agus (*βίος*, *φαγω*, to eat). A mode of nutrition of plants, in which the organs of the plant seize and dissolve the bodies of insects.

Bi'oplasm (*βίος, πλάσμα*, form). Any living matter. A matter possessing reproductive vitality. See *Protoplasm*.

Bi'oplast (*βίος, πλάσσω*, to form). A mass or cell of bioplasm which is a unit of living matter.

Bios'copy (*βίος, σκοπεω*, to examine). Examination of the body to ascertain whether life be extinct. **B.**, **Electro-**, examination by the aid of the electric current. The muscular reaction is lost to Faradic stimulation in about two hours after death in the tongue; 3-4 hours in the extremities; 5-6 in the trunk. Galvanic reactions persist somewhat longer.

Biot'ic (*βίος*). Pertaining to life or to the laws of animal and vegetable progress and evolution.

Biot's Respira'tion. That occurring without variation in the size of the individual respirations, as, *e. g.*, during sleep.

Bi'ped (*βί, two, πῆς*, a foot). With or having two feet.

Bipo'lar. Having two poles. **B. Nerve-cells**, nerve-cells which have two prolongations of the cell matter. Found chiefly in the ganglia of the gray matter of the brain.

Bird's Formula. The two last figures of the specific gravity of urine nearly represent the number of grains of solids to the ounce contained in the urine. The same two figures multiplied by 2 (**Trapp's Factor**) give the parts per 1000. **Hæser's Factor** is 2.33.

Bird's-nest Cells. The cells of certain forms of epithelial cancer, distinguished by the concentric arrangement of their cell walls.

Bird's-nest, Edible. The nest of certain species of swift, used by the Chinese as food. Consists of marine algæ, *Gelidium*, cemented by salivary mucus of the bird.

Birth (Sax. *beorth*). The delivery of a child. **B.**, **Plural**, the birth of more than a single child. **B.**, **Posthumous**, a child born after the death of its father. **B.**, **Precocious**, the occurrence of natural labor in a shorter time after coition than is usual. **B.**, **Premature**. See *Labor*. **B.**, **Still**. See *Still-born*.

Birth'mark. See *Nævus Pigmentosus*.

Bis'cara Button. See *Furunculus Orientalis*.

Bisex'ual. Having the reproductive organs of both sexes. Hermaphrodite.

Bish'op's Weed. See *Ajowan*.

Bis'kra Boil. See *Furunculus Orientalis*.

Bis'muth, or

Bismu'thum. Bi = 210; quantivalence 1, 111, v. A pinkish-white crystalline metal. Not used in medicine in its metallic form. Commercial salts apt to contain arsenic. The insoluble salts of B. are feebly astringent. Useful in disordered digestion, acne, eczema, *etc.* **B. et Ammonii Citras**, soluble in water. Dose gr. j-v. **B. Citras**, soluble in water of ammonia. Used only for pharmaceutical purposes. **B. Oxtychlorid.**, pearl white. Unof. Used as a cosmetic. **B. Subcarbonas**, insoluble. Best given in emulsion with milk. Dose gr. x-3j. **B. Subnitras**, the salt chiefly used in medicine. Used also as a cosmetic. Dose gr. x-3j.

Bis'tort. The rhizome of *Polygonum bistorta*. An astringent. Dose of fld. ext. ℥xx-xl. Unof.

Bist'oury (Fr. *Bistouri*). A small (straight or curved) knife used in surgery. **B.-caché**, has the blade concealed for passing to the point to be incised, and by pressure on the handle the blade is exposed and the incision made.

Bit'ter (Sax. *bitan*, to bite). A peculiar, well-known taste, of which quinine presents an example. **B. Almond**, the nut of the *Amygdalum amara*. Contains hydrocyanic acid. **B. Apple**, the fruit of the colocynth. Purgative. **B. Bugleweed**, the herb *Lycopus Europæus*. Alterative and tonic. Dose of fld. ext. 3 ss-j. Unof. **B. Cup**, a cup made of quassia wood. Tonic. **B. Purging Salt**, sulphate of magnesia. **B. Root**, the root of *Gentiana Catesbei*. Tonic. **B. Tincture**, tincture of bitter almonds. **B. Wine of Iron**, a solution of white wine, syrup, citrate of iron and quinine. Tonic. See *Ferrum*.

Bit'ters. Medicines characterized by a bitter taste. **B.**, **Aromatic**, medicines that unite the properties of aromatics with those of simple bitters. **B.**, **Simple**, medicines that stimulate the gastro-intestinal tract without influencing the general system. **B.**, **Styptic**, medicines that add styptic and astringent properties to those of bitterness.

Bit'tersweet. See *Dulcamara*.

Bitu'men (*bitumen*, Gr. *ασφάλτος*). Mineral pitch or oil composed of various hydrocarbons. In solid form it is usually called *asphalt*; in liquid form, *petroleum*. An intermediate form is known as mineral tar or *maltha*. By distillation, bitumen yields benzol, naphthia, paraffine, and various other hydrocarbons, liquid and gaseous.

Biu'ret Reaction. A test for proteids—a violet color by adding a few drops of Fehling's solution.

Biv'alent. See *Quantivalence*.

Biven'tral (*bi*, two, *ventrum*, a stomach). Having two stomachs.

Black (Sax. *blec*). Absence of color or light. The appearance of an object from whose surface none of the spectrum colors are reflected. **B. Alder.** See *Prinos*. **B. Antimony**, antimonium tersulphide, Sb-S₃. **B. Ash**, the bark of *Fraxinus sambucifolia*, a mild tonic and astringent. Dose of fld. ext. ʒss-ʒj. Unof. **B. Blood**, venous blood. **B. Cancer.** See *Melanosis*. **B. Cohosh.** See *Cimicifuga*. **B. Death.** See *Plague*. **B. Draught.** See *Senna*. **B. Drop.** See *Opium*. **B. Eye.** See *Ecchymosis*. **B. Haw.** See *Viburnum*. **B. Hel-lebore.** See *Hellebore*. **B. Lead**, a form of carbon properly known as the mineral graphite. **B. Walnut**, the leaves of *Juglans nigra*, a tonic, alterative and deobstruent. Dose of fld. ext. mxx-xxx. Unof. **B. Willow**, the buds of *Salix nigra*, a bitter tonic with aphrodisiac properties. Dose of fld. ext. mxxv-ʒj. Unof.

Black'berry. See *Rubus*.

Black-Tongue. See *Glossophytia*.

Blad'der (Sax., *blasen*, to blow). The membranous, sac-like reservoir or receptacle of the urine. **B., Atony of**, inability to expel the urine, from deficient muscular power. **B., Catarrh of.** See *Cystitis*. **B., Extrophy or Extroversion of**, absence of the anterior wall of the B., and more or less deficiency of the corresponding part of the abdomen. **B., Fasciculated**, the walls thrown into ridges by chronic cystitis. **B., Hernia of.** See *Cystocoele*. **B., Inflammation of.** See *Cystitis*. **B., Inversion of**, a protrusion or an invagination of the bladder through the urethra. **B., Irritable**, a condition characterized by constant desire to urinate. **B., Neck of**, the constricted portion continuous with the urethra in front. **B., Paralysis of**, the same symptoms as in atony, but more marked and due to nervous or central disease. If affecting the neck alone, there is *incontinence*; if the body of the organ, *retention* of urine. **B., Saccu-lated**, pouches formed between the hypertrophied muscular fibres.

Bladder-wrack. See *Fucus Vesiculosus*.

Blæ'sitas (*βλαστος*, one limping). Stammering or lisping. Also the condition of one with distorted limbs. Applied also to one having an angular curvature of the spine. The term is loosely used.

Blain. A blister; an elevation of the cuticle containing serum.

Bland (*blandus*, mild). A term applied to mild and soothing medicines and applications.

Blank'et (Fr. *blanc*, white). A woolen covering, so called because originally of white color. **B., Bath.** See *Bath, Sheet* or *Pack*.

Blaste'ma (*βλαστανω*, to germinate). The formative lymph or pabulum of capillary exudation. A synonym of protoplasm.

Blast'oderm (*βλαστανω, δερμα*, skin). In embryology, the germinal membrane formed by the cells of the morula, lying on the internal surface of the vitelline membrane of the impregnated ovum. The whole hollow sphere, with its surrounding cells, is called the *blastodermic vesicle*, and is formed about the tenth day. The *ectoderm* (or *epiblast*) and the *endoderm* (*entoderm* or *hypoblast*) layers are simply due to a proliferation of the blastodermic cells about the *germinal area*, whereby the blastoderm is doubled, thus forming these outer and inner layers. The mesoblast or middle layer is developed after the latter, and probably from the hypoblast. The *Blasto-pore* is the point where the covering in of the germinal area is temporarily incomplete.

Blast'omere. See *Morula*.

Blast'opore. See *Blastoderm*.

Blast'osphere. The embryonic segmentation sphere formed by the union of the male and female elements.

Blat'ta Orienta'lis. The powdered body of the cockroach. A popular remedy for dropsy among Russian peasants. Increases the amount of urine and diminishes the amount of albumen. Dose gr. iv-xx. Unof.

Bleach. To make white or pale, to diminish the intensity of color. **Bleaching Powder**, chlorinated lime, a mixture of calcium chloride and calcium hypochlorite, containing free chlorine gas. Much used as a disinfectant. **Bleaching Fluid**, *eau de Javelle*, a similar composition obtained by passing chlorine gas into an emulsion of calcium hydrate.

Bl ear Eye. See *Blepharitis Ulcerosa*.

Bleb. See *Bulla*.

Bleed'ers' Disease. See *Hemophilia*.

Blennorrh'a'gia (*βλεννος*, mucus, *ρηγνυμι*, to burst forth). An excessive discharge of mucus from the urethra or vagina. See *Gonorrhœa*.

Blennorrhœ'a (*βλεννος*, *ῥεω*, to flow). Same as *Blennorrhagia*.

Blenno'sis. A generic name for diseases of the mucous membrane.

Blephari'tis (*βλεφαρον*, the eyelid). Inflammation of the eyelids. **B. Ciliaris**, inflammation seated in the hair follicles. **B. Marginalis**, inflammation seated in the marginal border of the lids. **B. Ulcerosa**, a catarrhal or ulcerous inflammation of the eyelids, occurring as the sequel of catarrhal conjunctivitis.

Bleph'aro-adeni'tis (*βλεφαρον*, *αδην*, gland, *ιτις*). Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

Blepharophimo'sis (*φίμωσις*, a shutting up). Abnormal smallness of the palpebral opening.

Bleph'aroplasty (*πλασσω*, to form). An operation for the formation of any part of the eyelid destroyed by wound or lesion, by ingrafting or transplanting from a contiguous healthy part.

Blepharople'gia. See *Ptoxis*.

Blepharopto'sis. See *Ptoxis*.

Bleph'arospasm (*σπασμος*). Spasm of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

Bleph'arostat (*ιστημι*, to stand). An instrument for holding the eyelids apart or firm whilst performing operations upon the eyes or lids.

Blessed Thistle. See *Carduus*.

Blight. A partial paralysis of certain facial nerves, arising from sudden or extreme cold. **B. of the Eye**, an extravasation of blood within the conjunctiva.

Blind (Sax. *blind*). Without sight. Deprived of sight. **B. Spot**, that part of the area of the fundus of the eye where the optic nerve enters.

Blindness. Want of vision. **Color-B.**, subnormal perception of colors. This condition is found in about 4 per cent. of people, is more frequent in men than women, and is probably due to non-exercise of the color sense. **Complete Color-B.** is very rare, the different colors probably appearing as different intensities or shades of white light. In **Partial Color-B.**, subnormal perception of red is the most frequent, green, blue and yellow, respectively, being next in order. **Tests for Color-B.**, usually consist in matching and classifying colored yarns. **Cortical B.**, B. due to lesion of the cortical center of vision. **Day-B.** See *Nyctalopia*. **Moon-B.**, a rare condition of retinal anesthesia said to be due to exposure of the eyes to the moon's rays in sleeping. **Night-B.** See *Heimeralopia*. **Psychical B.**, loss of conscious visual sensation from destruction of the central area

of the visual center; there is sight but not recognition. **Snow-B.**, photophobia and conjunctivitis due to exposure of the eyes to the glare of sunlight upon snow.

Blis'ter A vesicle resulting from the exudation of serous fluid between the epidermis and true skin. Also the agent by which the blister is produced. **B., Fly**, a beetle, *Cantharis vesicatoria*, the body of which is used as a blistering agent. **B., Flying**, a blister which remains long enough to produce only a redness of the skin and not vesication.

Blood. The fluid which circulates through the heart, arteries and veins, supplying nutritive material to all parts of the body. In the human being the blood of the arteries is bright red; that of the veins dark red. Blood consists of colorless plasma in which are suspended the red and white corpuscles. When exposed to the air it coagulates, forming a red clot, and a yellowish fluid called serum. Healthy blood consists of 79 per cent. of water and 21 per cent. solids. **B. Corpuscles**, small, circular, biconcave discs floating in the blood. Red corpuscles are circular in mammals (except the camel), and elliptical in birds and reptiles. They are about $\frac{3}{1000}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{2000}$ inch thick. White corpuscles are about one-third larger in diameter and comparatively few. They exhibit a movement similar to those of *amabe*. The coloring matter of the B. is found in a substance known as hæmoglobin, and is said to be due to minute quantities of the salts of iron. **B. Crystals**, crystals of a substance known as hæmatoidin. **B. Heat**, a temperature varying from 98° to 100° F. **B., Loss of.** See *Hemorrhage*. **B. Plasma**, the *liquor sanguinis*, or fluid part of the blood. **B. Poisoning**, a common term denoting any ailment arising from the introduction of decomposing organic matter or putrefactive germs into the blood. See *Anthrax*, *Pyæmia* and *Septicæmia*. **B. Plates**, pale, colorless, oval, round or lenticular discs of variable size, found in healthy normal human blood, 18,000 to 250,000 per cubic millimeter. Their function is not certainly known. Also called (Hayem) hæmatoblasts. **B. Pressure**, the force of compression exerted by the blood upon the walls of the vessels under the influence of the heart's action, the elastic walls, etc. Various instruments have been devised to estimate the amount of this pressure, the *Hæmadynamometer of Poiseuille*, *Ludwig's*

Kymograph, *Fick's Spring Kymograph*, *v. Basch's Sphygmomanometer*, the *Graduated Sphygmograph*, etc.

Blood-Islands. A term applied to the groups of corpuscles developed in the fowl during the first days of embryonic life, within the large branched cells of the mesoblast.

Bloodless Operations. Surgical operations, such as amputations, in which the member is so bandaged by compresses and elastic rings that the blood is expelled from the part to be operated upon.

Bloodletting. The artificial abstraction of blood from the body. **B., General**, venesection or phlebotomy; it acts by reducing the heart's action and diminishing the quantity of blood. Occasionally used with excellent results in pneumonia, sunstroke, etc. **B., Local or Topical.** See *Cupping*, *Leeching* or *Scarification*. Useful in certain inflammatory conditions.

Blood-root. See *Sanguinaria*.

Bloodshot. Extravasated with blood.

Bloody. Having the nature of, or filled with blood. **B. Flux.** See *Dysentery*. **B. Sweat.** See *Ephidrosis*.

Blow'pipe. A short tube bent at one end and tapering to a point, used in directing the flame of a lamp in a fine conical tongue. **B., Oxyhydrogen**, an apparatus for producing intense heat by burning hydrogen or illuminating gas at the end of a mixing nozzle.

Blue. One of the colors of the spectrum.

B. Disease. See *Cyanopathy*. **B. Flag.** See *Iris*. **B. Gentian**, the root of *Gentiana* *Cut-bæi*, tonic and stomachic. Dose of fld. ext., $\text{m}\times\text{-xl}$. Unof. **B. Gum.** See *Gingival*. **B. Gum Tree.** See *Eucalyptus*. **B. Ointment.** See *Hydrargyrum*. **B. Pill.** See *Hydrargyrum*. **B. Stone.** See *Copper*.

Boat-belly. See *Scaphoid Abdomen*.

Body. The animal frame with its organs. Also, a cadaver or corpse.

Body Louse. See *Pediculus*.

Bæ'tcher's Test. For sugar. First eliminate the albumin, if any present. Add a small amount of bismuth subnitrate to equal amounts, mixed, of suspected urine and potassium hydrate; boil; if sugar be present the white powder turns gray, brown or black, from reduction to metallic bismuth.

Boil (Sax. *byl*). A furuncle,—a localized inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous connective tissue attended by the formation of pus. **B., Aleppo** or **B.,**

Delhi, a peculiar ulcerative affection endemic in India, due to a specific and pathogenic microbe. It has been proposed by Heydenreich to call this *Tropical Boil*. Other names are *Penjdeh Boil* and *Bouton Biskra*.

Boil'ing. The vaporization of a liquid when it gives off vapor having the same tension as the surrounding air. Most tissues, animal and vegetable, are softened and rendered more or less soluble by boiling. Albumin and most albuminoids, however, are rendered insoluble. The temperature of B. water at the level of the sea is about 212°F . (100°C .); it decreases with increasing altitude.

Boiling Test. For albumin. Acidulate an alkaline urine and heat upper half to boiling. Turbidity indicates albumin.

Bois'sons (*Fr.*). Cheap fermented liquors made from raisins or other dried fruits to which sweetened water is added and fermentation allowed.

Bo'la. See *Myrrh*.

Bol'do-glu'cine. An aromatic glucoside obtained from *B. fragrans* and other species. A hypnotic in doses of gr. xx-3j . Unof.

Bol'dus. Boldo. The leaves and stems of an evergreen, *B. peumus*, native to Chili and vicinity. Sometimes used in anemia and general debility as a substitute for quinine. **B., Tinct.**, contains 20 per cent. of the drug. Dose $\text{m}\nu\text{-vii}\bar{j}$.

Bole (*ῥωλος*, a clod of earth). A translucent, soft variety of clay formerly much used in medicine, internally as an astrigent, externally as an absorbent.

Bologn'a Phos'phorus. A sulphide of Barium, having the property of emitting a pale, feeble light in the dark.

Bo'lus. A mass of medicine exhibited in the form of a large pill.

Bom'bus (*ῥονος*, the humming sound of bees). A ringing or buzzing sound in the ears. Also a sonorous movement or rumbling flatus of the intestines.

Bone. (Sax. *hæn*). A hard tissue which constitutes the framework or skeleton of the body. Composed mainly of tri-calcium phosphate and cartilage. A single articulation of bone usually consists of a compact outer mass covered with *periosteum*, surrounding a reticulated inner structure which encloses a central cavity filled with marrow. A transverse section shows bone tissue to be composed of a number of nearly circular zones, each having a central tube, the *Haversian canal*, through which the

blood circulates. Surrounding the H. canal are concentrically arranged belts of oblong cells called *lacunæ*. Each lacuna is the outlet of a number of *canaliculi*, through which the nutrition is conveyed to all parts of the bone. **B. Ash**, the calcic phosphate remaining after bones have been incinerated.

Bone'set. See *Eupatorium*.

Bonnet's Capsule. See *Ocular (Sheath)*.

Boot, Junod's. See *Junod's Boot*.

Borac'ic Acid. See *Boron*.

Bo'rage. The plant *B. officinalis*. A demulcent, mild refrigerant and diaphoretic. Dose of fld. ext. $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. Unof.

Bo'rax. See *Boron*.

Borboryg'mus. See *Bombus*.

Bo'ric Acid. See *Boron*.

Bor'neol. A principle derived from *Dryobalanops camphoræ*, a tree native to the East Indies. It produces spasms of epileptiform character.

Bo'ro-glyc'eride. A preparation made by heating boracic acid and glycerine. Used as a local application in eye and skin affections. Unof.

Bo'ron. $B = 11$; quantivalence III, v. The base of boric acid and of the mineral borax. *Boracic*, or, more properly, **Boric Acid**, a crystalline substance, H_3BO_3 , found native in the volcanic lagoons of Tuscany. Occurs in white, transparent crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. A powerful antiseptic, and much used in parasitic diseases of the skin. **Borax**, sodium diborate. Occurs in lacustrine deposits as white, transparent crystals, soluble in water, alcohol and glycerine. Used as an antiseptic wash for ulcers and indolent lesions. Valuable also as an emmenagogue, and in leucorrhœa. All unof.

Bot (*botus*, a belly-worm). The larva of certain species of flies of the genus (*Estrus*), which are conveyed into the stomach of man, where they hatch. Also the thread-worm, *Oxyurus vermicularis*.

Botal'i, Foramen of. The *foramen ovale* of the foetal heart.

Bot'any (*βοτάνη*, an herb). The science of plants—their classification and structure.

Bothrioceph'alus La'tus. See *Tape-worm*.

Bot'ryoid (*βοτρυς*, a cluster of grapes). Resembling the shape of a bunch of grapes.

Bott'ger's Test. See *Battcher's Test*.

Bot'tle (*βούτις*, a flask, Fr. *bouteille*). A vessel, usually of glass with a narrow neck.

B., Feeding, a flat flask with a nipple of India rubber attached, used in feeding infants. **B. Nose**, a common name for *Acne Rosacea*. **B.**, Specific Gravity, a Florence flask graduated to contain 500–1000 grains of water, with the weight of which any other equal volume of liquid may be compared.

Botulin'ic Acid. An acid asserted to exist in putrefying sausages, forming their specific poison.

Bougie (Fr. *hongie*, a candle). A slender, cylindrical instrument made of waxed silk, catgut, etc., for introduction into the urethra or other passage, for the purpose of dilation, exploration, etc. Sometimes coated with preparations that are thus conveyed to the inner mucous surfaces. **B.**, Armed, a bougie with a piece of nitrate of silver or other caustic attached to its extremity. **B.**, Filiform, whalebone or other bougies of very small size.

Bou'hou. A name given to a malarial disease resembling dengue, which is prevalent in the Sandwich Islands.

Bou'illon (Fr.). An alimentary broth made by boiling meat, usually beef, in water. A soup. Also a liquid nutritive medium made by boiling meat for the culture of microorganisms. Peptonized bouillons and solutions of powdered meats have also been used. **B. of Liebig**, made by dissolving Liebig's meat extract, 5 grammes, in boiling water, 100 grammes, neutralizing with bicarbonate of soda and filtering. It becomes more nutritive by adding glucose.

Bounc'ing Bet. See *Soapwort*.

Bou'quet. The peculiar flavor of wines which have been aged, supposed to be due to cœnanthic ether.

Bourdon'nement (Fr. *bourdonner*, to buzz.) Any buzzing sound. The murmur which is heard when the stethoscope is applied to any part of the body. Thought to result from contraction of muscular fibrillæ. See, also, *Bombus*.

Boutonnière Opera'tion (Fr. *boutonniere*, button hole). An operation for urethral stricture. The location of the stricture is fixed by a catheter and an incision is made in front of it; a probe is then passed to the bladder. The stricture is then divided.

Boutons Terminals (Fr.). The enlargements of the free ends of certain sensory nerves.

Bow. A bending. **B. Leg**, a bending outward of the lower limbs.

Bow'els (*botellus*, a sausage). The intestines.

Bowman's Glands. Peculiar tubular glands in the olfactory region of the nasal distribution of the olfactory nerve.

B. Probe. See *Lachrymal*. **B. Tubes**, artificial productions made by forcing air or fluids between the corneal lamellæ.

Box Pulse-measurer. An instrument for measuring the pulse by its action upon a column of liquid when the exposed artery is placed within an oblong box communicating with the column.

Brach'ial (*brachium*, the arm). Pertaining to the arm. **B. Artery**, the continuation of the axillary which extends along the inner side of the arm. **B. Diplegia.** See *Paralysis*. **B. Glands**, the lymphatic glands of the arm. **B. Plexus**, the plexus of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth cervical and the first dorsal pair. **B. Veins**, the veins of the arm which accompany the B. artery.

Brach'ium (*brachium*). The arm. An extensor process of an organ. **B. Cerebri**, or **B. of Optic Lobes**, the bands connecting the nates and the testes with the optic thalamus.

Brachyceph'alic (*βραχυς*, short, *κεφαλή*, head). Applied to skulls of an egg-like shape, the larger end behind. See *Index*.

Brachydac'tylous (*βραχυς*, *δακτύλος*, finger). Pertaining to an abnormal shortness of the fingers or toes.

Brachymetro'pia. See *Myopia*.

Bradycar'dia (*βραδύς*, slow, *καρδία*, the heart). A term used by Eichhorst to indicate the phenomena associated with slow pulse—the opposite of *tachycardia*.

Bradyla'lia (*βραδύς*, *λάλια*, a babbling). A slow and disordered utterance.

Braid'ism. The hypnotic state produced by fixation of the eyes upon a shining object.

Bradypha'sia. See *Aphasia*.

Brain (Sax. *brægen*). The general contents of the cranium, especially the cerebrum. **B., Compression of**, may arise from injury or disease, from serous exudation, blood extravasation, etc. **B., Concussion of**, is the result of injury producing symptoms of loss of power and function generally. **B. Fever.** See *Meningitis*. **B., Irritation of**, follows injury and is marked by symptoms of irritability and often convulsive phenomena. **B., Little**, the *cereb. lrum*. **B. Pan**, the cranium. **B. Sand**, a gritty mineral matter found in and about the pineal gland, consisting mainly of calcium and magne-

sium carbonates and phosphates. Its function is not known.

Bran. The epidermis or outer covering of the seeds of most cereals. Contains woody matter 35, starch 22, albumin and gluten 13, water 12, gum 8, other matters, including a small amount of silica, 10 per cent. It contains, also, a diastatic ferment, which converts the starch into dextrine.

B. Tea, a decoction of bran, used in coughs.

Branch. A name given to the divisions or offshoots of blood vessels, lymphatics, or nerves, from the trunk or main stem.

Branch'iae. The gills of fishes.

Bran'ial Openings. See *Clefts*, *Visceral*.

Bran'dy. See *Spiritus*.

Brash (Dutch *braaken*, to vomit). A common name indicating almost any disorder of the digestive system. **B., Water.** See *Pyrosis*.

Brass. An alloy of copper with 25-40 per cent. of zinc.

Bras'sica. A genus of plants, Nat. Order, *Cruciferae*, including the common cabbage. **B. Acidulata**, sour crout (or sauer kraut). **B. Asperifolia Esculenta**, the common turnip. **B. Cauliflora** (or Florida), the cauliflower. **B. Cumana** or **Rubra**, the red cabbage. **B. Napus**, the rape plant. **B. Nigra**, the black mustard. **B. Sativa**, the common cabbage.

Braye'ra. Kousso. The female flowers of *B. anthelmintica*. Contains tannic acid, a volatile oil and a crystalline principle, *Koussin*. In large doses produces nausea and emesis. Valuable mainly as an anthelmintic against tapeworm. Dose ʒij-ʒss, in infusion of boiling water. **B., Ext. Fld.**, dose ʒij-ʒj.

Bread (Sax. *bredan*, to nourish, Lat. *panis*, Gr. *απτος*). A mixture of flour and water made porous by carbon dioxide and then baked. The flour may be of wheat, corn, oat or rye. The carbon dioxide may be introduced by decomposing an alkaline carbonate (sodium or potassium) by an acid ("cream of tartar"), or by fermenting the starch with yeast. **B., Brown**, a kind of bread made from a mixture of corn, rye and wheat flour. **B., Graham**, made from unbolting wheat flour; it contains more gluten, diastase and mineral phosphates than ordinary bread. **B., White**, bread made from bolted wheaten flour, and therefore deficient in diastase, gluten and mineral phos-

phates. Other kinds, such as rye (or black), corn, bran, barley, etc., indicate their composition in their name.

Bread-paste. A culture medium for bacteria. Stale, coarse bread is dried, ground to powder and made into a paste with water. Well suited for the growth of moulds.

Break. See *Make*.

Break-bone Fever. See *Dengue*.

Breast. The upper anterior part of the body between the neck and abdomen. Also the mamma.

Breath (Sax. *bræth*). The air exhaled from the lungs. It has lost a part of its oxygen and gained a certain but varying amount of ammonia, aqueous vapor and carbon dioxide from the oxidation of the waste matter of the blood. Also applied to the air inspired.

Breech Position. See *Position*.

Breeding-season. The period during which certain species of animals, especially the lower forms of vertebrates, beget and rear their young.

Breeze. See *Head-breeze* and *Static-breeze*.

Brefeld and Nägele's Method. See *Fractional Cultivation*.

Breg'enin (Low Ger. *bregan*, brain). A name given by Thudichum to a soluble, crystalline substance found in brain-tissue.

Breg'ma. See *Skull*.

Bren'ner's Form'ula. The feeble tone heard when the anode is opened in galvanic stimulation of the auditory nerve. This tone corresponds with the resonance fundamental tone of the sound-conducting apparatus of the ear itself.

Brick-makers' Anæ'mia. See *Anchylostomiasis*.

Bridge of Nose. A term applied collectively to the nasal bones.

Bright's Disease. A name formerly incorrectly used as a synonym of albuminuria and at present covering several forms of disease of the kidney associated with albumin in the urine. May be either acute or chronic. Considered by Fothergill as a secondary condition arising from a tendency toward the reversion to that pre-anthrop type in which the liver performed the additional office of excreting uric acid.

Brim of Pelvis. See *Pelvis*.

Brim'stone. See *Sulphur*.

Broad-leaved Laurel. See *Kalmia*.

Broad Ligament. See *Ligament*.

Bro'mal Hydrate. A fluid of oily consistence, having a structure similar to that

of chloral hydrate. More irritating and narcotic than the latter. Dose gr. j-v. Unof.

Bromid'rosis (*βρωμος*, a stench, *ἰδρως*, sweat). Osmidrosis. Offensive sweating, due to functional disorder of the sweat glands or fermentation of the sweat after excretion. Frequently symptomatic of scrofula, rheumatism, uræmia, syphilis, etc.

Bromi'dum. Bromide.

Bro'mine, or

Bro'mum (*βρωμος*). Br = So; quantivalence 1. A reddish-brown liquid, which, at ordinary temperatures, gives off a heavy, suffocating vapor. In its elementary form it is a very active escharotic, and internally a violent poison. The salts of bromine are cerebral and cardiac depressants, and highly valuable as hypnotics. The salts of the alkaline metals are those most commonly used. **Ammonii Bromidum**, prismatic crystals. Dose gr. v-xx. **Calcii Bromidum**, granular and deliquescent. Dose gr. v-3j. **Ethyl Bromide**, useful in spasmodic coughs. **Ferri Bromidi, Syr.**, contains 10 per cent. of the salt. Dose 3 ss-j. **Lithii Bromidi**, granular and deliquescent. Dose gr. v-xx. **Potassii Bromidum**, colorless, cubical crystals. Dose gr. v-3j. **Sodii Bromidum**, colorless, monoclinic crystals. Dose gr. v-3j. **Zinci Bromidum**, granular, deliquescent powder. Dose gr. ½-ij.

Bro'moform. A bromide, CHBr_3 , having a structure like that of chloroform, CHCl_3 . A powerful anæsthetic. Use not followed by vomiting. Causes irritation of conjunctiva and respiratory organs. Unof.

Bronch'i (*βρονχος*, the windpipe). The two tubes into which the trachea divides opposite the third dorsal vertebra, called the right and the left bronchus.

Bronchiec'tasis (*εκτασις*, dilatation). A term denoting the dilatation or relaxation of the walls of the bronchi, arising from inflammation and other causes.

Bron'chioles (dim. of *bronchus*). The smallest subdivisions of the bronchi.

Bronchi'tis. Inflammation of the mucous membrane which lines the bronchial tubes. Usually attended with soreness, cough, alteration of the voice and febrile symptoms. **B.**, *Acute*, the initiatory stage of the disease. **B.**, *Capillary*, a stage in which the minute tubes of the lungs are involved. **B.**, *Catarrhal*, a form attended with muco-purulent discharges. **B.**, *Croupous* or *Plastic*, attended with

expectoration of the casts of the bronchial tubes. **B.**, **Mechanical** or **Potter's**, a form caused by the inhalation of dust, *etc.* **B.**, **Summer**, synonymous with "Hay Fever."

Bronch'oceles. See *Goitre*.

Bronchoph'ony (φωνη, the voice). The resonance of the voice within the bronchi as heard and diagnosed by the stethoscope.

Broncho-pneumo'nia. A term applied to inflammation of the lungs, which, beginning in the bronchi, finally involves the parenchyma of the lungs.

Bronchorrhœ'a (ῥεω, to flow). A form of bronchitis attended by profuse expectoration.

Bronchot'omy (βρονχος, τεμνω, to cut). A surgical operation upon the bronchus, trachea, *etc.*

Bronch'us. See *Bronchi*.

Bronzed Skin. A symptom of Addison's Disease.

Brood-cells. In cell-division, the mother-cells enclosing the daughter-cells.

Broom. See *Scoparius*.

Brown'ian Movement. An oscillation or agitation observed under the microscope in very fine granules, drops, *etc.*, when suspended in a liquid. The movement is not locomotion, and is to be distinguished from that of the self-motility of living microorganisms. Its cause is not definitely known, but it may be due to heat, light, electricity, osmosis, *etc.*

Brown Mixture. See *Glycyrrhiza*.

Brow Presentation. See *Position*.

Bru'cine. See *Nux Vomica*.

Bruise. See *Contusion*.

Bru'it (Fr., a noise or report). A term used by French physicians to designate the various specific sounds of auscultation. **B. de Diable**, a venous murmur, of a whistling or rushing character, arising in the bulb of the common jugular vein, and due to anemia, lead poisoning, or other specific disease, more common in the young, and caused immediately by the vibration of the blood flowing from the narrow part of the common jugular vein into the wide, bulbous portion of the vessel. See also *Murmur*.

Brunner's Glands. See *Glands*.

Bryg'mus. Same as *Odontopriis*.

Bryo'nia. Bryony. The root of *B. alba*; indigenous to Europe. Properties due to an intensely bitter glucoside. *Bryonin*, a strong irritant when applied to the skin or mucous membrane, often producing

vesication. A remedy of great value in pleurisy, pleuro-pneumonia and rheumatic fever. An excellent agent in colds. Dose of the root gr. x-xxx. **B.**, **Tinct.**, a 10 per cent. solution of the root in alcohol. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}-\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. **B.**, **Infusum** (unof.), has a strength of $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to the Oj of water. Dose $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}-\text{ij}$.

Bryoplas'tic (βρον, moss, πλασσω, to form). A descriptive term loosely applied to such abnormal growths of tissue as resemble vegetable forms.

Bu'bo (βουβων, the groin). Inflammation and swelling of a lymphatic gland, properly and generally of the groin, and usually following chancre, gonorrhœa or syphilitic infection. **B.**, **Parotid**. See *Parotitis*. **B.**, **Primary**, a slight adenitis of the groin due to mechanical irritation, or other cause; formerly supposed to be due to syphilis without a chancre having preceded. **B.**, **Sympathetic**, one caused by irritation, friction, injury, *etc.*, and not from infectious disease.

Bubon'occele (βουβων, κηλη, tumor). Inguinal hernia when the gut does not extend beyond the inguinal canal.

Buc'cal (*bucca*, the cheek). Pertaining to the cheek.

Buc'cinator. The thin, flat muscle of the cheek. See *Muscle*.

Bu'chu. The leaves of several species of *Burosmia*, yielding a volatile oil, to which its properties are probably due. Causes a sensation of glowing warmth over the body, stimulates the appetite, and increases the circulation. Useful in urethritis and affections of the genito-urinary mucous membrane. Dose of the leaves, gr. xv-xxx. **B.** **Ext. Fld.** Dose $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}-\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. **B.** **Infusum** (unof.), $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ to Oj . Dose $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}-\text{ij}$. **Buck'bean.** The rhizome of *Menyanthes trifoliata*. Tonic, antiscorbutic, and emmenagogue. Has been recommended as a vermifuge. Dose of fld. ext. $\mathfrak{m}\text{xv}-\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. Unof.

Buck'eye Bark. The bark of *Fesculus glabra*. Astringent and tonic. Serviceable in rectal irritation, prolapsus, and various uterine derangements. Dose of fld. ext. gtt. iij-v. Unof.

Buck'thorn. See *Frangula*.

Bucne'ma Tro'pica. See *Elephantiasis*.

Bucne'mia (βου, increase, κρηνη, the leg). A kind of inflammation of the leg characterized by tenseness of swelling.

Bud'ding. A form of reproduction or cell division, occurring among the polyps and infusorials, in which a bud is given off by

the parent and comes to resemble the latter. The bud may remain permanently attached or may form a colony, each member acquiring a differentiation of function, even to the formation of male and female elements. The process is also called *Gemma-tion*.

Bu'gleweed. The herb, *Lycopus Virgini-cus*. Narcotic and astringent. Dose of fld. ext. ʒss-ij. *Lycopin*, concentrated ext. Dose gr. j-iv. Unof.

Bu'hach. See *Insect Powder*.

Bulb (βολβος, a bulb). The expansion or dilatation of a canal or vessel. **B. of Aorta**, the dilatation of the aorta near its beginning. **B. of Corpus Cavernosum**, the muscle beneath the bulb of the urethra. **B. of Fornix.** See *Corpora*. **B. of Rachidichus.** See *Medulla Oblongata*. **B. of Urethra**, the posterior expanded part of the *corpus spongiosum penis*. **B. of Vena Jugularis**, the dilatation at the beginning of the external jugular vein.

Bulb'ar. A descriptive term applied to certain diseases, especially of the *medulla oblongata* or *bulbus rachidichus*. **B. Dis-ease** or **Paralysis**, a term applied to the progressive and symmetrical paralysis of the facial muscles about the mouth, including those of the tongue, pharynx, and sometimes those of the larynx. Called also Labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis.

Bulb'i Vestib'uli. A name sometimes given to the glands of Bartholini.

Bulbus Arterio'sus. Pertaining to a stage in the development of the heart, in which the upper aortic enlargement is so called.

Bulim'ia (βov, increase, λιμος, hunger). Excessive, morbid hunger; frequently occurs in idiots and insane persons.

Bul'la (*bulla*, a bubble). A bleb or "blister," consisting of a portion of the epidermis detached from the skin by the infiltration of watery fluid. The bulla differs from the vesicle mainly in size. **B., Hemorrhagic.** See *Purpura*.

Bun'ion (βovνος, a hillock). A swelling of a bursa of the foot, especially of the great toe.

Buphthal'mos. See *Keratoglobus*.

Burc'quism. See *Metallotherapy*.

Bur'dock. See *Lappa*.

Burette. (Fr.) A graduated tube designed for measuring small quantities of a reagent. Usually held vertically in a stand and provided with a stopcock.

Burn (Sax. *boerman*, to scorch). The destruction or injury of tissue by dry heat or flame.

Burn'er. A common name for a lamp or heating apparatus used in laboratories for chemical and pharmaceutical purposes.

B., Argand, uses gas or oil, and contains an inner tube for supplying the flame with air. **B., Bunsen**, a form in which the gas is mixed with a sufficient quantity of air to produce complete oxidation before ignition.

Burs'æ (*bursa*, a purse). A name used to designate small sacs interposed between parts which move one upon another. **B. Mucosæ**, situated in subcutaneous areolar tissue. **B., Synovial**, found between tendons and bony surfaces.

Burs'al. Pertaining to a bursa, sac or follicle.

Bursi'tis. Inflammation of a bursa.

But'ter (*butyrum*, butter). The fatty part of the milk obtained by rupturing the cells of the fat globules by "churning" or mechanical agitation. Also, various vegetable fats having the consistency of butter, as **B. of Caca'o.** See *Theobroma*. Also applied to certain chemical products having the appearance or consistence of butter, as **B. of Antimony**, antimonious chloride; **B. of Tin**, stannic chloride; **B. of Zinc**, zinc chloride. See, also, *Acid, Butyric*.

But'ternut. See *Juglans*.

But'tocks. The arse. The fleshy part of the body posterior to the hip-joints, formed by the masses of the glutei muscles.

But'tonbush. The bark of *Cephalanthus occidentalis*. A tonic febrifuge and diuretic. Dose of fld. ext. ʒss-j. Unof.

But'tonhole Operation. See *Boutonnière Operation*.

But'ton Snakeroot. The root of *Liatris spicata*. A stimulant tonic, diuretic and emmenagogue. Dose of fld. ext. ʒss-j. Unof.

Bu'tyl Chlo'ral. See *Chloral Butylicum*.

Bu'tyric Acid. See *Acid, Butyric*.

C

C. The chemical symbol of *Carbon*. Abbreviation of *centigrade*.

c.c. Abbreviation of *cubic centimeter*.

cm. Abbreviation of *centimeter*.

C. M. Abbreviation of *cras mane*, to-morrow morning.

C. N. Abbreviation of *cras nocte*, to-morrow night.

Cab'bage Rose. See *Rosa Centifolia*.

Cacæ'sthesis (κακος, bad, αἴσθησις, sensation). A term used to denote morbid sensation.

Caca'ou. See *Theobroma*.

Cachex'ia (κακος, bad, ἔξις, a habit). A term used to designate any morbid tendency, dyscrasia, or depraved condition of general nutrition, *etc.*, used particularly of scrofula, syphilis, cancer, *etc.* **C. Strumipriva**, the condition allied to, if not identical with, myxedema, occasionally following the extirpation or arrest of function of the thyroid gland. It is a cretinoid state, characterized in monkeys by hebetude, malnutrition, muscular tremor, puffy oedema, leucocytosis, and the presence of mucin in the blood and connective tissues. **C. Virginum.** See *Chlorosis*.

Cacoë'thes (κακος, ἥθος, a habit). A general term used to designate any bad habit or disorder.

Cacogen'esis (κακος, γενεσις, origin). A general term expressing a morbid, monstrous or pathological growth or product.

Cacot'rophy (κακος, τροφή, I nourish). A term applied to disordered or defective nourishment.

Cada'ver (*cad re*, to fall). The dead body, especially that of man. A corpse.

Cadav'erine. A p'omaïne, isomeric with neuridine, and, like it, occurring very frequently in decomposing animal tissues. Obtained from human hearts, lungs, livers, *etc.*, after three days' decomposition in ordinary temperature,—also from horse-flesh, from putrid mussel, from herring and hadlock. It is a constant product of the growth of the comma bacillus, irrespective of the medium. It does not occur in cultures from which bacteria are absent. It is a thick, water clear, syrupy liquid, having an exceedingly unpleasant odor, somewhat resembling that of conine and semen. It is certainly identical with so called "animal conine." Putrescine and cadaverine were both formerly be-

lieved to be physiologically indifferent; but recent investigations show both bases capable of producing strong inflammation and necrosis. The necrosis of the intestinal epithelium in Asiatic cholera seems due to their presence. They also have the power, even in small quantities, of preventing blood from coagulating, and rendering it "laky." Cadaverine is believed by Grawitz to hinder the growth of bacteria. Cadaverine hydrochloride, on dry distillation, decomposes into ammonium chloride, NH_4HCl , and piperidine, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{N}$. Whether this change, whereby the non-poisonous cadaverine becomes a toxic base, can take place under the influence of bacteria during putrefaction, is not known.

Cadaveriza'tion. The passage of a living body to the state of a cadaver. Applied to the algid and cyanotic stage of cholera.

Cade. See *Juniperus*.

Cad'mium. $\text{Cd} = 112$; quantivalence II. A bluish-white metal resembling zinc in its general properties; only the sulphate and iodide are used in medicine. In physiological action it is escharotic and astringent, producing in large doses, emesis and violent gastritis. **C. Iodid.**, used as an ointment, 1 to 8 of lard. **C. Sulphas**, a valuable astringent in gonorrhœa and in corneal opacities; used in a lotion in strength of gr. j or ij to $\bar{3}$ j of water. Unof.

Cæ'cal. Pertaining to the cæcum.

Cæ'citas Verba'lis. See *Word-blindness*.

Cæ'cum (*cæcus*, blind). The large blind pouch or *cul-de-sac* in which the large intestine begins.

Cæsa'rean Operation (*cædo*, to cut). Extraction of the fetus through an incision made in the abdomen. **Gastro-elytrotomy**, an incision into the vagina (after the abdominal section) instead of into the uterus, and if the child cannot be extracted in this way, the incision of the os uteri is made. **Gastro-hysterec'tomy.** See *Porro's Operation* below. **Gastro-hysterot'omy**, a general name for the C. O., according to the best modern methods. **C. O., Improved.** See *Sänger*, below. **Kehrer's Operation** consists in a transverse incision through the anterior convex surface of the uterus at the level of the internal os. **Laparo-elytrot'omy.** See

Gastro-elytrotomy, above. **Laparot'omy**, an incision into the abdominal wall; improperly used as a synonym for any C. O. **Porro's Operation** consists in compression of the cervix prior to the prompt longitudinal uterine incision, and the removal of the child, after which the uterus is lifted out of the abdomen, the cervix and broad ligaments clamped, the uterus, tubes and ovaries removed. **Porro-Müller Operation**, the uterine mass is raised out of the abdomen before incising it. **C. O.**, **Post-mortem**, extraction of the child after the mother's death. **Sänger's Operation**, *gastro-hysterotomy*, Sängér having greatly improved the technique of the operation. **Sigault's Operation**, or **Symphyscot'omy**, delivery by the division of the pubic joint. **Thomas' Operation**, consists in certain improvements in *gastro-elytrotomy*.

Cæ'sium. Cs = 132.6; quantivalence I. A rare alkaline metal resembling potassium in physical and chemical properties. **C. Chloride**, unof., lowers pulse rate and raises arterial pressure. Dose gr. ij-v.

Caf'fea. Coffee. The seeds of *C. Arabica*. The dried and roasted seeds are almost universally used in infusion as a beverage, forming a cerebral stimulant and stomachic tonic. Valuable in promoting digestion and allaying hunger and fatigue. Frequently causes excessive palpitation of the heart. Properties due to an alkaloid. **Caffein**, identical with *Thein*. See *Tea*. Dose of the alkaloid gr. j-v. **C. Citrate**. Unof. Dose gr. j-v.

Caf'fein. See *Caffeia*.

Cais'son Disease. The symptoms due to increased atmospheric pressure sometimes occurring in divers, caisson workers, etc. Paraplegia, hemiplegia, anæsthesia or apoplectic attacks are common, but paralysis of the legs is the most frequent symptom, coming on only after return to the normal atmosphere. The nature of the lesion is obscure.

Cajupu'ti Oleum. Oil of Cajuput. A volatile oil distilled from the leaves of *Melaleuca cajuputi*. Resembles oil of turpentine in its general effects, being irritant externally and producing a sense of warmth internally, with accelerated pulse. Dose m-j-v.

Cal'abar Bean. See *Physostigma*.

Calage (Fr., *wedging*). A method of prophylaxis or treating sea-sickness by fixation of the viscera by pillows placed between the stomach and wall of the cabin and between the back and edge

of the berth, the patient lying upon the side.

Cal'amus. Sweet Flag. The rhizome of *Acorus calamus*. Properties due to a volatile oil, *acarin*. The root is an aromatic, stomachic tonic, and a common ingredient in many popular "bitters." **C. Ext.**, **Fld.** Dose m-xv-3j.

Cal'amus Scripto'rius (a writing pen or reed). The groove on the anterior wall of the fourth ventricle, at the end of which is the ventricle of Arantius.

Calca'neum (*calx*, the heel). A common name for the *os calcis* or heel bone.

Calca'reous (*calx*, limestone). Pertaining to or having the nature of limestone. **C. Degeneration**. See *Degeneration*.

Calcification (*calx*, *fio*, to become). The deposit of calcareous or other insoluble crystalline matter within the tissues of the body.

Calcina'tion. The process of driving off the volatile chemical constituents from inorganic compounds. The expulsion of carbon dioxide from carbonates.

Calcene. To separate the inorganic elements of a substance by subjecting it to an intense heat.

Cal'cium. Ca = 40; quantivalence II. A brilliant, silver-white metal, the basis of lime and limestone, characterized by strong affinity for oxygen and isolated with great difficulty. Best known in the form of *calcium oxide*, quick lime; *C. Hydrate*, slaked lime; and *C. Carbonate*, chalk. The preparations of lime used in medicine are usually alkaline and slightly astringent. Calcium oxide is a powerful escharotic. **C. Bromidum**. See *Bromine*. **Calcis**, **Liquor**, lime-water, contains about 1½ parts lime in 1000 of water. **Calx**, calcium oxide, quick lime, not used internally. **C. Carb. Precipitatus**, insoluble in water, but soluble in acids, with effervescence.

Dose gr. v-xx. **C. Chloridum**, soluble in water. Dose gr. x-xx. **C. Chlorinata**. See *Chlorine*. **Creta**, native calcium carbonate, chalk. **C. Hypophosphis**. See *Phosphorus*. **C. Linimentum**, caron oil, liniment of lime, contains equal parts liquor calcis and cotton-seed oil. **C. Mist.**, consists of *C. pulv.* comp. 20, cinnamon water 40, water 40. Dose 3 ss. **C. Phosphas**. See *Phosphorus*. **C. Preparata**, chalk freed from impurities by washing and elutriation. Dose gr. v-xx. **C. Pulv. Comp.**, compound chalk powder, consists of *C. prep.* 30, acacia 20, sugar 50 parts. Dose gr. v-3j. **C. Sulphidum**. See *Sul-*

phur. **C. Syr.**, saccharated syrup of lime, contains 5 per cent. lime, 30 per cent. sugar, 65 per cent. water.

Cal'culus (dim. of *calx*, chalk). A calcareous or stone-like concretion found in the bladder, kidney, *etc.* **C.**, **Cutaneous.** See *Milium*. **C.**, **Lacteal**, or **Mammary**, a calcareous nodule sometimes obstructing the lactiferous ducts. **C.**, **Mulberry**, oxalate of lime variety, resembling a mulberry in shape and color. **C.**, **Nasal.** See *Rhinolith*. **C.**, **Prostatic**, in the prostate gland. **C.**, **Renal**, uric acid calculus found in the kidney, producing what has been called nephritic colic. **C.**, **Salivary**, forming in the ducts of the salivary glands. **C.**, **Vesical**, may have originally descended from the kidney or formed primarily in the bladder.

Ca'lefa'cient (L., *calidus*, warm, and *facio*, to make). A medicine, externally applied, which causes a sensation of warmth.

Calend'ula. Marigold. The flowering plant known as the garden marigold, *C. officinalis*. **C.**, **Tinct.** contains 20 per cent. of the leaves and stems. Used exclusively as a local application in wounds, ulcers and lesions.

Ca'lices of the Kidneys. The cup-like tubes of the ureter which encircle the apices of the Malpighian pyramids of the kidneys.

Cal'ico Bush. See *Kalmia*.

Califor'nia Laur'el. The leaves of *Umbellularia Californica*, common to the Pacific slope. Recommended by Mann in nervous headaches, cerebro-spinal meningitis, neuralgia, *etc.* Dose of fld. ext. gtt., x-xxx.

Calisa'ya. See *Cinchona*.

Calisthen'ics (*καλός*, beautiful, *σθένος*, strength). A term used to express various rhythmic movements of the body intended to develop the muscles and produce gracefulness of carriage.

Callos'ity or Callos'itas (L. *callus*, hardness). Tylosis, Tyloma, Keratoma. A hard, thickened patch on the skin produced by excessive accumulation of the horny layers.

Cal'lus (*callus*). The exudative deposit between and about the fracture of a broken bone. **C.**, **Permanent**, the permanent bond of bony union after the re-absorption of the **C.**, **Provisional**, or cartilage like, plastic material first thrown out. **C.** of Skin, induration and thickening of same.

Calm'ative. That which produces a calming or depressing effect upon the various centres of motor nerves.

Cal'omel. See *Hydrargyrum*.

Calorim'eter (*calor*, heat, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for transforming the potential energy of the food into heat, and to measure the number of heat-units produced. Two forms are principally used, the Water- and the Ice-C.

Calum'bo. Columbo. The root of *C. Jateorrhiza*, native to South Africa and parts of E. Indies. An excellent example of simple bitters. Is not astringent, and may be prescribed with salts of iron. Useful in atonic dyspepsia, and as a mild, appetizing tonic in convalescence. **C.**, **Fld. Ext.** Dose $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ -xxx. **C.**, **Tinct.**, contains 10 per cent. of **C.** Dose $\mathfrak{z}$ ss-ij. **Calva'rium or Calva'ria** (*calvus*, bald). The upper part of the skull.

Calviti'ies (*calvus*). Baldness.

Calx. The heel. In chemistry, formerly applied to any oxide of a metal, especially an alkaline metal.

Ca'lyx (*καλυσ*, a cup). In anatomy, the truncated extremities of the ureters in the kidneys. **C. of Ovum**, the wall of the Graafian follicle from which it has escaped. In botany, the outer envelope of the flower,—the sepals taken collectively. In biology, that part of a coral or crinoid which surmounts the stem.

Cambo'gia. Gamboge. A resinous gum from *Garcinia Hanburii*, a tree native to Southern Asia. Properties due to *gambogic acid*. A drastic hydragogue cathartic, decidedly diuretic. Officially a constituent of **Pil. Comp. Cath.** See *Colocynthis*. Dose gr. ij-v.

Cam'era (*καυρα*, an arched roof or chamber). In anatomy, a chamber or vaulted structure. **C. Cordis**, the enveloping membrane of the heart, the pericardium. **C. of Cranium**, the chamber of the skull. **C. Lucida**, a four-sided prism with sides cut at such an angle that rays of light entering it are divided, part continuing in a right line, the remaining rays being reflected at an angle of 90°. **C. Oculi**, the chamber of the eye. In optics, the chamber or adjustable dark box of the apparatus used for photography.

Cam'phor. A solid volatile oil obtained from *Cinnamomum camphora*, a tree indigenous to Eastern Asia. Yields *camphoric* and *camphretic acids*, also *C. Cymol* when distilled with zinc chloride. A valuable antispasmodic, anodyne and

diaphoretic. Applied locally, is an excellent rubefacient. A moderate cerebral excitant. Effectual in cholera, vomiting, cardiac depression and affections requiring an antispasmodic. **C., Aqua** consists of camphor 8, alcohol 16, distilled water q. s. ad 1000 parts. Dose ʒj-iv. **C., Carbulated**, a mixture of 2½ parts of camphor with one each of carbolic acid and alcohol. **C. Ceratum**, consists of camphor liniment 3, olive oil 12, simple cerate 85. **C., Chloral**, a fluid prepared by mixing equal parts of camphor and chloral hydrate. An excellent solvent for many alkaloids. Used externally. **C. Linimentum**, has camphor 20, cottonseed oil 80 parts. **C., Monobromated**, camphor in which one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by an atom of bromine. Resembles the bromides in therapeutical action. **C. Salicylate**, prepared by heating together 14 parts of camphor with 11 of salicylic acid. Used as an ointment. **C. Spt.**, contains camphor 10, alcohol 70, water 20 parts. Dose m̄v-xx. **C. Tinct.**, Rubini's. Unof. A saturated solution of camphor in alcohol. Dose m̄iv-xx. **Raspail's Eau Sedatif**. Unof. Contains aq. amonia ʒij, sodium chloride ʒij, camph. spt. wine ʒij, water Oj. Used externally.

Campim'eter. See *Perimeter*.

Can'ada Snake'root. The root of *Asarum Canadense*. Aromatic stimulant and carminative. Dose of fld. ext. m̄xv-ʒ ss. Unof.

Can'adol. A transparent volatile liquid resembling benzine in smell. It is an excellent local anæsthetic for minor surgical operations. Unof.

Canal', or Canal'is (*canna*, a reed or tube). A tube or duct for carrying the fluids of the body. Also a hollow instrument used as a splint. **C. Arteriosus**, the foetal artery uniting the aorta and pulmonary artery. **C. of Cloquet**, a tube in the vitreous humor of the eye, transmitting, in the fetus, an artery to the lens. **C. of Corti**, a canal between the *membrana tectoria* and *lamina basilaris* of the cochlea. **C. of Cochlea**, the spiral canal of the *cochlea* or anterior part of the labyrinth of the ear. **C. of Fontana**, a small canal in the eye of lower animals formed by the pectiniform ligament. **C., Haversian**. See *Haversian Canal*. **C., Hunter's**, an aponeurotic canal in the middle third of the thigh containing the femoral artery. **C. of Nuck**, a sheath surrounding the round

ligaments of the uterus. **C. of Petit**, the space between the anterior and posterior leaflets of the suspensory ligament of the lens of the eye. **C. of Schlemm**, a circular canal in the sclerotic coat of the eye close to its juncture with the cornea. **C., Semicircular**, three bony canals of the ear, the superior, posterior and external, each enclosing the membranous canals. **C., Semicircular, Function of**. See *Goltz's Statical Theory*. **C. of Stilling**, the same as C. of Cloquet. **C., Vertebral**, the canal extending longitudinally through the vertebral column, which contains the spinal cord.

Canalic'ulus (dim. of *canalis*). A small canal; especially that leading from the punctum to the lachrymal sac of the eye, and in the plural, the minute canals opening into the lacunæ of bone. See *Bone*.

Cancel'lous (*cancellus*). Resembling lattice work. **C. Tissue**. See *Tissue*.

Cancel'lus (*cancelli*, lattice). A term used to describe the spongy, lattice-work texture of bone.

Can'cer. See *Carcinoma*.

Can'croid Ulcer. See *Rodent Ulcer*.

Can'crum O'ris. Canker of the mouth, gangrenous stomatitis, characterized by foul, deep ulcers of the buccal surfaces of the cheeks or lips.

Can'dlefish Oil. See *Eulachoni Oleum*.

Cane Sugar. See *Saccharum*.

Canine' (*canis*, a dog). Partaking of the nature of, relating to, or resembling a dog.

C. Fossa. See *Fossa*. **C. Teeth**, the cuspid teeth next the lateral incisors, so called from their resemblance to a dog's teeth.

Canit'ies. (Lat.) Grayness of the hair. May be due to old age, or, in young persons, to intense emotion, illness, etc.

Cannab'ion. See *Cannabis*.

Can'nabis. Hemp. Indian hemp. The flowering tops of *C. sativa*, of which there are two varieties, *C. Indica* and *C. Americana*, the former being the most potent. Contain a resin, *cannabin*, an alkaloid, *cannabinon* (hypnotic. Dose gr. j-v), and a volatile oil. An antispasmodic, anæsthetic, narcotic, and a powerful aphrodisiac. In large doses produces mental exaltation, intoxication and sensation of double consciousness. A valuable hypnotic in delirium tremens. Useful in painful affections of the bladder and in functional impotence. *Bhang*, *Churrus* and *Hasschisch* are the various Indian names by which

the drug is known. **C. Indica**, Ext., dose gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ -j. **C. Ind.**, Ext. Fld., an alcoholic preparation. Dose m-j-v. **C. Ind. Tinct.**, contains 20 per cent. of the drug. Dose m-xx- $\frac{3}{j}$. **Cannabin Tannate**, the tannate, a glucoside containing *cannabin*. Dose as a hypnotic gr. v-x.

Can'nula (dim. of *canna*, a tube). A surgical instrument consisting of a tube or sheath obliquely pointed, and a stiletto. Used for tapping and draining tumors and cavities.

Canthar'ides. Pl. of *Cantharis*.

Cantha'ris. *Cantharides*. Spanish Fly. The dried body of a species of beetle, *C. vesicatoria* (nat. ord. *Coleoptera*). Contains a powerful poisonous principle, *cantharidin*. Locally applied, cantharis is a rubefacient and vesicant. Internally an irritant, causing gastralgia and vomiting. In toxic doses produces severe gastro-enteritis, stranguy and priapism. Used chiefly as an external counter-irritant in the form of "blisters." **C. Ceratum**, cantharides 35, yellow wax 20, resin 20, lard 35, alcohol q. s. **C. Charta**, cantharides 1, Canada turpentine 1, olive oil 4, spermaceti 3, white wax 8, water 10 parts, spread on paper. **C. cum Collodio**, cantharides 60, flexible collodion 85, chloroform q. s. **C. cum Picis Emplast.**, Burgundy pitch 92, cerat. canthar. 8 parts. **C. Liniment.**, cantharides 15, oil of turpentine q. s. ad 100. **C. Tinct.** contains 5 per cent. of the drug. Dose m-j-xx.

Can'thoplasty (*καθός*, the angle of the eye, *πλασσω*, to form). A surgical operation for increasing the size of the palpebral fissure by cutting the outer canthus.

Canthor'raphy (*καθός*, *ραφή*, a seam). A surgical operation to reduce the size of the palpebral fissure by a suture of the canthus.

Can'thus (*καθός*). The inner or outer angle formed by the juncture of the eyelids.

Canutil'lo. See *Tepalcate*.

Caout'chouc (a Caribbean word). The concrete, prepared juice of a Brazilian tree, *Siphonia elastica*. Valuable for its elastic qualities. Similar properties are found in the juices of other trees. See also *Gutta Percha*, q. v.

Cap'illary (*capillus*, a hair). A minute blood vessel connecting the smallest ramifications of the arteries with those of the veins. Also a very minute fissure of the skull. Also the intercellular biliary passages. **Capillaries**, **Pulmonary**, a name

used to designate the plexuses beneath the mucous membrane, on the walls and septa of the lungs. **C. Nævus**. See *Nævus Vascularis*.

Cap'ital (*caput*, the head). Pertaining to the head, or to the summit of a body or object.

Capitel'um (dim. of *caput*). The rounded, external surface of the lower end of the humerus.

Capit'ulum (dim. of *caput*). A general term applied to any protuberance of bone received into the hollow part of another bone.

Cap're. See *Mulatto*.

Caproyl'am'ine (Hexylamine). A ptomaine found in the putrefaction of yeast.

Capryl'ic Acid. An acid combined with glycerine, forming a glyceride existing in various animal fats.

Capsel'la. The leaves and stems of *C. bursa-pastoris*, common in temperate climates. It is considered by Ehrenwell an excellent hemostatic. Unof. See *Lycoperdon Gigantea*.

Cap'sicum. Cayenne Pepper. The fruit of *C. fastigiatum*, native to tropical Africa and America. Odor and hot taste due to a volatile oil, *capsicin*. Irritant to skin and mucous membranes. Internally, a stomachic tonic, diuretic and aphrodisiac. Useful in atonic dyspepsia, flatulent colic, and in intermittent fever. **C., Emplastum**, prepared from the oleoresin and resin plaster. **C., Ext. Fld.** Dose m-v- $\frac{3}{j}$. **C., Oleoresin**, ethereal. Dose m-j-v. **C., Tinct.**, contains 5 per cent. of capsicum. Dose m-x- $\frac{3}{j}$.

Cap'sular Lig'ament. The sac or membranous bag which surrounds every movable joint or articulation. It contains the synovial fluid.

Cap'sule (dim. of *capsa*, a chest). A tunic or bag which encloses a part of the body or an organ. Also, in pharmacy, a small spheroidal shell composed of glycerine and gelatine, divided so that the parts fit together like box and cover. Used for the administration of nauseous and repulsive medicines. **C.-filler**, a contrivance consisting of a funnel tube and plunger, or other device, used for introducing medicine into capsules. **C. of Glisson**, the cellulovascular membrane enveloping the hepatic vessels. **C., Malignian**. See *Malignian Bodies*. **C., Suprarenal**, the ductless glandular body at the apex of each kidney. **C. of Tenon**, the *tunica vaginalis*, of the eye.

Capsulot'omy (*capsula*, a capsule, *τεμνω*, to cut). The operation of rupturing the capsule of the crystalline lens in cataract operations.

Cap'uron, Cardinal Points of. See *Pelvis*.

Caput (Lat.). The head; also the chief part or beginning of an organ, as **C. Coli**, **C. Gallinaginis**. See *Verumontanum*. **C. Succedaneum**, a tumor composed of a sero-sanguineous infiltration of the connective tissue situated upon the presenting part of the fetus.

Car'amel. Cane sugar deprived of two molecules of water. A viscid, brown-colored liquid.

Car'away. See *Carum*.

Carbol'ic Acid. See *Acid, Carbolic*.

Car'bon. Charcoal. $C = 12$; quantivalence II, IV. A non-metal occurring in the various forms of diamond, graphite or "black lead," and charcoal. In medicine only the last-named form is employed, which may be,—**C. Animal**. Useful as a deodorant and disinfectant. Readily absorbs and aids in oxidizing many gases. Used internally to absorb fermenting products of digestion. **C. Animal**, **Purificat.**, purified animal charcoal. Dose gr. xx–ʒj. **C. Dioxide**. The acid, gaseous product having the composition of CO_2 , commonly known as "carbonic acid gas," or carbonic acid. It is a colorless gas having a sp. gr. of 1.52, soluble in cold water, and possessing a pungent smell and an acid taste. Inhaled, it destroys animal life by asphyxiation. In solution, an excellent refrigerant and stomachic. Its inhalation is fatal in a short time, even when diluted with 95 parts of air. It is a product of respiration. **C. Disulphide**, bisulphide of carbon, CS_2 , a colorless, transparent liquid of offensive odor, highly inflammable, very poisonous. A good solvent for caoutchouc. Diluted spray recommended in diphtheria. Dose mss–j. **C. Ligni**, wood charcoal. **C. Tetrachloride**, anæsthetic, recommended locally in asthma, by inhalation. Unof.

Carbonæ'mia (*carbon*, *aqua*, the blood). A word denoting the accumulation of carbon dioxide in the blood.

Carbon'ic Acid. See *Carbon Dioxide*.

Carbo'nis Deter'gens Liq. See *Pix*.

Carboniza'tion. The process of decomposing organic substances by heat without air, until the volatile products are driven off and the carbon remains.

Car'buncle, or

Carbun'culus (*carbo*, a live coal). A hard, circumscribed, deep-seated, painful inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue, accompanied by chill, fever and constitutional disturbance. Differs from a boil in having greater size, a flat top, and several points of suppuration. Erroneously called anthrax.

Carcino'ma (*καρκινος*, a crab, from appearance of the veins). A malignant tumor, characterized by a network of connective tissue whose areolæ are filled with cell masses resembling epithelial cells. It is prone to affect the lymphatics. **C.**, **Chimney-Sweepers'**. See *Epithelioma*. **C.**, **Colloid** (**Alveolar**, or **Gum**), affects chiefly the alimentary canal, uterus, peritoneum, etc.; the delicate connective tissue stroma are filled with colloid matter in alveoli or cysts. **C.**, **Encephaloid**, is of rapid growth, small amount of stroma, large alveoli, and greater amount of cells and blood vessels. **C.**, **Epitheliomatous**, or **Squamous-celled**, the cells resemble squamous epithelium, and they invade the adjacent tissue in a columnar manner. **C.**, **Medullary**. Same as *Encephaloid*. **C.**, **Schirrus**, or **Hard**, most commonly in the breast; has a stout fibrillated stroma, closely packed with large nucleated cells. **Hæmatoid** (bloody), **Melanotic** (pigmented), **Osteoid** (in bones), **Villous** (papillary), etc., are other varieties, encephaloid in character. **C. Lenticulare**, **C. Melanodes**, **C. Tuberosum**. See *Carcinoma Cutis*.

Carcino'ma Cu'tis. Cancer of the skin. (See also *Epithelioma*). **C. Lenticulare**, a form of scirrhous cancer, confined at first to the skin, characterized by smooth, glistening, pinkish-red papules or nodules, at first separate, but finally involving adjacent glands. **C. Melanodes**, similar to **C. Lenticulare**, but marked by dark-blue, brown or black papules, which break into fungous growths. **C. Tuberosum**, a rarer form, characterized by large tubercles which usually break into ulcers.

Cardamo'mum. Cardamom, Cardamon. The fruit of *C. eleitaria*, cultivated in Malabar. Properties due to a volatile oil. An aromatic, carminative stomachic, used as an ingredient in several "bitters." Useful when combined with purgatives to prevent griping. **C. Infusum**. Unof. Consists of cardamom ʒj, water Oj. Dose wine-glassful. **C.**, **Tinct.**, 15 per cent. strength. Dose ʒj–ij. **C.**, **Tinct. Comp.**, cardamom 20, cinnamon 20, caraway 10, cochi-

neal 5, glycerine 60, dilute alcohol, *q. s.* ad 1000 parts. Dose ʒj-ij.

Car'damon. See *Cardamomum*.

Car'dia (καρδία). The heart. **C. of Stomach**, a name sometimes used to designate the cardiac orifice of the stomach.

Car'diac (καρδία). Pertaining to the heart.

C. Cycle, the total cardiac movement or revolution. **C. Dullness**, the region covering the position of the heart, as shown by percussion.

C. Ganglia, lie in the grooves of the sinus venosus, and the latter (two) at the auriculo-ventricular groove. **C. Impulse**, the elevation in the fifth left intercostal space, caused by the movement of the heart. **C. Murmurs.** See *Murmurs*.

Cardial'gia (καρδία, αλγος, pain). A term loosely used as a synonym of gastrodynia in general, heartburn, and stomachic pains on the left side.

Car'dinal (cardo, a hinge). A chief or principal part. **C. Flower**, a common name for several species of *lobelia*. **C. Points.** See *Eye*. Diagrammatic. **C. Veins**, the venous trunks which, in the embryonic stage, form primitive jugular veins.

Car'diogram (καρδία, γραμμή, a line). The tracing made of the cardiac impulse by the aid of the cardiograph.

Car'diograph (καρδία, γραφω, to write). An instrument for registering graphically, by curved lines, the modifications of the pulsations of the heart.

Cardio-inhib'itory. Pertaining to the diminution of the heart's action. **C.-i. Center**, located in the medulla. **C.-i. Nerves**, the fibres of the spinal accessory supplied to the vagus.

Cardio-pneumat'ic (καρδία, πνευμα, the breath). Pertaining to the heart and the breath. **C.-p. Movements.** Those movements of the air in the lungs which are caused by the pulsations of the heart and the larger vessels.

Cardio-pneu'mograph (καρδία, πνευμα, γραφω, to write). An instrument designed for graphically recording cardio-pneumatic movements.

Car'duus. The seeds of *C. marianus*, St. Mary's thistle, and *C. benedictus*, blessed thistle. A decoction of the former, ʒij ad Oj, constitutes an old and popular remedy in hæmoptysis. The latter is also a popular cure-all, used mainly as a tonic bitter. Unof.

Car'icin. See *Papain*.

Ca'ries (cario, to rot). A chronic inflammation of bone with rarefaction or absorption of bony tissue, followed usually by pus-formation. Called, also, *rarefying osteitis*. **C. Fungosa**, when there is great rapidity of formation and extension of granulation tissue. **C., Necrotic**, when portions of bone lie in a suppurating cavity. **C. of Spine**, or **Pott's Disease**, osteitis of the bodies of the vertebrae and intervertebral fibro-cartilage producing curvature of the spine.

Ca'rious. Pertaining to caries.

Carmin'ative (carmen, a charm). A calming or soothing medicine, chiefly for children, that acts by relieving pain from flatulence.

Car'mine. A coloring matter extracted from cochineal, *q. v.*

Carnau'ba. The root of *Corypha cerifera*. Used in Brazil as an alternative. Resembles sarsaparilla in properties. Dose of the fld. ext. ℥xxx-ʒj. Unof.

Carnifica'tion (caro, flesh, fieri, to make). A term indicating the alteration of tissue to an unnatural, fleshy appearance. Also, the amyloid degeneration of certain tissues.

Car'nin. A leucomaine isolated from American meat-extract, but not from muscle-tissue itself,—also obtained from yeast and wine. It is not thought to be very poisonous, but experiments made by Brücke showed it caused a fluctuation in the rate of the heart-beat.

Carniv'orous (caro, voro, to devour). In surgery, a name applied to caustic substances. In zoölogy, flesh-eating animals. **Car'nose** (carnosus, fleshy). Resembling, or having the consistence of flesh.

Caro'ba. The leaflets of *Jacaranda procera*. A popular Brazilian remedy as an alternative and tonic in syphilis. Dose of the fld. ext. ℥xv-ʒj. Unof.

Carot'id (καρωω, to produce sleep). The great arteries of the neck. (They were thought to give origin to sleep.) See *Artery*.

Car'pal (carpus, the wrist). Pertaining to the wrist.

Carphol'ogy (καρφος, chaff, and ληω, to collect). A term applied to that symptom in delirious and dying persons consisting in picking at the bed clothes.

Carpozy'ma (καρπος, fruit, ζυμη, ferment). An alcoholic ferment. **C. Apiculata**, a widely diffused alcoholic ferment found in all fruits.

Carp'us. The wrist. The eight bones collectively forming the wrist.

Car'riage. See *Ward-carriage*.

Car'ron Oil. See *Linum*.

Car-sickness. The well-known symptoms of sea-sickness produced by journeying in railway cars.

Car'thamus. American Saffron or Safflower. The flowers of *C. tinctorius*. An infusion, "Saffron tea," is a popular domestic remedy as a diuretic in measles and other exanthematous affections. Unof.

Car'tilage. Gristle. A white, semi-opaque, non-vascular tissue composed of a matrix, containing nucleated cells. **C.**, **Hyaline**, distinguished by granular or homogeneous matrix. **C.**, **Fibro-**, distinguished by a fibrous matrix. When boiled, cartilage yields a substance called *chondrine*, *q. v.*

Cartilages of Larynx. The cartilages of the larynx produce the various modulations of the pitch and intensity of the voice. Consist of the *thyroid*, *cricoid*, *epiglottis*, and a pair each of *arytenoid*, *cornicula laryngis* and *cuneiform*. **C. of Santorini**, a nodule at the apex of each arytenoid cartilage, the corniculum laryngis. **C. of Wrisberg**, the cuneiform cartilages, one on each side of the fold of membrane stretching from the arytenoid cartilage to the epiglottis.

Ca'rum. Caraway. The seeds of *C. carui*, indigenous to Europe and an allied species native to the Pacific coast of America. Odor and taste due to a volatile oil. Valuable in infant colic, but used chiefly as a flavor. **C. Infusum**, unof., $\mathfrak{z}$ j-ij, ad Oj. Dose $\mathfrak{z}$ ss-ij.

Car'uncle (dim. *caro*, flesh). A small, abnormal fleshy growth. **C.**, **Lachrymal**, upon the conjunctiva near the inner canthus.

Carun'culæ (*cutis*, the skin). The nymphæ. **C. Myrtifor'mes**, the projections of membrane near the orifice of the vagina, thought to be the remains of the hymen after its rupture. They have also been found in the imperforated hymen.

Caryophyl'lus. Clove. The unexpanded flowers of *Eugenia caryophyllata*, distinguished by their pungent, spicy taste. Properties due to a volatile oil, which is antiseptic, stimulant and irritant. Useful as a stomachic, and to prevent griping when combined with purgatives. Used also by microscopists to clarify preparations and tissues for mounting. **C. Infusum**. Unof. A strength of i to 40 recommended. Dose $\mathfrak{z}$ j-ij. **C. Ol.**, contains an acid and a phenol compound. Dose m̄j-iv.

Cas'ca Bark (Sassy Bark, Ordeal Bark). The bark of *Erythrophloeum Guinensè*, a tree native to Africa. Properties due to an alkaloid. Produces nausea and vomiting. Valuable in intermittent fevers. **C. Tinct.**, 25 per cent. in strength. Dose m̄x. Unof. **Erythrophline**, the active alkaloid, unof., locally an anæsthetic.

Cas'cara Amar'ga. Honduras Bark. The bark of a tree native to Mexico. Much used as an alterative tonic in syphilis and skin affections. **C.**, **Fld.** Ext. Dose $\mathfrak{z}$ ss-j. Unof.

Cas'cara Sagra'da (Chittam Bark, Sacred Bark). The bark of *Rhamnus purshiana*, or California Buckthorn. Properties due to a volatile oil. Useful in treatment of chronic constipation. **C. Cordial**, a trade preparation. All unof.

Cascari'la. The bark of *Croton eluteria*. Native to the Bahama Islands. An aromatic bitter, increasing the natural secretions of the digestive organs. A tincture and an infusion, both i to 10, freshly prepared and used in $\mathfrak{z}$ j- $\mathfrak{z}$ ij doses. Unof.

Casea'tion (*caseum*, cheese). The precipitation of casein during the coagulation of milk. Also a fatty degeneration of pus, tubercle, *etc.*, in which the structure is converted into a soft, cheese-like substance.

Ca'sein (*caseum*). A derived albumin; the chief proteid of milk, precipitated by acids and by rennet at 40° C. It is closely allied to alkali-albumin, but contains more nitrogen and a large amount of phosphorus. It constitutes most of the curd of milk. Two varieties of **C.**, **Vegetable** have been described,—**Legumin**, in peas, beans, *etc.*, and **Conglutin**, in hops and almonds.

Ca'seous (*caseum*). Having the nature or consistence of cheese.

Cassa'va. The fecula of manioc, *Janiplha manihot*, separated from the juice. Commonly known as bread fruit. Unof.

Casser'ian Gang'lion. A large crescent-shaped ganglion of nerves, situated in a depression in the petrous portion of the temporal bone. It is the ganglion of the larger or sensory root of the fifth nerve. From it arise the ophthalmic, the superior and inferior maxillary divisions. Called also the Gasserian Ganglion.

Cas'sia. Purging cassia. The fruit of a tree, *C. fistula*, growing in tropical regions. The pulp in $\mathfrak{z}$ j-ij doses is a mild laxative.

Castan'ea. Chestnut. The leaves of *C. vesca*. Contain tannic and gallic acids and other principles whose value is not

known. Used in decoction as a remedy for whooping-cough. *C.*, *Fld. Ext.* Dose $\frac{5}{8}$ ss-ij.

Castor Bean and *C. Oil*. See *Ricini*.

Castra'tion (*castro*, to cut off). The excision of one or both testicles. *C.*, **Female**, removal of the ovaries.

Casts. See *Tube Casts*.

Catacau'sis (*kata, kato*, to burn). Spontaneous combustion.

Catac'lasis (*kata, klaw*, to break). A distortion of the eyelids. Also, a fracture.

Catacrot'ic (*kata, krotos*, a striking). Elevations interrupting the line of descent in a sphygmogram.

Cat'alepsy (*kata, lauzino*, to seize). A spasmodic disease marked by suspension of consciousness and sensation, with rigidity of muscles, without material alteration in circulation, *etc.* See *Semnambulism*.

Catal'ysis (*katalyno*, to dissolve). In chemistry, a reaction which takes place owing to the mere presence of another body which apparently undergoes no change.

Catame'nia (*kata, mēn*, month). The recurrent monthly discharge of blood during sexual life from the genital canal of the female.

Catapha'sia (*kataphasis*, assent). A condition of imperfect consciousness, in which the patient repeatedly utters the same word or words spontaneously, or in reply to a question.

Cataphor'ic (*kata, phoro*, to carry). Pertaining to the transference of currents through membranous septa in the direction of a galvanic current.

Cataphore'sis (*kataphoreo*, to bear away). The transfer of medicaments by the cataphoric action of the diffusion-electrode to deep-seated tissues, as, *e.g.*, chloroform into the substance of a nerve.

Cat'aplasma. See *Poultice*.

Cat'aract (*kataraκτης*, a falling down, or over, as of something over the vision). Diminished transparency or an opacity of the crystalline lens or of its capsule. *C.*, **Black**, the lens is pigmented, and of a dark-brown color. *C.*, **Capsular**, consists in non-transparent deposits on the inner surface of the capsule. *C.*, **Cortical**, opacification of the outer layers of the lens. *C.*, **Diabetic**, is associated with diabetes. *C.*, **Discission** of, an operation preliminary to absorption, or extraction by suction, consisting in rupturing the capsule, so that the aqueous humor gains access to the lens. *C.*, **Extraction of**. Removal

of the cataractous lens by surgical operation. See *Extraction of C.* *C.*, **Immature**, or **Unripe**, only a part of the lens-substance is cataractous. *C.*, **Lamellar**, or **Zonular**; certain layers between the cortex and nucleus are opaque, the remaining layers being transparent. *C.*, **Mature**, or *C.*, **Ripe**. The whole lens-substance is cataractous. *C.*, **Morgagnian**, when a *hypermature* or *overripe C.* shrinks and leaves a nucleus floating in the dissolved outer layers. *C.*, **Polar**, (anterior or posterior), the opacity is confined to one pole of the lens. *C.*, **Pyramidal**, the opacity is at the anterior pole and conoid, the apex extending forward. *C.*, **Recurrent Capsular**, or **Secondary**. Capsular cataract, appearing after the extraction of the lens. *C.*, **Senile**, the cataract of old persons, the most frequent form, and that understood when not specified as *congenital*, *juvenile*, *traumatic*, *soft*, *etc.* *C.*, **Soft**, is especially that of the young; the lens-matter is of soft consistency and a milky appearance.

Catarrh' (*katarrheo*, to flow down). Inflammation of the mucous membrane, especially of the respiratory tract, but also used of the bladder, *etc.* See *Coryza*, *Influenza*, *etc.* *C.*, **Gastric**, gastritis. *C.*, **Intestinal**, enteritis. *C.*, **Nasal**, coryza. *C.*, **Pulmonary**, bronchitis. *C.*, **Vesical**, cystitis.

Cat'aschasm (*kata, schasma*, scarified part). Deep or thorough scarification.

Catastal'tic (*katastelleo*, to contract downward). Astringent.

Catat'ony. See *Katania*.

Catelectrot'onus (*cathode, electro, tonos*, tension). The state of increased irritability of a nerve near the cathode. See *Anelectrotonus*.

Cat-gut. The intestines of a sheep treated to make ligatures. *C.*, **Carbolized**, rendered aseptic by soaking in an emulsion of carbolic acid.

Cathar'sis (*katharō*, to purge). Purgation.

Cathart'ic (*kathartō*). A medicine used to produce evacuations of the bowels. A purgative.

Cathelectrot'onus. See *Catelectrotonus*.

Cath'eter (*kathēter*, a thing put down). A tube-like instrument for evacuating the liquid of a cavity, usually the bladder. *C.*, **Eusta'chian**, an instrument for examining the E. tube, distending or making applications to it. *C.*, **Fever**, disturbance, with fever, following introduction of the *C.* into the urethra.

Cath'ode. See *Kathode*.

Cat'ion (*kata*, downward, *eiui*, to-go). A word employed in electrolysis to denote an electro-positive element. See *Ion*.

Cat'ling. A pointed, two-edged knife for amputating.

Cat'nep. The leaves and tops of the herb *Nepeta cataria*. Stimulant and tonic. A popular remedy in chlorosis, hysteria, etc. Dose of fld. ext. ʒj–ij. Unof.

Catop'trics (*κατοπτρικός*, in a mirror). The laws of the reflection of light. **C. Test**, the diagnosis of cataract by means of the reflection of images from the cornea and lens capsules.

Caud'a Equi'na. The terminal extremity of the spinal cord from the second lumbar vertebra, resembling a horse's tail.

Caud'ate (*cauda*, a tail). Having, or resembling a tail. **C. Lobe of Liver**, a small elevation of the liver. **C. Nucleus**, the intra-ventricular portion of the corpus striatum.

Caul (Welsh *caul*, a covering for the bowels). A portion or all of the foetal membranes covering the head and carried out in advance of it in labor.

Caus'tic (*kauo*, to burn). A substance that disorganizes or destroys living tissue.

C. Alkali, a pure alkaline hydrate or oxide. **C., Common**, argentic nitrate. **C., Dubois's**, arsenious acid 1, mercuric sulphide 16, dragon's blood 8 parts. **C., Lunar**, argentic nitrate or nitrate of silver. **C., Mitigated**, argentic nitrate made less active by fusion with potassium nitrate or argentic chloride. **C. Potash**, potassium hydrate. See *Potassium*. **C. Soda**, sodium hydrate.

Cau'tery (*kauo*). Primarily, the application of caustics, but more frequently now the use of the galvanic cautery or hot iron for counter-irritation, removal of tissue, etc. **C., Actual**, the use of the white-hot iron. **C. Button**, iron heated in hot water. **C. Gas**, cauterization by a stream of burning gas directed upon the part. **C., Galvanic**, a platinum wire heated by electricity. **C., Paquelin's**, or **C., Thermo-**, a hollow platinum point kept at a uniform temperature by a current of benzene vapor. **C., Potential**, or **C., Virtual**, the application of caustic substances.

Cav'alry Bone. A bony deposit in the adductor muscles of the thigh.

Cav'ernous (*caverna*, a cave). Having cave-like spaces or hollow places. **C. Bodies**, the corpora cavernosa of the penis. **C. Breathing**, the reverberating

or hollow sound of bronchial breathing in dilated or abnormal bronchi. **C. Plexus.** See *Plexus*. **C. Sinus**, situate at the side of the body of the sphenoid. **C. Tissue**, erectile tissue. **C. Tumor.** See *Angioma*.

Cay'enne Pepper. See *Capsicum*.

Ceboceph'alus (*κεφαλος*, a kind of monkey, *κεφαλη*, head). A cyclocephalic monster with a complete absence of the nose.

Ce'cum. See *Cecum*.

Ce'dron. The seeds of *C. simaba*. A popular external remedy in tropical America for the bite of venomous insects and serpents. Of reputed value in malarial fevers. Dose of the fld. ext. ʒj–viiij.

Ce'ke (pronounced *thèkè*). A Feejee term for elephantiasis of the scrotum.

Cel'andine. See *Chelidonium*.

-cele (*κελη*, a tumor). A suffix denoting a tumor.

Cel'ery. The stalks of common garden celery. Contains *apicol*, an active principle found in wild parsneps. Reputed to be antispasmodic and nervine. Dose indefinite. **C. Seed**, used to cover the taste of other drugs. Unof.

Ce'lioscope. See *Celoscope*.

Cell (L. *cella*, a small, hollow cavity). In *anatomy*, the interstitial spaces and small cavities of the bones. In *biology*, a nucleated mass of protoplasm capable of reproduction. See *Cell-body*. **C. of Corti**, the hair-cells on the outer surface of the organ of Corti. **C. of Deiters**, cells with fine processes resting on the basilar membrane of the cochlea, beneath the air-cells. **C., Giant**, the polynucleated bodies of protoplasmic matter occurring in tuberculosis, sarcoma, etc. **C. Multiplication.** Cytogenesis. A name given to the process of reproduction of cells. May be *endogenous*, as when the cell-contents break up by segmentation into separate nucleated masses within the cell wall; *gemiparous*, as when new cells bud from the mother-cell; and *fissiparous*, as when the mother-cell divides by cleavage into two or more cells. **C., Neuro-muscular**, a name given to certain cells of lower life-forms, which act in part as nerves and in part as muscles.

Cell-body. The mass of a cell, composed of two substances, the *mitoma*, or *cyto-mitoma*, and the *para-mitoma*. The first is the thread-like basis of the C.-b., the latter the homogeneous filar and interfilar substance. The nucleus is composed of *karyo-mitoma*, or nuclear network, other

wise called the *chromatin*: the *nuclear sap*, or substances contained in the meshes of the chromatin, and from its non-staining quality called *achromatin*; and the *nuclear membrane*, made up of two layers, the outer achromatic, the inner chromatic, or staining. The *nucleoli* are usually multiple, and composed of more refractile matter.

Celluli'tis (dim. *cella*, *itis*). A diffuse inflammation of the cellular tissue, due to some wound and introduction of septic material.

Cell'uloid. Zylonite, Nylonite. A substance made by heating trinitro-cellulin or gun-cotton with camphor, under pressure. An excellent substitute for ivory and tortoise-shell. Useful in various ways in surgery. Highly inflammable. Unof.

Cell'ulose. The basis of vegetable fiber. Identical in composition with starch. Swedish filter-paper is pure C.

Celot'omy (*κηλη*, tumor, *τεμνω*, to cut). The operation for strangulated hernia by incision of the stricture.

Cement'um. See *Tooth*.

Cenæsthe'sis (*κοινός*, common, *αίσθησις*, feeling). Used latterly as a synonym for the sensations of the visceral organs.

Center (*κεντρον*). The middle point or line of the body. The ganglion or plexus whence issue the nerves controlling a function. **C. Accelerans**, a probable C. in the medulla sending accelerating fibres to the heart. They leave the cord through the rami communicantes of the lower cervical and upper six dorsal nerves, passing thence into the sympathetic. **C., Ano-spinal**, controls defecation; at the 5-6-7th lumbar vertebrae; but for the co-ordinated activity it must remain in connection with the brain. **C., Auditory**, probably in the temporo-sphenoidal lobes, upon each side. **C., Cardio-inhibitory**, in the medulla, carried by the vagus. **C., Cilio-spinal**, connected with the dilatation of the pupil; lower cervical part of cord. **C. for Closure of Eyelids**, in the medulla, part of the Facial Center. **C., Coughing**, in medulla, above Respiratory C. **C., Ejaculation**, Budge's Genito-spinal C., 4th lumbar vertebra (rabbit). **C., Erection**, is in the spinal cord, but controlled from the medulla. **C. for Mastication and Sucking**, Facial and Hypoglossal Centers. **C. for Secretion of Saliva**, floor of fourth ventricle. **C., Gustatory and Olfactory**, in the uncinate gyrus. **C., Heat-regulating** or

Temperature. Has been assumed by some. **C., Micturition**, the Vesico-spinal C. of Budge, at the lumbar vertebrae; co-ordination requires cerebral connection. **C., Parturition**, at 1st and 2d lumbar vertebrae. **C., Respiratory**, in the medulla, between nuclei of vagus and accessorius; called by Flourens the *Naud Vital*, or *Vital Point*. **C., Sensory**, or Psycho-sensorial Areas, occipital and temporo-sphenoidal lobes, probably the same, or intimately associated with, the motor centers of the parts. **C., Sneezing**, same as for nerves for muscles of expiration. **C., Spasm**, in the medulla, at junction with pons. **C., Speech**, in the third left frontal convolution in right-handed people. **C., Swallowing**, in floor of 4th ventricle. **C., Sweat**, the dominating C. is in the medulla, with subordinate spinal centers. **C., Upper, for Dilator Pupillæ**, in medulla. **C., Vaso-dilator**, probably exists in medulla, with function the opposite of that of the Vaso-motor. **C., Vaso-motor**, in the medulla. **C., Vesico-spinal**. See *Micturition* C. **C., Visual**, in the occipital lobe, especially in the cuneus. **C., Vomiting**, by means of auricular branch from the jugular ganglion.

Cent'igrade (*centum*, a hundred, *gradus*, a step). Abbreviation, C. Having 100 steps or degrees. **C. Thermometer**, a thermometer with zero as the freezing point and 100° as the boiling point of water. To reduce C. to Fahrenheit registration, the following formula is useful: — $\frac{9}{5}^{\circ} \text{C.} + 32 = \text{F.}$ See *Thermometer*.

Cent'igramme. The hundredth of a gramme, equal to 0.1543 of a grain avoirdupois, or one-sixth of a grain Troy.

Cent'ilitre. The hundredth of a litre; equal to 0.6102 of an English cubic inch.

Cent'imeter. The hundredth part of a metre, equal to 0.39371 (or about $\frac{2}{5}$) of an English inch.

Cent'rad (*centrum*, *ad*). Toward the center, or median line.

Centrif'ugal (*centrum*, *fugio*, to fly). Receding from the center. **C. Nerves**, those (mostly motor) conveying impulses toward the peripheral parts of the body.

Centrip'etal (*centrum*, *peto*, to seek). Traveling toward the center. **C. Nerves**, those (mostly sensory) conveying impressions from the peripheral organs toward the cerebro-spinal system.

Cent'rum. The center or middle part. **C. Ovale Major**, the large masses of

white matter appearing when both hemispheres are cut down to the level of the *corpus callosum*. **C. Ovale Minor**, the white matter appearing when the upper part of a hemisphere of the brain is removed.

Cephalæ'mia (κεφαλή, αἷμα, blood). An abnormal determination of blood to the head.

Cephalal'gia (κεφαλή, αλγος, pain). Pain in the head.

Cephalhæmato'ma (κεφαλή, αιματωμα, a bloody fungus). A bloody tumor of the head. See *Caput Succedaneum*.

Cephalhy'drocele. A tumor formed by a collection of cerebro-spinal fluid under the scalp as a result of cranial fracture.

Cephal'ic. Pertaining to the head. **C. Index**. See *Index*. **C. Vein**, a vein of the shoulder. **C. Version**. See *Version*. **C. Tetanus**. See *Köpf-Tetanus*.

Cephalog'raphy (κεφαλή, γραφω, to write). A description of the head.

Ceph'aloid (κεφαλή, εἶδος, likeness). Resembling the head.

Cephalol'ogy (κεφαλή, λογος, treatise). The science of cranial measurements and indications.

Cephalom'eter (κεφαλή, μετρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the head.

Cephalop'agus (κεφαλή, head, παγεις, joined). An ensomphalic monstrosity with the heads united at the top.

Cephalot'omy (κεφαλή, τομή, section). The crushing or breaking-down the head of the fetus in labor. It is effected by the *cephalotome*, an instrument for this purpose.

Ceph'alotribe (κεφαλή, τριβω, to crush). An instrument for crushing the foetal head in *cephalotripsy*.

Cephalotrip'sy (κεφαλή, τριβω). The operation of crushing the foetal head when delivery is otherwise impossible.

Ce'ra (Lat.). Wax. A mixture of *cerotic acid*, *cerolein*, and *myricin*, gathered by the honey bee from the pollen of flowers and the leaves of plants. **C. Alba**, white wax, prepared by bleaching yellow wax. Valuable as an ingredient of cerates and ointments. **C. Flava**, yellow wax; possesses an agreeable balsamic odor. Soluble in ether, hot alcohol, and chloroform.

Cer'asin. See *Choke-cherry*.

Cerato-. See *Kerato*.

Cera'tum (*cera*, wax). A cerate. In pharmacy an unctuous preparation of white wax and lard. There are 8 official *cerata*.

Cercomo'nas Intestina'lis. An intestinal infusorial parasite of men and animals.

Cerebel'lum (dim. of *cerebrum*). The inferior part of the brain, lying below the cerebrum.

Cerebrasthe'nia. See *Phrenasthenia*.

Cer'ebrin (*cerebrum*). A nitrogenous glucoside obtained from brain-tissue.

Cerebrin'acides. Substances found in brain-tissue, derived from or containing cerebrose.

Cerebrin'ic Acid. A name given by Thudichum to an organic acid found in brain-tissue. Has feebly acid qualities.

Cerebri'tis (*cerebrum*, ιτις). Inflammation of the proper substance of the cerebrum, due to traumatism, contiguous inflammation, or septic influence. Headache, possible vomiting and convulsions are the most marked symptoms.

Cer'ebrose. A name given to a certain crystallized sugar isomeric with glucose, occurring in brain-tissue.

Cer'ebro-sides. A name given by Thudichum to a class of substances occurring in brain-tissue, containing cerebrose.

Cer'ebro-spi'nal. Pertaining to the whole of the brain and spinal structure. **C. Axis**. See *Axis*. **C. Fluid**, the fluid between the arachnoid membrane and the spinal cord. **C. System**, the brain, spinal cord and nerves.

Cer'ebrum. The chief portion of the brain, occupying the whole upper part of the cranium.

Ce'rium. Ce = 140; quantivalence II, IV. One of the rarer metals. The oxalate is the only salt employed in medicine. A gastric sedative, useful in the vomiting of pregnancy. Dose gr. iv-v.

Ceru'men (*cera*, wax). The wax of the ear.

Cervical (*cervix*, the neck). Pertaining to the neck.

Cer'vix. The neck; also the posterior part of the neck. Applied also to constricted parts of other organs, as cervix of the bladder, cervix of penis.

Cest'ode (κεστος, a girdle). Used of worms, of which *Tenia* is a type.

Ceta'cea (*cetus*, a whale). An order of mammals living in the sea, as the whale, dolphin, etc.

Ceta'ceum. Spermaceti. A fatty substance somewhat resembling paraffine in its physical properties. Obtained from the head of the sperm whale. Soluble in ether, chloroform and boiling alcohol. Employed only as an emollient. **C. Ceratum**, con-

tains spermaceti 10, white wax 35, olive oil 55 parts.

Cetra'ria. Iceland moss. A lichen, *C. Islandica*, found in Iceland and other northern countries. Contains a form of starch which gelatinizes when boiled with water. A feebly tonic demulcent, sometimes recommended in pulmonary affections. Well known under the name of *blanc mange*, when allowed to simmer with milk. Official decoction contains 5 per cent. of the lichen. Dose $\bar{3}$ ij-iv.

Chala'zæ (*χαλαζα*, hail). The two twisted cords or layers of the outer denser part of the albumin, extending from the poles of the yolk of a hen's egg to near the outer part of the white.

Chala'zion (*χαλαζιον*, a small hailstone). A tumor of the eyelid from retained secretion of the Meibomian glands. A Meibomian cyst.

Chalico'sis (*χαλις*, gravel). A disease of the lungs caused by the inhalation of dust or sand by workmen.

Chalk (*calx*, lime). Carbonate of lime. See *Calcium*. **C. Stone**, gout-stone—deposits in the hands and feet of gouty patients.

Chalyb'eate (*χαλυβ*, iron). Containing iron.

Cham'berland's Bougie or Filter. See *Filter*.

Cham'omile. See *Anthemis*.

Chan'cre (Fr., same). There is an unfortunate difference and even absolute contradiction in the definitions of authorities regarding this term. The trend of opinion seems to be to consider chancre as the initial lesion of syphilis, a true infecting sore, followed by constitutional symptoms; and chancroid as a non-infecting sore. **C., Hard, Hunterian, Indurated, Infecting, Non-suppurating, or True**, the ulcer of venereal origin, that is followed by constitutional syphilis. **C., Non-incubatory, Non-infecting, Simple, or Soft**, a contagious, suppurating, non-syphilitic venereal ulcer, more properly called *chancroid*. **C., Phagedenic**, chancroid with a tendency to erosion. **C., Serpiginous**, a variety of the last that spreads superficially in curved lines.

Chan'croid. See *Chancere*.

Change of Life. A common term for the cessation of the catamenia.

Char'bon. The French term for *anthrax*, or *pustula maligna*.

Char'coal. See *Carbon*.

Char'cot-Neumann Crystals. See *Spermine*.

Char'cot-Robin Crystals. Crystals forming upon leucocythemic blood when allowed to stand exposed for a few days.

Char'cot's Disease. An affection of the joints, due to disseminated insular sclerosis.

Charp'ie (*carpo*, to pluck). Linen shreds for dressing wounds.

Char'rière's Guillotine. An instrument for excising the tonsils.

Char'ta (*χαρτης*, paper). A paper. In pharmacy, a strip of paper as an excipient, the fibers of which are impregnated with the prescribed medicinal substance. Of the three official *chartæ*, two are intended as vesicants. **C. Epispastica**, blistering paper. **C. Sinapis**, mustard paper. Also a wrapper for holding powders or medicines.

Chaulmoo'gra Oil. An oil expressed from the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*, a tree native to the E. Indies. Soluble in alcohol. Properties due to *gynocardic acid*. Thought to be useful in leprosy. Recommended in scaly eczema, psoriasis and syphilitic skin affections. For external use, gr. xx ad $\bar{3}$ j of petrolatum. Internally, dose gr. v-x of the oil, or gr. ss-ij of the acid. All unof.

Check'en. The leaves of *C. myrtus*. Properties due to an alkaloid and a volatile oil. Diuretic and expectorant. Similar in action to eucalyptus. Serviceable in chronic catarrh, laryngitis, etc. Dose $\bar{3}$ ss-j. Unof.

Cheeks. The sides of the face. Composed of fat, areolar tissue, muscles, etc.

Cheese-rennet. See *Ladies' Bel-straw*.

Cheil'oplasty (*χειλος*, lip, *πλασσω*, to form). Plastic operations upon the lip.

Cheiopom'pholyx. See *Pompholyx*.

Chelido'nium. Celandine. The leaves and stems of *C. majus*. Properties due to a number of alkaloids and acids. A drastic cathartic, and externally an irritant. Of service in jaundice, whooping cough, and catarrhal pneumonia. Dose of the plant gr. x-xxx; of the juice $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ -xx. Unof.

Che'loid. See *Keloid*.

Che'lonin. See *Balmomy*.

Chem'istry (Arab. *al-kimia*). The science of the molecular and atomic structure of bodies.

Chemo'sis (*χημωσις*). Conjunctival and sub conjunctival swelling.

Chenopo'dium. American Wormseed. The fruit of *C. ambrosioides*, a plant native to the United States. Properties due to a volatile oil, the only preparation used. A mild cardiac stimulant, promoting the se-

cretions of skin and kidneys. A very efficient anthelmintic against the round worm. Dose of the oil $\mathfrak{M}\nu$ -xv.

Cher'ry. The bark of the common cherry, *Prunus scrotina*. A mild bitter and tonic, containing tannin. Dose of fld. ext. $\mathfrak{J}$ ss-j. *Prunin*, a concentrated ext. Dose gr. j-ij. **C. Compound**, each Oj represents cherry bark $\mathfrak{J}$ vijj, lettuce $\mathfrak{J}$ ijj, horehound $\mathfrak{J}$ ijss, bloodroot, $\mathfrak{J}$ j, veratrum viride $\mathfrak{J}$ ss. Dose $\mathfrak{M}\nu$ - $\mathfrak{J}$ j. All unof.

Chest. See *Thorax*.

Chest'nut. See *Castanea*.

Chew'stick. The bark of *Gouania Domin-gensis*. A popular aromatic bitter in the West Indies. Dose of the fld. ext. $\mathfrak{J}$ j-ijj. Unof.

Cheyne-Stokes Respiration. See *Res-piration*.

Chi'asm ($\chi\iota\alpha\zeta\omega$, to make a cross, as an X). The optic commissure.

Chick'en-pox. See *Varicella*.

Chi'cot. Kentucky Coffee Bean. The seeds of *Gymnocladus Canadensis*. Contains a volatile oil and a glucoside. Probably a cerebro-spinal stimulant. Sometimes used as a substitute for coffee. Unof.

Chignon/ Fun'gus. A name given to the formation of nodular fungoid growths on the hair. Probably due to bacteria.

Chig'oe. See *Pulex*.

Chil'blain (Sax. *cele*, cold, *blegan*, boil). An erythematous local inflammation and swelling of the skin due to cold.

Child'bed. The popular term for the condition of a woman during and after labor. **C. Fever.** See *Puerperal Fever*.

Chil'i Saltp'e'ter. See *Sodium*.

Chimaph'ila. Pipsissewa, Prince's Pine. The leaves of *C. umbellata*, an evergreen found in the U. S. An astringent tonic and excellent diuretic. The bruised leaves are used as a rubefacient. Valuable in dropsy, several forms of kidney disease and affections of the urinary passage. **C.**, **Fld. Ext.** Dose $\mathfrak{J}$ ss-ij. **C.**, **Decoc-tum.** 1 to 17. Dose $\mathfrak{J}$ j-ijj. Unof.

Chi'na Grass. A soft, silky vegetable substance used as a surgical dressing.

Chi'nium Amorph'ium Bo'ricum. Amorphous Borate of Quinia. See *Quinia*.

Chin-jerk. See *Jaw-jerk*.

Chinoid'in, or Chinoidin'um. Quinoidin. A mixture of amorphous alkaloïds obtained in the manufacture of quinine. Has the therapeutic properties of quinine.

Chinoli'na. Chinoline, Leucoleline. An alkaloid derivative of quinine and cinchona, occurring also in coal tar. Now

generally prepared by heating aniline or nitro-benzol with glycerine and a dehydrating agent. A valuable antiseptic and antipyretic. Useful in pneumonia and typhus. Commonly used in form of tartrate because of the deliquescence of other salts. Dose gr. v-xx. Unof.

Chira'ta. Chiretta. The leaves and lighter stems of *C. Ophelia*. Resembles gentian in its therapeutic properties. An excellent tonic. Dose of the powdered plant gr. xv-xxx. **C.**, **Fld. Ext.**, in glycerine and alcohol. Dose $\mathfrak{M}\nu$ -xxx. **C.**, **Tinct.**, ten per cent. in strength. Dose $\mathfrak{J}$ ss-ij.

Chiret'ta. See *Chirata*.

Chirop'odist ($\chi\epsilon\iota\rho$, the hand, $\pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ [gen. $\pi\omicron\delta\omicron\varsigma$] the foot). A surgeon or person who professionally treats diseases of the hands and feet, especially corns, bunions, etc.

Chirur'gia ($\chi\epsilon\iota\rho$, $\epsilon\rho\gamma\omicron\nu$, work). Surgery.

Chirur'gical. Pertaining to surgery.

Chit'tim Bark. See *Cascara Sagrada*.

Chloas'ma. See *Tinea Versicolor*.

Chlo'ral, or Chloral Hydrate. A colorless crystalline solid having the composition $C_2HCl_3(HO)_2$; the hydrate of chloral, C_2HCl_3O , improperly called by the latter name. A powerful hypnotic, antispasmodic and depressant to the cerebral, medullary and spinal centers. To a limited extent an anæsthetic. Serviceable in fevers accompanied by cerebral excitement, in chorea, convulsions, and all affections requiring a cerebral depressant. Excellent in delirium tremens, but should be used with great caution. Dose gr. v-xx; smaller if combined with potassium or sodium bromide. **C. Butylicum**, croton chloral. A solid occurring in crystalline scales, resembling chloral hydrate, but made with butyl, C_4H_9 , as a base, instead of ethyl, C_2H_5 . In properties parallel to chloral but much feeblér. Dose gr. v-xx in syrup. Unof.

Chloralam'ide. A name inaptly applied to chloral formic acid. In doses of 45 grains it is a hypnotic.

Chlo'ric Ether. See *Ethyl Chloride*.

Chlo'rides, Test for. Add a few drops of nitric acid, then gradually add a solution of nitrate of silver. A white precipitate of silver chloride forms.

Chlo'rine ($\chi\lambda\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$, green). Cl = 35.5; quantivalence 1. A non-metallic element. At ordinary temperatures a greenish-yellow gas, prepared by decomposing sodium chloride, NaCl. Highly irritative to the skin and mucous membrane, producing

spasmodic closing of the glottis. The most valuable of disinfectants. **Chlori Aqua**, chlorine water, contains 4 per cent. of the gas in solution. A good antiseptic wash. Dose, internally, $\text{m}\times\text{--xxx}$. **Calx Chlorinata**, "chloride of lime," a hypochlorite of calcium containing free chlorine. A valuable disinfectant. Dose, internally, gr. iij--vj. **C. Chlorat. Liq.** contains 1 lb. of the salt per gallon of water. **Sodium Chlorat.**, *Liq.*, *Labarraque's Solution*, sodium carbonate 10, calx chlorinata 8, water ad 100. Dose $\text{m}\times\text{--}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

Chlo'rodyne. A proprietary remedy prepared by a physician of London. Supposed to contain chloroform, ether, morphine, cannabis Indica, hydrocyanic acid, and capsicum. The various imitations differ widely. Dose $\text{m}\times\text{--xxx}$, *with care*. Unof.

Chlo'roform. Methyl Trichloride, CHCl_3 . A heavy, colorless liquid obtained by the action of chlorinated lime on methyl alcohol. (Commercial article, *C. Venale*, contains 2 per cent. of impurities and unfit for administration. Internally, produces narcosis and violent gastro enteritis.) **C.** is excellent in true cholera and similar diseases of stomach and bowels. Externally, much employed as an ingredient of rubefacient and anodyne liniments. Mixed with at least $96\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of air and inhaled, it is the most valuable of general anesthetics, but occasionally (1:3000) causing death by cardiac paralysis. Deep injections in the vicinity of the sciatic nerve are recommended in sciatica. **C.**, **Ammoniated**, equal parts of ammonia in alcohol and chloroform; antipyretic and anodyne. Unof. **C. Liniment**, commercial chloroform 40, soap liniment 60 parts. **C. Mistura**, pure chloroform 8, camphor 2, fresh yolk of egg 10, water 80 parts. Dose $\mathfrak{z}\text{j--}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. **C. Spt.**, pure chloroform 10, alcohol 90 parts. Dose $\text{m}\times\text{--}\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.

Chlo'rophane. See *Chromophanes*.

Chlo'rophyll (*χλωρος, φύλλον*, leaf). The green coloring matter of leaves.

Chloro'sis (*χλωσις*). The "green sickness;" a disease of young women; connected with anemia and menstrual abnormality, usually suppression.

Chlo'rum. See *Chlorine*.

Choke-cherry. The fruit of *Prunus* (*Cerasus*) *Virginiana*, not the *P. Virginiana* of the pharmacopœia; common in the U. S. Antispasmodic, tonic, and slightly astringent. *Cerasum*, a concentrated extract. Dose gr ij--viij. Unof.

Choked Disc. See *Papillitis*.

Cholæ'mia (*χολη, bile, αιμα, blood*). The presence of bile pigment in the blood.

Chol'agogue (*χολη, αγω, to expel*). A purgative medicine which promotes the flow of bile.

Chola'lic Acid. See *Choloidinic Acid*.

Cholecystec'tomy (*χολη, κυστις, bladder, εκτομη, a cutting out*). Excision of the gall-bladder.

Cholecystenteros'tomy (*χολη, κυστις, εντερον, intestine, στομα, a mouth*). Incision of the gall-bladder and intestine with suture of the intestinal wound to that of the gall-bladder.

Cholecysti'tis. Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

Cholecystot'omy (*χολη, κυστις, τεμνω, to cut*). The operation of incising the gall-bladder.

Chole'dochus (*χολη, δεχομαι, to receive*). Receiving or holding bile. **C.**, **Ductus Communis**, the common excretory duct of the liver and gall-bladder.

Chole'ic (*χολη*). Pertaining to the bile.

Chole'in (*χολη*). An obsolete term for a mixture of several principles of the bile.

Chol'era (*χολη, ρεω, to flow*). A disease characterized by violent emesis, diarrhœa, abdominal pain and cramps. **C.**, **Asiatic**, a malignant form of the disease existing in India during the whole year, and occasionally spreading as an epidemic over large areas. It is characterized by excessive vomiting, alvine discharges resembling flocculent rice-water, severe cramps, and collapse. The cause is not with certainty known, but is probably of microbic origin. Koch has discovered a bacillus (see *Spirillum Cholerae*), the cultures of which have in some instances produced the disease, and in others have failed. **C.**, **Bilious**, a form of the disease attended by excessive flow of bile. **C.**, **Chicken**, a very fatal epidemic disease of fowls, marked by tumefaction of the lymphatic glands, with inflammation and ulceration of the digestive organs and pericardium. There are none of the symptoms peculiar to cholera. **C. Infantum**, the "summer complaint" of children, characterized by gastric pain, vomiting, purgation, fever and prostration. **C. Morbus**, an acute catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membranes of the stomach and intestines, with enteric pain, purging, vomiting, spasmodic contractions of the muscles, *etc.* Very similar to Asiatic C. in its symptomatology.

Chol'erine (dim. of *cholera*). A term applied to the mild cases of choleraic diar-

rhœa. Also, the initiatory stage of malignant cholera. Also, the zymotic cause or virus of cholera.

Cholesteato'ma (χολη, στεατωμα, a sebaceous tumor). A tumor consisting of a spermaceti-like substance, occurring most frequently at the base of the brain, but occasionally in subcutaneous tissue.

Cholesteræ'mia (cholesterin, αιμα, blood). The retention of cholesterol in the blood instead of being excreted by the bile; supposed (probably erroneously) by Flint to produce grave nervous symptoms.

Cholest'erin (χολη, στεαρον, stearine). A monatomic alcohol, a constituent of bile, a normal ingredient of nervous tissue. Also the fatty substance forming the acid principle of biliary calculi.

Cholelithi'asis (χολη, λιθος, stone). Formation of calculi in the gall-bladder.

Cholet'elin. An amorphous, soluble, yellow pigment derived from bilirubin.

Cho'lic (χολη). Pertaining to the bile.

Cho'lin. Same as *Neurine*, *q. v.*

Cho'line. A ptomaine found both in animal and vegetable tissues. It has been obtained from flesh, fish and eggs, and cultures of vibrio-proteus and comma-bacillus; it has been found also in toad-stool (*Agaricus muscarius*), in hops (and hence in beer), in ergot, in numerous vegetable seeds, in extracts of belladonna and hyoscyamus, in beetroot-sugar molasses, in cotton-seed, *etc.* It is believed that choline is derived from the decomposition of lecithin, a complex ether, and one of the most widely-distributed compounds occurring, in greater or less quantity, in all of the animal tissues. The existence of lecithin in plants is no longer doubtful. It is a remarkable fact that in ordinary putrefaction, as choline disappears, the diamines appear and increase in quantity, according as the time of decomposition is extended. Free choline ordinarily forms a strongly alkaline syrup, which combines readily with acids to form salts. Choline possesses a toxic action when given in large quantities, paralyzing like curara. Atropine antagonizes the action of choline, as well as of the far more poisonous neurine.

Choline Group of Ptomaines. Four ptomaines—Choline, Neurine, Betaïne, and Muscarine—have been thus classified. All these bases may be considered as oxidation products of trimethyl-ethyl-ammonium hydrate.

Choloidin'ic Acid. Derived from **Cholalic Acid**, and probably a mixture of this

with Dyslysin; all three decomposition products of bile acids.

Chol'olith (χολη, λιθος, stone). A gallstone, or biliary calculus.

Cholu'ria (χολη, ουρον, the urine). The presence of bile in the urine. Also the greenish coloration of the urine.

Chon'drin (χονδρος, cartilage). A substance obtained from the matrix of hyaline cartilage by boiling. Resembles gelatine in general properties, but differs from it in not being precipitated by tannic acid. The substance yielding it is *chondrogen*, probably an anhydride.

Chon'drogen. See *Chondrin*.

Chondro'ma (χονδρος). A cartilaginous tumor. See *Enchondroma*.

Chondrot'omy (χονδρος, τεμνω, to cut). The dissection or anatomical analysis of cartilage.

Chon'drus. Irish Moss. The substance of the alga *C. crispus* and *C. mammillosus*. These yield, on boiling with water, a soluble colloid consisting mainly of mucilage. Demulcent and somewhat nutrient. Sometimes used in making *blanc mange*. Unof.

Cho'part's Operation. Medio-tarsal amputation of the foot.

Chor'da (Lat. a cord). A cord, tendon, or filament of nerve. **C. Dorsalis**. See *Notochord*. **C. Tendinæ**, the tendinous strings connecting the *carneæ columnæ* of the heart to the auricular valves. **C. Tympani**, a filament of the vidian nerve, which enters the tympanum. **C. Vocalis**, one of the vocal cords or thyro-arytenoid ligaments.

Chordee' (χορδη, a cord). A symptom in gonorrhœa characterized by painful erection and downward curvature of the penis.

Chore'a (χορεία, dancing). St. Vitus' dance. A functional nervous disorder, usually occurring in youth, characterized by spasmodic and convulsive contraction, and non-rhythmic action of the muscles of the extremities, face, *etc.* It may be caused by a number of conditions, among which are fright and reflex irritations, but it is essentially a disease of the later period of childhood, and affects girls about three times as frequently as boys. **C., Electrical**. See *Dubin's Disease*. **C., Habit**. See *Spasm*. **C. Major**, the *hysterical C.* of the French, the movements wide in range and regular in sequence, causing regular oscillatory movements of the parts. **C. Minor**, that first above described.

Cho'reoid. Pertaining or similar to chorea.

Chorio-blasto'ses (*chorium*, skin, *βλαστανω*, to germinate). Anomalies of growth of the corium and connective tissue of the skin.

Cho'rio-capilla'ris. The inner layer of capillary vessels of the choroid coat of the eye.

Chorioidi'tis. See *Choroiditis*.

Cho'rion (*χorioν*, the fetal membrane).

The enveloping membrane of the fetus, external to the amnion, internal to the decidua. **C.**, **Primitive**, the *Vitelline membrane* (or *Zona pellucida*) during the time of the development of the hollow, structureless villi upon its surface. **C.**, **Shaggy**, or **C. Frondosum**, when covered by villi. **C. Læve**, the smooth or non-villous portion of the chorion.

Cho'rio-retini'tis. See *Choroido-retinitis*.

Cho'roid (*χorioν*, the chorion, *ειδος*, likeness). The second or vascular tunic of the eye continuous with the iris in front and lying between the sclerotic and retina. **C. Plexus**, a vascular plexus in the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Choroidi'tis. Inflammation of the choroid.

Choroid'o-retini'tis. Choroiditis with retinitis. **C.-r.**, **Ametropic**, caused by Ametropia.

Choroma'nia (*χορος*, a dance, *μανια*, madness). A nervous disorder manifest in various times and places, and characterized by dancing or other rhythmic movements.

Chris'tison's Formula. To estimate the amount of solids in the urine: Multiply the two last figures of a specific gravity expressed in four figures by 2.33 (or by 2, *Traffé*; or by 2.2, *Labisch*). This gives the amount of solids in every 1000 parts.

Chromat'ic (*χρωμα*, color). Relating to or possessing color.

Chro'matin (*χρωμα*). The delicate reticular network or plexus of fibrils permeating the achromatin of a typical cell in process of division. Called also Nucleoplasm, Karyoplasma, and Karyomiton. See *Cell body*.

Chromatog'enous (*χρωμα*, *γενναιω*, to beget). Producing color.

Chromatol'ogy. The science of colors. Also the spectroscopic investigation of color.

Chromatopho'bia (*χρωμα*, *φοβω*, to terrify). Abnormal fear of colors.

Chro'matophore (*χρωμα*, *φορω*, to bear). Spaces in the skin of cephalopoda filled with colored granules.

Chromatops'ia (*χρωμα*, *ωψις*, vision). Abnormal sensations of color. It may be due to disorders of the optical centers, or to drugs, especially *santonin*.

Chromid'rosis (*χρωμα*, *ιδρως*, sweat). *Stearrhea Nigricans*, *Seborrhea Nigricans*, *Pityriasis Nigricans*. Colored excretions of sweat, usually black, or sepia in color. Most commonly from the eyelids, but sometimes also from the cheek. In some instances has involved the axille and groins. Of rare occurrence. Certain forms of chromidrosis are due to the presence of bacteria.

Chro'mium (*χρωμα*). **Cr = 52.2**; quantitative II and IV. One of the elements of the iron group. The various salts of chromium, especially chromic acid, Cr_2O_3 , are much used in the manufacture of pigments and in dyeing textile fabrics. Potassium dichromate (bichromate of potash), $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$, is used in various pharmaceutical and chemical operations.

Chro'mophanes (*χρωμα*, *φανω*, to bring into sight). Coloring matters derived from the retina. There is a green, **Chlorophane**; a yellow, **Xanthophane**, and a red, **Rhodophane**.

Chromop'sia. See *Chromatopsia*.

Chromoptom'eter (*χρωμα*, *μετρον*, a measure). A contrivance used by Weber for determining the extent of development of color-vision.

Chron'ic (*χρονος*, time). A term applied to the long-continued disease, as distinguished from the acute or violent stage of disease.

Chron'ograph (*χρονος*, *γραφω*, to write). An instrument for graphically recording intervals of time.

Chronother'mal (*χρονος*, *θερμα*, heat). Pertaining to the theory that all diseases are characterized by periods of intermitting chill and heat.

Chrys'alis (*χρυσος*, gold). The pupa or secondary stage in the transformation of insects. So called from the golden color of certain chrysalides.

Chrysaro'bin, or **Chrysaro'binum**. A substance improperly called "chrysophanic acid," extracted by alkaline solutions from *Gea pæder*, the product of the decay of *Andira araroba*, a Brazilian tree. A gastro-intestinal irritant, which is almost a specific when applied locally in psoriasis. Dose, internally, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -xx. **C.**, **Ung.**, contains 10 per cent of the drug with 90 per cent. benzoated lard.

Chrysopha'nic. See *Chrysarolin*.

Chyle (*χυλος*, juice). The milk-white fluid absorbed by the lacteals during digestion. On standing, separates into a thin, jelly-like clot and a substance identical with serum.

Chylifica'tion (*χυλος*, *facio*, to make). The process by which the chyle is formed, separated and absorbed by the villi of the small intestine.

Chylo-pericard'ium. An effusion of chyle within the pericardium.

Chylorrhœ'a (*χυλος*, *ῥέω*, to flow). The excessive flow of chyle. Also, a diarrhoea characterized by a milky color of the fæces.

Chylu'ria (*χυλος*, *ουρον*, urine). The passage of milky-colored urine. Thought to be caused by disordered condition of the lacteals, and also connected with *Filaria sanguinis hominum*.

Chyme (*χυμος*, juice). Food that has undergone gastric and intestinal digestion from which chyle is absorbed. The contents of the small intestines after having been acted upon by the salivary, gastric, biliary, pancreatic and intestinal secretions.

Chymifica'tion (*χυμος*, *facio*, to make). The change of food into chyme by gastric and intestinal digestion.

Cicatri'cial Deformities. Abnormal contractions caused by cicatrices.

Cicatric'ula. The *Blastoderm* of a hen's egg.

Cica'trix (Lat., same). The scar or mark left after the healing of a wound.

Cicatriza'tion. The process of healing.

Cicu'ta Viro'sa. See *Corvane*.

Cil'ia (*cilium*, the eyelid or lash). The eyelashes. Also, hair-like appendages of certain epithelial cells, whose function it is to propel fluid or particles along the passages that they line.

Cil'iary (*cilium*). Pertaining to the eyelid or eyelash, and also by extension to the **C. Apparatus**, or the structures related to the mechanism of accommodation. **C. Arteries**,—*anterior*, *posterior long*, and *posterior short*, branches of the ophthalmic artery, supplying the recti muscles, the ciliary apparatus, and the posterior structures of the eye, with the exception of the retina.

C. Body, the ciliary muscle and processes. **C. Ganglion**, the ganglion at the apex of the orbit, supplying the ciliary muscle and iris. **C. Muscle**, the muscle of accommodation, whose contraction lessens the tension upon the suspensory ligament of the lens. **C. Nerves**, branches of the ophthalmic ganglion supplying the anterior structures and accommodative apparatus.

C. Neuralgia, neuralgic pain of the eye, brow, temple, etc. **C. Processes**, circularly arranged choroidal foldings continuous with the iris in front. **C. Region**, the pericorneal or "danger" zone corresponding to the position of the ciliary body.

Cilium. See *Eyelash*.

Ci'mex Lectula'rius. The common bed bug. A disgusting insect which infests beds, furniture, and the walls of bedrooms, and which feeds on the human body, puncturing the skin and injecting an irritating fluid to increase the flow of blood. Characterized by the repulsive odor of its secretion.

Cimicifu'ga. Black Snake Root, Black Cohosh. The root of *C. racemosa*, nat. ord. Ranunculaceæ. A stomachic, antispasmodic, aphrodisiac, and diuretic. Acts on the heart similar to digitalis. Efficient as a tonic in many cardiac diseases, in functional impotence, and ovarian neuralgia. **C.**, ext. fld. (alcoholic). Dose $\text{m}\times\text{--}\text{ʒj}$. **C.**, Tinct., 20 per cent. in strength. Dose ʒss--ij . **Macroto**n (unof.), a resinous extract. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ –ij.

Cincho'na. Peruvian Bark. The bark of several varieties of cinchona, a tree native to the eastern slopes of the Andes and cultivated in India, the most valuable being *C. calisaya*. Other varieties are *C. succubra*, red bark, *C. condaminea*, pale bark, *C. pitayensis*, pitaya bark, and *C. micrantha*. C. Bark contains 21 alkaloids, of which 4, quinine, cinchonine, quinidine and cinchonidine are the most important. Cinchona has the same physiological action and therapeutic uses as its chief alkaloid quinia. See *Quinia*. It is also an astringent, bitter and stomachic tonic, stimulating appetite and promoting digestion, beneficial in atonic dyspepsia and adynamia. **C.**, Ext. Dose gr. j–v. **C.**, Fld. Ext. Dose $\text{m}\times\text{--}\text{ʒj}$. **C.**, Infusum, bark 6, arom. sulph. acid 1, water 93 parts. Dose $\text{ʒj--}\text{ʒj}$. **C.**, Tinct., 20 per cent. of the bark. Dose ʒss--ij . **C.**, Tinct., Comp., red bark 10, bitter orange peel 8, serpentaria 2, alcohol 80 parts. Dose $\text{ʒj--}\text{ʒss}$.

Cinchonid'ia, or **Cinchon'idine**. An alkaloid derived from cinchona. Resembles quinia in general properties. **C. Salicylate** (unof.), has decided antimalarial properties. **C. Sulph.**, less bitter than quinine and valuable as an antipyretic. Dose gr. j–xx or more.

Cinchoni'na, or **Cin'chonine**. An official alkaloid derived from cinchona. Simi-

lar to quinine in therapeutic effects, but less active, producing much headache and some muscular weakness. **C. Sulph.**, difficultly soluble in water, but soluble in acidulated water. Dose gr. v-xxx.

Cinera'ria Mariti'ma. The juice of this plant has been long used in Venezuela for the absorption of cataract. Unof.

Cineri'tious (*cineres*, ashes). Ash-like or pertaining to ashes. Applied also to the cortex of the brain, from the color of the same.

Cin'nabar (*κινναβαρι*, a pigment). Mercuric sulphide, HgS. See *Hydrargyrum*.

Cinnamo'mum, or

Cin'namon. The inner bark of the shoots of several species of *Cinnamomum*, native to Ceylon and China, the latter being known in commerce under the name of *cassia*. Properties due to a volatile oil. An agreeable carminative and aromatic stimulant. Useful combined with opium in flatulence, cramp of the stomach, enteralgia, etc. **C.**, **Aqua**, 2 parts of oil in 1000 of water. **C.**, **Ext. Fld. Arom.**, contains aromatic powder 10 parts, alcohol 8 parts. **C.**, **Oleum**, the volatile oil. Dose gtt. j-v. **C.**, **Spt.**, 10 per cent of the oil in spirit. Dose ℥v-xxx. **C.**, **Tinct.**, 10 per cent. of the powdered bark in alcohol. **Pulvis aromaticus**, aromatic powder, cinnamon, ginger aa 35, cardamon, nutmeg aa 15. Dose gr. x-xxx.

Cioni'tis (*κίωρ*, the uvula). Inflammation of the uvula.

Cionot'omy (*κίωρ, τομή*, a section). Excision of the uvula.

Circle of Diffusion. See *Diffusion*.

Circle of Willis. The passage between the anterior cerebral arteries anteriorly, and the internal carotids and cerebral arteries posteriorly, by communicating vessels.

Circula'tion. The passage of the blood through the various vessels, distinguished as capillary, fetal, portal, pulmonary, etc. **C.**, **Collateral**, that through branches and secondary channels after stoppage of the principal route. **C.**, **First or Primitive**, that of the embryo, a closed system, carrying nutriment and oxygen to the embryo. **C.**, **Second**, the fetal circulation replacing the omphalo-mesenteric system. **C.**, **Third**, that of the adult.

Cir'cum-. A prefix meaning *around*, *about*.

Circumcis'ion (*circumcid*, to cut around). Excision of a circular piece of the prepuce.

Circumduc'tion. See *Motion*.

Cir'cumflex (*circumflecto*, to bend about). Surrounding or enclosing; applied to a number of arteries, veins and nerves.

Circumpolariza'tion. The quantitative estimation of sugar in a suspected liquid by the amount of the rotation of polarized light, sugar rotating the ray to the right, albumin to the left.

Circumval'late (*circumvallo*, to surround with a wall). Surrounded by a wall or prominence. **C.** **Papillæ**, certain papillæ of the tongue.

Cirrho'sis (*κίρρος*, reddish yellow; from the color of the cirrhotic liver). Increase and thickening of the connective tissue of an organ, especially of the liver.

Cir'socle (*κίρσος*, a varix, *κίλη*, tumor). A varicose tumor, especially of the spermatic cord.

Cir'soid (*κίρσος, εἶδος*, likeness). Resembling a varix, or dilated vein.

Cirsom'phalos (*κίρσος, ομφαλος*, navel). A varicose condition of the navel.

Cirsot'omy (*κίρσος, τέμνω*, to cut). Excision of a varix.

Cistern of Pequet. See *Receptaculum Chyli*.

Cit'rine Oint'ment. See *Hydrargyrum*.

Cit'rus. See *Aurantium*.

Clad'othrix (*κλάδος*, a branch, *θρίξ*, a hair). A genus of the family Bacteriaceæ, having long filaments, in pseudo-ramifications, with true spores. **C.** **Dichotoma**, found in soft or brackish waters, a saprophytic fungus, non-pathogenic, precipitates oxide of iron and calcareous concretions. **C.** **Forsteri**, found in the lachrymal canal in concretions; is probably identical with *C. Dichotoma*.

Clamp (Ger. *Klampe*). An instrument for compressing the parts in surgical operations to fix them or to prevent hæmorrhage, etc.

Clap. A popular designation of gonorrhœa.

Clar'ificant (*clarus*, clear). A substance used for the purpose of clearing solutions from insoluble matter.

Clarifica'tion (*clarus*). The operation of making a liquid or naturally transparent substance clear. May be accomplished by allowing the suspended matter to subside, by the addition of a clarificant or substance which precipitates suspended matters, or by moderate heating.

Clar'ify (*clarus*). To free a liquid or solution from insoluble or heterogeneous substances. To make clear.

Clar'ifying Rea'gent. Any preparation used for purifying microscopic and anatomical preparations that have been mounted in gummy media. Oil of cloves, turpentine, creasote, xylol, and oil of bergamot are the chief.

Clasp-knife Rigid'ity. A reflex spasmodic action of the legs in increased myotatic irritability of the cord, in which extension is completed with a "spring," as in the knife.

Classifica'tion (*classis*, a class, *facio*, to make). An orderly arrangement of names, objects, diseases, *etc.*, according to their properties and peculiarities.

Clathrocyst'is (*κλῆθρα*, a trellis, *κύστις*, pouch). A genus of microbes with round or oval cells, forming zoöglæe in the form of circular layers.

Claus'trum (*claudo*, to shut). A barrier; used of several apertures that may be closed against entrance. Also applied to a layer of gray matter in the cerebrum near the lenticular nucleus.

Clav'iceps (*clava*, club, *caput*, head). A genus of fungi. **C. Purpurea**, the fungus producing *sclerotis*, or the ergot of rye.

Clav'icle (*clavus*, a key). The collar-bone. The bone forming the anterior part of the shoulder.

Clav'us (*clavus*). A corn. A small, circumscribed, flat and deep-seated callosity caused by thickening and excessive development of the epidermis. Usually caused by pressure, and occur most frequently on the toes. Occurring between the toes, there is frequently considerable maceration, causing the "soft" corn. **C. Hystericus**. A local neuralgic pain in hysteria, anemia, *etc.*, in the head, as if a nail were being driven in.

Claw-hand. A popular expression to signify the condition of the hand resulting from atrophy of the interosseous muscles. (French, *main-en-griffe*.)

Cleans'ings. The lochia.

Cleav'ers. See *Galium Aparine*.

Cleft Pal'ate. A congenital malformation of the palate, usually occurring with hare-lip.

Clefts, Vis'ceral. The four slit-like openings each side of the cervical region, in the fetus, sometimes called the *Branchial openings*. The slits close (in the human) except the upper, from which are developed the auditory meatus, tympanic cavity and Eustachian tube.

Clei'do- (*κλεις*, the clavicle). A prefix, meaning a relation to the clavicle.

Clerk - Maxwell's Experiment. See *Lavoë's Ring*.

Climac'teric (*κλιμακτήρ*, the round of a ladder). A period of the lifetime at which the system was believed to undergo marked changes. These were at yearly periods divisible by seven. **C. Age**, in women the time of cessation of the catamenia. **C., Grand**, the 63d year.

Climatol'ogy (*κλίμα*, *λογος*, a discourse). A treatise upon climate.

Clim'ato-ther'apy. The uses of residence in different climates as a therapeutic agent.

Climbing Staff-Tree. False Bittersweet. The bark of the root of *Celastrus scandens*. Alterative, diuretic and slightly narcotic. Has been advantageously employed in syphilitic and scrofulous affections. Dose of fld. ext. ʒj-ij. Unof.

Clin'ic (*κλινικός*, pertaining to a bed). Medical instruction given at the bedside, or with the patient present, whose symptoms are studied and treatment considered.

Clinodac'tylous (*κλινω*, to flex or lie, *δακτύλος*, finger). Pertaining to an abnormal flexure, deviation or curvature of the fingers or toes.

Cli'noid (*κλίση*, a bed, *ειδος*, likeness). Resembling a bed. Applied to sundry bony structures of the body, as the clinoid processes, plate, walls, *etc.*

Cliseom'eter (*κλίσις*, inclination, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for measuring the degree of inclination of the female pelvis.

Clitoridec'tomy (*κλειτορίς*, *εκτεμνω*, to excise). Excision of the clitoris.

Cli'toris (*κλειτορίς*). The analogue in the female of the penis, attached by two crura or branches to the ischio-pubic rami, which meet in front of the pubic joint to form the body, or *corpus*. The so-called "gland" is such only in appearance or name. **C. Crises**, paroxysms of sexual excitement in women suffering from tabes.

Cloa'ca (*cloaca*, a sewer). In early foetal life the common orifice of the intestine and the allantois. In surgery the long canal of escape of pus from a necrotic sequestrum. The chamber into which open the large intestine and urogenital ducts of birds, amphibians and monotremata.

Clon'ic (*κλονος*, commotion). Applied to convulsive and spasmodic conditions of muscles in which alternate contractions and relaxations occur involuntarily.

Clo'nus (*κλονος*). Involuntary, reflex, irregular contractions of muscles when put suddenly upon the stretch. Accord-

ing to the part stimulated, the phenomenon is spoken of as *ankle*, *foot*, or *rectus C*, *etc.* A valuable diagnostic sign in certain cord lesions. See *ankle C*.

Clo'quet, Canal of. See *Hyaloid Artery*.

Clostrid'ium. See *Bacillus Butyricus*.

Clot. See *Cuagulum*.

Clot'tage of the Ureters. An operation proposed in case of hæmaturia from a kidney hopelessly crushed or with advanced carcinoma. The procedure consists in blocking or corking up the ureter with a clot.

Cloud'berry. The leaves of *Rubus chamaemorus*, much used in Russia as a diuretic. Dose $\mathfrak{zj}$ to a cupful of boiling water. Unof.

Cloudy Swelling. Parenchymatous degeneration,—a swelling up of the elements of a tissue by imbibition or accretion, a form of hypertrophy with a tendency to degeneration.

Clove. See *Caryophyllus*.

Club-foot. See *Talipes*.

Club-hand. A deformity of the hand similar to that of club-foot.

Clys'ter (κλύστηρ). An enema.

Cnido'sis. See *Urticaria*.

Coag'ulative Necro'sis. See *Necrosis*.

Coag'ulum (*coagula*, to curdle). Clot. A name applied to the mass of fibrin that forms from the plasma of the blood after the latter has been drawn from the body. Also, the curd of milk, and the insoluble form of albumin.

Coales'cence (*coalesco*, to grow together). The union of two or more parts or things.

Coapta'tion (*coo*, together, *apto*, to fit). The proper union or adjustment of the ends of a fractured bone, the lips of a wound, *etc.*

Coarcta'tion (*coarcto*, to put together). A compression of the walls of a vessel or canal, thus narrowing or closing the lumen.

Coarse Disease. Macroscopic organic lesions, such as tumor, hemorrhage, *etc.*

Coat (*cutis*, a tunic). A cover, or membrane covering a part or substance. **C.**, **Buffy**, the upper fibrinous layer of the clot of coagulated blood, marked by its color, and absence of red corpuscles. **Coating of the Tongue**, a condition of the tongue indicative of abnormality of the digestive tract. **Coating of Pills**, a covering of various substances to render them temporarily tasteless.

Co'ca. See *Erythroxylon*.

Co'caine. The chief alkaloid extract of *Erythroxylon Coca*. At first stimulant and

afterward narcotic. Resembles *cafein* in its action on nerve-centers, and *atropine* in its effects on respiratory and circulatory organs. Long-continued use (cocaine habit) is followed by insomnia, decay of moral and intellectual powers, emaciation, and death. Locally, a powerful anæsthetic to a limited area of surface. Acts most rapidly on mucous tissues. Applied to conjunctiva of the eye causes also dilatation of pupil and paralysis of function of accommodation. Applied to tongue temporarily destroys sense of taste. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$. **C. Hydrochlorate**, more properly cocaine chloride, most commonly used for local anæsthesia in 2–5 per cent. solution. Dose, internally, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$. **C. Oleate**, a 5 per cent. solution in oleic acid, for external use.

Cocca'ceës (κοκκος, a kernel). According to Macé, the first family of Bacteria, including as genera the Micrococcus, Sarcina, Ascococcus and Leuconostoc. The elements are normally spherical, reproduction usually taking place by division, sometimes by spores either in one or several directions.

Coccobacte'ria (κοκκος, a kernel, βακτηριον, a little rod). Applied by Billroth to the rod-like or spheroidal bacteria found in putrefying liquids, and called by him **C. Septica**. See *Bacterium*.

Coc'culus Ind'icus. See *Picrotoxin*.

Coc'cus (κοκκος). A cell or capsule. **C. Cacti**, the cochineal insect. See *Cochineal*.

Coccyg'eal. Pertaining to the coccyx.

Coccygody'nia (κοκκυζ, οδυνη, pain). Pain in the coccyx.

Coc'cyx (κοκκυζ, the cuckoo) (resembling the bill). The last bone of the spinal column, formed by the union of four rudimentary vertebrae.

Coch'ineal. The dried insects of a species of plant lice, *Coccus cacti*, parasitic upon the cactus of Mexico and Central America. Contains a rich red coloring matter, *carmine*. Used mainly as a coloring matter. Thought to be valuable in infantile whooping-cough. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{3}$.

Coch'lea (κοχλος, a concha shell). A cavity of the internal ear resembling a snail shell. Describes two and a half turns about a central pillar called the *modiolus* or *columnella*, forming the *spiral canal*, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. The latter is divided into three canals or scales,—the *scala tympani*, *vestibuli* and *media*.

Cocilla'na. The bark of a species of Guarea, of the family *Mulberryæ*, an emetic and

purgative; poisonous as an irritant narcotic in over-doses. It acts locally upon the mucous membrane when directly applied or when absorbed. Commended in bronchial catarrh. Dose of ext. $\text{m}\text{v}\text{i}\text{i}\text{s}$. Unof. **Cock'lebur.** The leaves of *Xanthium strumarium*. A popular domestic remedy for bites of poisonous insects and reptiles. An active styptic. Dose of the fld. ext. 5j-ij . Unof.

Co'co, or

Co'coa (Port. *cacao*). The fruit of *Theobroma cacao*, largely used as an article of diet. See *Theobroma*.

Co'deine. An alkaloid extract of opium. Mildly calmative. Dose gr. ss-ij.

Cod-liver Oil. See *Morrhua*.

Cœ'lia (κοιλια, the belly). The belly.

Cœ'liac. Pertaining to the belly. **C. Artery**, same as **C. Axis**. See *Artery*. **C. Ganglion.** See *Ganglion Semilunar*. **C. Plexus.** See *Plexus*.

Cœ'lom (κοιλωμα, a cavity). The body cavity.

Cœ'loscope (κοιλια, the belly, σκοπεω, to observe). An instrument for examining the cavities of the body, by means of the electric light, enclosed in a flask and mounted upon a glass shank.

Cœ'nurus. See *Alternations of Generation*.

Cof'fee. See *Caffea*.

Cohabita'tion (con, together, habito, to dwell). The living together of a man and woman without legal marriage. Sexual connection.

Cohes'ion (cohero, to stick together). The force whereby molecules of matter adhere to each other. The "attraction of aggregation."

Cohn's Liquid. A culture liquid devised by Cohn, composed of the following parts, in grammes: Distilled water 200; tartrate of ammonia 20; phosphate of potassa 20; sulphate of magnesia 10; tribasic phosphate of lime 0.1.

Co'hosh, Black. See *Cimicifuga*.

Coil'ing of the Cord. See *Cord*.

Co'itus (coitus). The act of sexual connection. Copulation.

Cola'tion (colo, to strain). The operation of straining.

Colch'icine. See *Colchicum*.

Colch'icum. Meadow Saffron. The corm and seed of *C. autumnale*. Properties due to an alkaloid, *colchicine*. An emetic, diuretic, diaphoretic and drastic cathartic. Valuable in acute gout, and used with good results in gonorrhoea. **C. Rad. Ext.**,

dilute acetic acid 35, powdered root 100 parts, water q. s. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij. **C. Rad. Ext.**, Fld. Dose $\text{m}\text{ij-x}$. **C. Sem. Ext.**, Fld. Dose $\text{m}\text{ij-v}$. **C. Rad. Vini.**, 40 per cent. in strength. Dose $\text{m}\text{v-xv}$. **C. Sem.**, Vini., 15 per cent. in strength. Dose $\text{m}\text{x-xxx}$. **C. Tinct.**, prepared from the seed; strength 15 per cent. Dose $\text{m}\text{x-xxx}$.

Cold (Sax. *ceald*). The comparative want of heat. Used popularly for coryza and catarrhal conditions of the respiratory tract.

Cold-blooded. See *Pakilothermic*.

Cold-spots. See *Temperature Sense*.

Colec'tomy (κολον, the colon, εκτομη, cutting out). Excision of a portion of the colon.

Col'ic (colicus). Pertaining to the colon. The condition vulgarly called belly-ache, or a severe griping pain in the bowels, or adjacent organs, as, e. g., hepatic, nephritic, etc. **C.**, **Lead**, or **C.**, **Saturnine**, that due to lead poisoning. See below.

Col'ica Picto'num. Painters' Colic. A form of colic due to the absorption by the system of lead in poisonous quantities. It is common among those who use or work with lead.

Col'ic Root. See *Aletris* and *Dioscorea*.

Coli'tis (κολον, the large intestine). Inflammation of the colon.

Col'lagen (κολλα, glue, γεννωω, to produce). A substance existing in various tissues of the body, especially bone and cartilage; converted into gelatine by boiling.

Collapse' (collabor, to fall together). Extreme depression and prostration from failure of nervous force, as in cholera, shock, hæmorrhage, etc.

Col'lar Bone. See *Clavicle*.

Collect'ing Tubes of Kid'ney. A name given to ducts discharging into the calices of the kidneys.

Collect'or. A device by which any number of cells may be taken from or added to an electric current.

Col'les' Fracture. See *Fracture*.

Col'lidine. A name given to Nencki's ptomaine-base, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{11}\text{N}$, isomeric but not identical with aldehyde-collidine. The ptomaine was obtained from pancreas and gelatine allowed to putrefy together in water. Its constitution is still unknown. The free base is oily, and possesses a peculiar, agreeable odor. Nencki believed it an aromatic base. Its physiological action appears to be doubtful. But an isomer of it discovered in ox-blood fibrin

and a putrefied jelly-fish has a poisonous effect resembling curara. Frogs poisoned by the isomer give out an orange-flower odor. Nencki's collidine is isomeric with collidine obtained from coal-tar.

Collinso'nia Canaden'sis. Knob-root, Horse-weed, Stone-root. A popular domestic remedy used in the Southern States as a cure-all. Has antispasmodic properties. Dose gr. xv-lx in decoction. Unof.

Colliqua'tion (*colliqueo*, to melt). The liquefaction or breaking down of a tissue or organ.

Collo'dion (κολλωδης, glue-like). See *Pyroxylin*.

Col'loid (κολλα, glue). A non-crystallizable and generally soluble organic substance. See *Dialysis*. Also, having the nature of glue. In chemistry, amorphous and non-crystalline. **C. Degeneration of the Skin.** A rare disease, occurring chiefly on the upper part of the face, in the form of small, glistening, translucent, flattish elevations, and yielding by pressure a small, jelly-like mass.

Col'um (Lat.). The anterior part of the neck.

Collyr'ium (κολλυριον, an eye-salve). An astringent, antiseptic or medicinal lotion for the eyes.

Colobo'ma (κολοβοω, to mutilate). A cleavage or fissure of parts of the eye, of congenital or traumatic origin. **Congenital C.** are due to imperfect closure of fissures during fetal development.

Col'ocynth, or

Colocynth'is. Colocynth. The fruit of *C. Citrullus*, from which seeds and rind have been rejected. Properties due to a bitter glucoside, *colocynthin*. A tonic and astringent purgative. Used mainly as an ingredient in compound cathartic pills. Somewhat useful in colic, sciatic rheumatism and neuralgia. **C. Ext.**, alcoholic. Dose gr. 1/2-ij. **C. Ext., Comp.**, contains colocynth extract 16, aloes 50, cardamon 6, resin of scammony 14, soap 14, alcohol 10. Dose gr. v-xx. **Pilulæ, Comp. Cathartic**, compound cathartic pills; contain each, comp. ext. of colocynth gr. 1.3, abstract jalap gr. j, calomel gr. j, gamboge gr. j. Dose j-ij pills. **Laville's Anti-gout Remedy**, contains colocynth 2 1/2, quinine, cinchonine aa 5, Spanish wine 800, alcohol 100, water 1000 parts.

Colo'gne. See *Spirit*.

Co'lon (κολον, the colon). The first or superior part of the large intestine. In the various parts of its course it is known as

the *ascending C.*, the *descending C.*, the *transverse C.*, and the *sigmoid flexure*.

Coloph'ony. See *Resin*.

Co'lor (*color*). The differences in the appearance of a thing seen, other than those due to shape, relief, etc. The tint or hue of an object, dependent upon the number of vibrations of the ethereal stimulus. **C.-blindness.** See *Blindness*. **C., Complementary**, any color that added to another color, or to a mixture of colors, produces white. **C. Contrast**, any two that, when mixed, supplement the prevailing tone of the light. **Colors, Mixed**, those produced when the retina is excited by two or more simple colors. **C., Simple**, those of the spectrum. **C., Saturated**, those containing little or no white.

Color-blindness. See *Blindness*.

Color-hearing. The hypothesis of the excitation of the chromatic centers through the auditory nerve.

Colorim'eter (*color*, μετρον, measure). An instrument for determining the quantity of coloring matter in a mixture.

Color-sensation. Depends on the number of vibrations of the ether, the same as the pitch of a note depends on the number of vibrations of the sounding body. **Hering's Theory of C.-s.** predicates disassimilation and assimilation (decomposition and restitution) of the visual substance in vision—white, red and yellow representing the sensation of disassimilation, black, green and blue of restitution; thus endowing the visual substance with three modes of chemical metabolism.

Young-Helmholtz's Theory, assumes three kinds of nerve-elements corresponding to the three primary colors. Stimulation of the first causes red, of the second, green, of the third, violet.

Color-top. A top containing on the sectors of its disc a number of colors to be "mixed" by rapid whirling.

Colos'trum (*colostrum*). The first milk in the mother's breasts after the birth of the child. It is laxative, and assists in the expulsion of the meconium.

Colot'omy (κολον, τεμνω, to cut). Incision of the colon, either *lumbar* or *inguinal*, according to the region of entrance.

Colpeur'ynter (κολπος, vagina, ενπνεω, to widen). An instrument for dilating the vagina by means of an inflatable bag or sac.

Colpi'tis (κολπitis). Inflammation of the vagina.

Col'poccele (κολπος, κηλη, tumor). Hernia or tumor in the vagina.

Colpohyperpla'sia. A cystic hyperplasia of the vagina.

Colpoperine'oplasty. Plastic operations for abnormalities of the vagina and perineum.

Colpopto'sis (κόλπος, πτωσις, a falling). Prolapse of the vagina.

Colpor'rhap'hy (κόλπος, ραφή, seam). Suture of the vagina.

Colt'sfoot. The leaves of *Tussilago farfara*. Demulcent and tonic. Sometimes prescribed in chronic coughs. Dose of ʒj to Oj decoction, a teacupful; of fld. ext. ʒj-ij. Unof.

Colum'bo. See *Calumbo*.

Columel'la. The column-like rod of birds and reptiles, a part of the organ of hearing, corresponding to the auditory ossicles of the higher animals. See *Cochlea* and *Modiolus*.

Column (*columna*). A pillar or column. Applied to sundry column-like organs of the body, and especially to certain parts of the spinal cord. **C. of Burdach**, the postero-external column of the cord. **C. of Clarke**, a group of nerve cells in the inner part of the neck of the posterior horn in the dorsal and lumbar cord. **C. of Goll**, the postero-medial column of the cord. **C. of Turck**, the anterior or direct pyramidal tract. *Lateral pyramidal*, *Direct cerebellar C.*, etc., are other columns or tracts of the cord.

Colum'na. A column or pillar. **C. Bertini**. That part of the cortical structure of the kidneys which separates the sides of any two pyramids, through which the arteries and nerves enter, and the veins and lymphatics emerge. **C. Nasi**, the antero-posterior septum between the nostrils. **C. Vertebralis**, the spinal column. **C. Car-næ**, muscular columns projecting from the cardiac ventricles.

Co'ma (κομα, deep sleep). Abnormally deep and prolonged sleep, with the cerebral functions in abeyance; due to compression of the brain, hæmorrhage, etc. **C. Vigil**, a comatose condition in which the patient lies with open eyes, but unconscious and delirious.

Co'matose. In a condition of coma.

Combus'tion (*comburo*, to burn up). The process of oxidation, attended with the liberation of heat, and sometimes light. Loosely used as a synonym of inflammation. **C., Spontaneous**, that due to heat from chemical changes, such as the spontaneous ignition of oiled waste or shoddy in woolen mills, factories, etc. **C., Spontaneous Human**, the supposed burning of the

body without the external application of heat.

Com'edone (*comedo*, a glutton). Black-head. A black-pointed cylindrical plug formed by the lodgment of sebaceous matter within the orifice of the duct. Nearly always occurs on the face, neck and chest.

Com'frey. The root of *Symphytum officinale*. Demulcent, slightly astringent and tonic. A common ingredient in domestic cough mixtures. Dose of decoction indefinite; of fld. ext. ʒj-ij. Unof.

Com'ma Bac'illus. See *Spirillum Cholerae*.

Comminu'tion (*cominuo*, to break in pieces). The process by which a solid body is reduced to pieces of varying sizes. It includes the various operations of cutting, rasping, grating, slicing, pulverizing, levigating, triturating, elutriating, granulating, etc. See, also, *Fracture*, *Comminuted*.

Com'missure (*committo*, to unite). A joining or uniting together. **C. Magna**, the corpus callosum. **C., Optic**, the union and crossing of the two optic nerves in front of the tuber cinereum.

Communi'cans (*communico*). Communicating. **C. Noni**. See *Nerve*.

Com'mutator (*commuto*, to exchange). An instrument for automatically interrupting or reversing the flow of an electric current, making and breaking the same with desired frequency.

Co'mose (*coma*, hair). Having much hair.

Com'pass Plant. See *Rosin Weed*.

Complement'al Air. See *Air*.

Complement'ary Colors. See *Color*.

Complex'us (*complexus*, complex). The totality of symptoms, phenomena or signs of a morbid condition. **C. Muscle**. See *Muscle*.

Complica'tion (*complico*, to fold together). Used of intercurrent or succeeding disease or morbid conditions that render treatment of the principal affection different or more difficult. **Complicated Fracture**. See *Fracture*.

Composi'tion (*compositio*, a putting together). Compounding; used of medicines. The constituents of a mixture.

Com'pound Cathar'tic Pills. See *Colocynth*.

Compound'ing. The mixing, manipulation, and preparation of the drugs ordered in a prescription.

Com'pound Ox'ygen. A quack cure-all consisting of a strong solution of potassium nitrate or chlorate through which the air to be inhaled is drawn.

Com'press (*compressus*, pressed together). Folded cloths wetted and applied firmly to the part for relief of inflammation. **C.**, **Fenestrated**, with a hole for drainage or inspection. **C.**, **Graduated**, the strip applied directly is narrow, the others, progressively wider, cover it.

Compres'sion of Brain. See *Brain*.

Compres'sor (*comprimis*, to press together). An instrument for compressing an artery, vein, etc. Used of muscles having a compressing function, as the *C. naris*, *C. venae dorsalis penis*, etc.

Cona'rium. See *Pineal Gland*.

Concentra'tion (*con*, together, *centrum*, the centre). Evaporation of part of the water of a mixture, thus rendering it relatively stronger.

Concent'ric. Arranged in an equidistant manner about a centre.

Concep'tion (*concipio*, to conceive). The fecundation of the ovum by the spermatozoid. See *Pregnancy*.

Con'cha (κοχχια, a shell). A shell. Used of organs having some resemblance to a shell, as the patella, vulva, etc., and especially of the *C. Auris*, or hollow part of the external ear. **C. Narium**, the turbinated bones.

Concoc'tion (*concoquo*, to boil together). The act of boiling two substances together.

Con'crete (*concreresco*, to grow together). Solidified or condensed.

Concre'tion. The solidification or condensation of a fluid substance; used, also, of union of parts normally separate, as the fingers.

Concu'bitus (*concubo*, to lie together). Copulation.

Concus'sion of Brain. See *Brain*.

Cond'iment (*condimentum*, spice). Spice, sauce, or other appetizing ingredients used with food.

Cond'om, or Cun'dum (corrup. of *conton*, a physician). A sheath worn over the penis, during copulation.

Conduc'tion (*conduco*, to draw together). The passage or transfer of force or material from one part to another.

Conduran'go Bark. A remedy much used in S. America as an alterative in syphilis. Introduced into the U.S. as a remedy for cancer of the stomach, with uncertain results. Dose gr. x-xxx. Unof.

Con'dyle (κονδυλος, a knuckle). The rounded eminences in the joints of many of the bones, especially the *femur*, *humerus* and *patella*.

Con'dyloid. Resembling or pertaining to the condyle.

Condylo'ma (κονδυλωμα). A wart-like growth or tumor about the anus or pudendum of either sex. Applied also to syphilitic patches and discolorations.

Cone'in. See *Conium*.

Cones, Graduated. Cone-shaped bodies used for measuring the size of orifices of vessels, etc., especially in post-mortem examinations.

Confec'tion (*confectio*, a making). A confection. In pharmacy a mass of sugar and water, or of honey, as an excipient with a prescribed medicinal substance. There are two official *confectiones*.

Confec'tioners' Disease. A disease frequently occurring in the workpeople manufacturing candied fruits, nuts, etc. It is confined to the nails of the fingers of the hands; the nail loses its polish, becomes black, the periungual portion becomes loosened and raised up.

Confine'ment. The condition of women during childbirth.

Con'fluent (*confluo*, to flow together). In *medicine*, a term applied to eruptions which run together. The opposite of discrete. In *anatomy*, used of the blending of two or more bones originally separate into one.

Congen'ital (*con*, together, *genitus*, born). Existing from birth.

Conges'tion (*congero*, to heap up). Abnormal collection of blood in a part or organ. Used of other liquids besides blood.

Con'gius (a Roman measure). A gallon.

Conglom'erate (*conglomerato*, to heap up). A mass of units without order. **C. Glands**, synonymous with acinous glands.

Conglu'tin. See *Cascin*.

Con'gress (*congressus*, a meeting together). An assemblage for deliberative purpose. **C.**, **Sexual**, coition, or carnal intercourse.

Con'ical Cor'nea. See *Kerato-globus*.

Coni'um. Hemlock. The green, full-grown fruit of the spotted hemlock, *C. maculatum*. Contains several alkaloids and a volatile oil. Properties mainly due to alkaloids *conine* and *methylconine*. Produces motor paralysis without loss of sensation or consciousness. In toxic doses death ensues from paralysis of organs of respiration. Valuable in tetanus, blepharospasm, asthma and whooping cough. **C. Abstract**, made from conium 200, dilute hydrochloric acid 6, sugar of milk and alcohol q. s., to make 100 parts of abstract. Dose gr. ss-ij. **C. Ext.**, alcoholic, each grain representing 1 gr. of drug. Dose gr. ij-v. **C.**, **Fld. Ext.**, same strength as

preceding. Dose mij-v-xl . **C. Tinct.**, 15 per cent. strength. Dose $\text{m}_x\text{-}\frac{3}{4}\text{j}$. **Conine**, unof., volatile alkaloid of conium. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$. **Coniine Hydrochlor.**, unof., recommended in spasmodic affections. All preparations uncertain in strength.

Con'jugate (*con*, together, *jugum*, a yoke). Yoked or coupled. **C. Focus**. See *Focus*.

Conjuga'tion. A form of reproduction or cell-division in unicellular gregarinae.

Conjuncti'va (*conjunctivus*, connecting). The mucous membrane covering the anterior portion of the globe of the eye, reflected on and extending to the free edges of the lids. Its parts are called *palpebral*, *ocular* or *bulbar*.

Conjunctivi'tis. Inflammation of the conjunctiva. It may be catarrhal, croupous, diphtheritic (or membranous), gonorrhœal, phlyctenular, purulent, *etc.*, in character or origin. **C.**, Egyptian, and **C.**, Granular. See *Trachoma*. See also *Ophthalmia*.

Con'uate. See *Confluent*.

Connect'ive Tis'sue. See *Animal Tissue*.

Consanguin'ity (*con*, together, *sanguinis*, blood). The relationship arising from common parentage. Allied in blood descent.

Conser'va, or **Conserve'** (*conseruo*, to keep). A confection, *q. v.*

Con'sonants (*con*, *sono*, to sound). Non-vowel sounds produced in speaking at certain parts of the resonance-chamber. They are sounded only with a vowel. They consist of Explosives, Aspirates, Vibratives and Resonants; they are also divided into four classes, according to the position in which they are produced—the **Articulation Positions**,—the first being between the lips; the second between the tongue and hard palate; the third between the tongue and soft palate; the fourth between the true vocal cords. **Labials**, made at the lips, may be explosive (*b*, *p*), aspirate (*f*, *v*, *w*), *vibrative* (the "burr"), and resonant (*m*). These form the consonants of the first articulation position. Those of the second position are the explosives *t* and *d*; the aspirates *s*, *z*, *sch*, *th*; the vibrative *r*; the resonant *n*. Those of the third position are the explosives *k* and *g*; the aspirates are the unvoiced aspirates, unvoiced *ch* and *j*; the vibrative, palatal *r*; the resonant, palatal *n*. That of the fourth position is the aspirate, the glottis-formed *h*.

Constant Battery, Element, or Cell. One yielding a constant current. A gal-

vanic battery, of which the most common types are those of Bunsen, Callaud, Daniell, Grenet, Grove, Leclanché and Smee.

Constipa'tion (*constipo*, to crush tightly together). Costiveness. Retention and hardness of the feces, from functional inactivity of the intestinal canal, or from abnormalism of the biliary or other secretions.

Constit'uents of Or'ganism. The **Inorganic C.**, are Water, forming 58.5 per cent. of the body; Gases, such as oxygen, marsh gas, *etc.*; Salts, of which the chief are sodium chloride, calcium phosphate (forming more than one-half of the bones), sodium phosphate, sodium carbonate, sodium and potassium sulphates, potassium chloride, calcium fluoride and carbonate; Free Acids, as hydrochloric, sulphuric, *etc.*; Bases, such as silicon, manganese, iron. The **Organic C.**, comprise the large classes of the proteids, albuminoids, fats, *etc.*

Constitu'tion (*constituo*, to dispose). In chemistry, the atomic or molecular composition of a body. In pharmacy, the composition of a substance. In physiology, the general temperament and functional condition of the body.

Constitu'tional. Pertaining to the state of the constitution. **C. Diseases**, in pathology, such diseases as are inherent, owing to an abnormal structure of the body. Also, inherited diseases. Also, a condition in which the disease pervades the whole system.

Constrict'or (*constringo*, to bind together). A name applied to any muscle that contracts, tightens or straightens any part of the body.

Constrin'gent. Same as astringent.

Consulta'tion (*consulto*, to take counsel). Now applied to a deliberation between two or more physicians concerning the diagnosis of the disease of a patient and the proper method of treatment.

Consump'tion (*consumo*, to consume or wear away). Wasting, denutrition or atrophy. A term loosely used as a synonym of *phthisis*, *q. v.*

Conta'gion (*contingo*, to touch). A word loosely used to designate the process by which a specific disease is communicated between persons, either by direct contact or by means of an intermediate agent. (See, also, *Infection*.) Also the specific germ or virus from which a communicable disease develops.

Continu'ity, Solution of. See *Solution*.

Contractil'ity (*contraho*, to draw together).

That property of certain tissues, especially a muscle, manifested in shortening under the application of a stimulus.

Contrac'tion (*contraho*). Approximation of the elements of a tissue or organ, thus diminishing its volume or content.

C.-remainder, the stage of elastic after-vibration or residual contraction persisting in a muscle after withdrawal of the stimulus.

Contra-indica'tion (*contra*, against, *indico*, to point out). A term applied to that pathological or modifying condition in which a remedy or a method of treatment is forbidden which under ordinary cases might be proper.

Contrayer'va. The root of *Dorstenia C.* Stimulant, tonic and diaphoretic. Decoction mucilaginous. Serviceable in low fevers and malignant eruptive diseases. Dose $\tilde{3}$ ss. Unof.

Con'tre-coup (Fr.). Counter-stroke, a variety of injury by indirect violence.

Contu'sion (*contundo*, to bruise). A bruise or injury by a blunt weapon, or by collision, without breaking the skin or covering.

Co'nus (*κωνος*, a cone). A crescentic patch of atrophic choroidal tissue surrounding the optic papilla.

Convalla'ria maja'lis. Lily of the Valley. All parts of the plant. Properties due to *convallarin* and *convallamarin*, glucosides. A prompt cathartic, diuretic, and cardiac stimulant. Valuable as a heart tonic. Unlike digitalis, has no cumulative effect. **C.**, **Ext.**, soluble in water. Dose gr. v-xxx. **C.**, **Ext.**, **Fld.**, alcoholic. Dose $\tilde{3}$ ss-ij. **C.**, **Infusum**, prepared with three times its weight of water. Dose $\tilde{3}$ ss-ij. **Convallamarinum**, soluble in water. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -ij. All unof.

Convales'cence (*convalesco*, to become well). A term applied to the recovery of strength after the disappearance of a disease or ailment.

Convolu'tion (*convolvio*, to roll together). A term applied to the folding and turning upon itself of any organ, as the cerebrum and the smaller intestines. **C.**, **Broca's**, the third left frontal, the speech-center in right handed people.

Convol'vulus pandura'tus. Wild Potato. The tuber is a mild cathartic. Dose gr. xl. Unof.

Convul'sant (*convullo*, to pull together). A medicine that causes convulsions.

Convul'sions. The manifestation of nervous disorder commonly called *fits*.

Eclampsia. Loss of consciousness and voluntary control of the muscles, with clonic, tonic or mixed contractures, *etc.*, constitute the chief symptoms. May be due to epilepsy, other functional or organic disease of the brain, circulation, *etc.* **C.**, **Infantile**, due to a number of causes, such as rickets, exhaustion, *etc.*; sometimes called "screaming fits." **C.**, **Puerperal**. See *Eclampsia*. **C.**, **Uræmic**, due to the altered state of the blood in disease of the kidney. See, also, *Epilepsy*.

Coördination (*con*, together, *ordino*, to regulate). The harmonious function and proper sequence of operation of the various organs of the body.

Copai'ba. Balsam of Copaiba. The oleoresin of *C. Langsdorffii*; native to South America. A stimulant diuretic, and an expectorant. Much used in gonorrhœa, but now considered of doubtful value. **C. Massa**, copaiba 94, magnesia 6 parts. Dose $\mathfrak{M}\text{x}-\tilde{3}\text{j}$. **C. Mist. Comp.**, Lafayette's mixture, unof., copaiba $\tilde{3}\text{vij}$, oil cubeb $\tilde{3}\text{j}$, glyceriti vitelli $\tilde{3}\text{vij}$; triturate and add syr. aq. piperit. $\tilde{3}\text{iiss}$; then add, with constant stirring, liq. potass. $\tilde{3}\text{ss}$, tinct. cardamon comp. $\tilde{3}\text{ij}$, spt. nitrous ether $\tilde{3}\text{ss}$, aq. piperit. q. s. to make $\tilde{3}\text{vij}$. Dose $\tilde{5}\text{j}-\tilde{3}\text{ss}$. **C. Ol.** Dose $\mathfrak{M}\text{x}-\text{xx}$. **C. Resina**, mainly copalibic acid. Dose gr. j-v.

Cop'per (**Cu'prum**). A reddish-brown metal not used in medicine in its metallic form, but represented by several salts. The latter are gastro-intestinal irritants, producing nausea and emesis. **C. Acetas**, verdigris, used in pulmonary diseases, and as a lotion in skin diseases. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{10}-\frac{1}{4}$. **C. Aceto-arsenite**, Paris Green, used as a pigment and an insecticide. **C. Ammoniatum**, unof., ammonium carbonate 3, copper sulphate 4 parts. Useful in chorea, hysteria, *etc.* Dose gr. $\frac{1}{16}-\text{j}$. **C.**, **Potassio-tartrate Sol.**, Fehling's solution, unof., copper sulphate gr. 70, distilled water $\mathfrak{M}400$; also dissolve Rochelle salt, gr. 488, in water $\mathfrak{M}1600$; when required, mix and add water to make $\mathfrak{M}2720$. Used as a test for glucose. **C. Sulphas**, soluble in water, valuable as an emetic. Dose, as an emetic, gr. ij-v, as a tonic, gr. $\frac{1}{16}-\frac{1}{2}$.

Cop'peras (*cupri rosa*, rose of copper [?]). A common name for ferrous sulphate. See *Ferrum*.

Cop'rolith (*κωπρος*, dung, *λίθος*, stone). A term applied to hard masses of fecal matter which sometimes form in the bowels.

Cop'tis. Goldthread. The root of *C. trifolia*. A simple bitter tonic resembling quassia. Contains berberine. Dose gr. x-xxx.

Copula'tion (*copulo*, to couple). The act of sexual intercourse.

Coraco- (*κοραξ*, a crow). Pertaining to muscles attached to the coracoid process, as *C. Brachialis*. See *Muscles*.

Cor'acoid (*κοραξ*). A term applied to any part having the shape of a crow's beak. **C. Ligament**, a triangular, beak-shaped ligament joining the coracoid process to the acromion. **C. Process**, a beak-shaped process of the scapula.

Cor'al Root. Crawley. The root of *Corallorhiza odontorhiza*. A prompt and powerful diaphoretic, much employed by the "eclectic" school of practitioners. Used in fevers. Dose gr. xxx. **C., Fld.** Ext. Dose ℥xv-xxx.

Cord (*chorda*). Used as a synonym for the *Umbilical Cord*, the vascular, cord-like structure connecting the placenta and fetus. **C., Coiling of**, loops about the fetus or its members. **C., Knots of**, real knots of the cord formed by the passage of the fetus through a loop. *False Knots*, accumulations of Wharton's jelly at particular points. **C., Presentation of**, descent of the cord at the beginning of labor between the presenting part and the membranes. **C., Prolapse of**, descent at the rupture of the bag of waters, *incomplete*, if remaining in the vagina, *complete*, if protruding therefrom. **C., Torsion of**, twisting upon its axis. The blood vessels make about 40 spiral turns. **Wharton's Jelly**, the gelatin-like connective tissue of the cord.

Cor'dial (*cor*, the heart). Pertaining to the heart. In pharmacy, an aromatic spirituous stimulant.

Corec'tomy. See *Iridectomy*, and *Pupil, Artificial*.

Corecto'pia (*κορη*, pupil, *εκτοπος*, misplaced). An anomalous position of the pupil.

Coredial'ysis (*κορη*, *διαλυνω*, to liberate). The production of an artificial pupil at the ciliary border of the iris.

Corel'ysis (*κορη*, *λυσις*, a loosening). The detachment of iritic adhesions to the lens.

Coremorpho'sis. See *Pupil, Artificial*.

Coreom'eter (*κορη*, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for measuring the pupil of the eye.

Cor'eplasty. See *Pupil, Artificial*.

Corian'der, or

Corian'drum. Coriander. The fruit of *C. sativa*. An aromatic carminative and stimulant. Used mainly to give flavor to other remedies and as a corrective to griping purgatives. Dose gr. x-xx. **C. Ol.**, the volatile oil. Dose ℥ij-v.

Co'rium (*corium*, leather). The deep layer of the cutis.

Corm (*κορμος*, the trunk of a tree). The bulbous underground part of certain plants, as the crocus.

Corn (*cornu*, horn). Local induration and thickening of the skin from friction.

Cor'nea (*cornu*). The transparent anterior portion of the eyeball, its area occupying about one-sixth the circumference of the globe. It is continuous with the sclerotic, and nourished by lymph from the looped blood vessels at its peripheral border. It is lined posteriorly by Descemet's membrane, and the conjunctiva is firmly adherent to its substance in front. **C., Conical.** See *Keratoglobus*. **C., Leucoma of.** See *Leucoma*. **C., Tattooing of.** See *Tattooing*. **C., Transplantation of**, the operation of engrafting a section of transparent cornea from some animal into the space of an excised portion of leucomatous human cornea.

Cornei'tis. See *Keratitis*.

Cornic'ula Laryn'gis. A small, horn-shaped mass of cartilage on the arytenoid cartilages; called also the *Cartilages of Santorini*.

Corn Smut. See *Stigmata Maydis*.

Corn'u. (Lat.) A horn. A name applied to any excrescence resembling a horn. **C. Ammonis**, the *hippocampus major* of the brain. **C. Cervi**, hartshorn or ammonium hydrate. **C. Cutaneum.** A horn of the skin. A horny excrescence bearing a resemblance to the horns of lower animals. May be any size from that of a pin's head to that of the finger. Of rare occurrence. **C. Sacri**, the prominence on each bone of the sacrum.

Cor'nus. Dogwood. The bark of the root of *C. florida*. Properties due to a crystalline principle, *cornin*. A simple stomachic, bitter and somewhat antiperiodic. **C., Fld.** Ext. Dose ℥x-ʒj.

Corn'utin. One of the active principles of *Ergot*. Unof.

Cor'ona (*corona*, a garland). A crown.

C. Ciliaris, the ciliary ligament. **C. Glan-dis**, the ridge of the *glans penis*. **C. Radiata**, the convolutions of the brain. **C. Veneris**, syphilitic blotches occurring on the forehead.

Coro'nal Su'ture. The suture joining the frontal with the two parietal bones.

Cor'o'nary. A term applied to vessels, nerves, or attachments which encircle a part or organ.

Cor'oner (*coronator*, a crown, an officer appointed by the Crown). An officer who inquires by authority of the law into the causes of deaths of sudden or violent occurrence. **C., Inquest of,** the legal inquiry before a jury concerning the causes of a sudden or violent death.

Coronil'la. The plant *C. scorpeoides*, abundant in southwestern Europe. Has doubtful value in cardiac affections where increased amplitude of pulsation is required. Unof.

Cor'pora (pl. of *corpus*, a body). A general term applied to any part of the body, especially of the brain, having a rounded or ovoid shape. **C. Albicantia** or **Mammillaria**, the two rounded masses of white matter forming the bulbs of the fornix. **C. Arantii**, the tubercles, one in the center of each segment of the semilunar valves. **C. Cavernosa**, the cylindrical bodies of erectile tissue forming the chief part of the penis. Also the two masses of erectile tissue composing the clitoris. **C. Geniculata**, two small eminences projecting from the optic thalami. **C. Olivaria**, the two oval masses behind the pyramids of the medulla oblongata. **C. Pyramidalia**, the two bundles of white matter of the medulla oblongata, situated below the pons varolii. **C. Quadrigemina**, the optic lobes of the brain, the four rounded eminences situated under the corpus callosum. The anterior pair are the *nates*, and the posterior the *testes*. **C. Restiformia**, the large columns or cord-like bodies extending from the medulla to the cerebrum. **C. Striata**, two organs in the lateral ventricles of the brain, composed of the caudate and lenticular nucleus. The first, or intra ventricular portion, extends into the lateral ventricle.

Corp'ulency (*corpulentus*, a large body). Obesity; fatness of the body.

Corp'us (pl. *corpora*), (*corpus*, a body). A body; the human body. **C. Arantius**, the cartilaginous tubercle of the semilunar valves. **C. Callosum.** See *Commis'sures*. **C. Cavernosum Vaginæ**, the spongy tissue of the vagina. **C. Fimbriatum**, the lateral thin edge of the *tenia hippocampi*. **C. Luteum.** See *Corpus Luteum*. **C. Spongiosum**, the spongy body enclosing the urethra, etc. **C. Striatum.** See *Corpora*.

Cor'puscle (dim. of *corpus*). A name loosely applied to almost any small, rounded, or oval body. **C. of Blood**, the minute, biconcave, flat discs, circular in man, elliptical in the camel, and oval in birds and reptiles. Corpuscles of the blood have been distinguished, according to their size—into **normoblasts** (normal in size), **megaloblasts** (of excessive size), **mikroblasts** (abnormally small), and **poikiloblasts**, of irregular shape and size. The **red corpuscles** in the blood of man are about $\frac{1}{3200}$ in. in diameter and $\frac{1}{1400}$ in. thick. They consist of a colorless stroma (paraglobulin, cholesterol, lecithin and neurin) infiltrated with coloring matter (hemoglobin). The **white corpuscles** are flattened, bi- or tri-nucleated cells, about $\frac{1}{3500}$ in. in diameter, and exist in the ratio of 1:400 compared with red corpuscles. They possess a contractile power, alter their shape readily, and in general appearances closely resemble amoebæ. They are most numerous in venous blood. **C. of Krause**, the spherical or ovoid corpuscles occurring on the ends of the nerve tubules which emerge from a nerve plexus. They occur in the conjunctiva, the edges of the lips and various mucous and glandular surfaces. **C., Malpighian**, a name applied to the splenic corpuscles. Also to the Malpighian bodies. **C., Pacinian**, certain small corpuscles occurring in the subcutaneous cellular tissue of the fingers and toes. **C., Tactile, of Wagner**, the small oval bodies found in the papillæ of the skin and enveloped by nerve-fibers.

Corpuscula'tion. A condition in which the corpuscles of the blood have undergone hyperplasia, being more large and numerous than in the normal state.

Corp'us Lute'um. The yellow body. Hypertrophy of the *membrana propria*, or *reticulata* of the ovisac, after the escape of the ovule. **C. L., False**, that resulting when pregnancy does not occur, called also the **C. L. of Menstruation**. **C. L., True**, that when pregnancy takes place, called also the **C. L. of Pregnancy**, and differing in several respects from the first.

Correct'ive (*corrigo*, to correct). A substance used to modify or make more pleasant the action of a purgative or other remedy.

Correla'tion. Interdependence; relationship.

Corro'sive (*con, rodo*, to gnaw). A substance that destroys organic tissue either by direct chemical means or by causing inflammation and suppuration.

Corro'sive Sub'imate. See *Hydragryum*.

Corrugator (*corrugo*, to wrinkle). That which wrinkles. See *Muscle*.

Cor'tex (Sanskrit *krit*, to split). The bark of an exogenous plant. The external layer of gray matter of the brain.

Cor'ti. A celebrated Italian anatomist. **C., Cells of**, the external hair-cells of the organ of Corti. **C., Organ of**, a series of some 3000 arches contained on the floor of the basilar membrane, within the *ductus cochlearis* of the internal ear. **C., Rods of**, the pillars of the arch of the organ of Corti. **C., Rolls of**, the fibers forming the inner limb of the arches of Corti.

Cort'ical (*cortex*, bark). Pertaining to the cortex or bark. Used of the gray matter, cortex, of the brain.

Coryd'alis. Turkey corn. The tuber of *C. formosa* (*Dicentra Canadensis* of de Candolle). Tonic, diuretic and alterative. Dose of fld. ext. $\text{m}\times\text{--xl}$. **Corydalin**, the alkaloid. Dose gr. j--v. Unof.

Cory'za (*κορυζή*, the head). Catarrh of the mucous membrane of the nasal passages and adjacent sinuses. Popularly called a "cold in the head."

Cosmet'ic (*κοσμεω*, to adorn). A remedy designed to improve or to hide the defects of the skin or other external parts. May be a white powder, such as starch, magnesic oxide, calcium carbonate (levigated), zinc oxide, mercurous chloride, or bismuth subnitrate applied externally; it may be a white substance dissolved in dilute alcohol, which is left upon the face after the evaporation of the solvent; or it may be a stimulant to the skin used internally, such as arsenic. **C. Operation.** A surgical operation to give a natural appearance to a defective or unsightly part.

Cos'moline. See *Petrolatum*.

Cos'tal (*costa*, a rib). Pertaining to the ribs. **C. Cartilages.** The 12 cartilaginous extensions of the ribs.

Cos'tiveness (*constipo*, to be bound). An abnormality of digestion characterized by retention and hardness of the feces.

Cos'to- (*costa*, a rib). A prefix denoting connection with the ribs.

Coto'ine. See *Coto*.

Cot'to. Cotto Bark. The bark of a tree native to Bolivia. Irritant to skin and mucous membranes. Therapeutic properties not known. Recommended in diarrhœa and zymotic fevers. Dose gr. j--xv.

Cot'ton. See *Gossypium*.

Cot'ton-seed Oil. See *Gossypium*.

Cot'yloid Cav'ity. See *Acetabulum*.

Couch-grass. See *Triticum*.

Couch'ing (Fr. *Coucher*). The operation, now fallen into disuse, of depressing a cataractous lens into the vitreous chamber, where it was left to be absorbed.

Cough'ing. A sudden violent expiratory explosion after deep inspiration and closure of the glottis. **C. Center.** See *Center*.

Cou'lomb. The unit of measurement of electrical quantity; the quantity of electricity that passes during one second in a conductor having a resistance of one ohm, with one volt of electromotive force. The micro-coulomb is the millionth part of this amount.

Count'er-exten'sion. See *Extension*.

Count'er-irrita'tion. Superficial and artificially produced inflammation, in order to exercise a good effect upon some adjacent or deep-seated morbid process. Generally effected by vesicants, rubefacients, etc.

Count'er-o'pening. An incision made in an abscess or cavity, opposite another, generally for purposes of drainage.

Cours'es. See *Menses*.

Court Plaster. See *Ichthyocola*.

Couveuse'. See *Incubator*.

Cow'age. The external hairs of the pod of *Mucuna pruriens*.

Cow'bane. Water Hemlock. The leaves of *Cicuta virosa*. An acrid narcotic, highly poisonous to cattle, but not affecting sheep and goats. Causes intoxication and spasm. Sometimes used externally as an anodyne in rheumatism.

Cow'per's Glands. See *Glands*.

Cow'pox. See *Vaccination*.

Cox'a (*coxa*, hip). The hip-joint.

Coxal'gia (*coxa, algos*, pain). Pain in the hip-joint. See *Hip-joint Disease*.

Coxe's Hive Mixture. See *Scilla*.

Crab Louse. See *Pediculus*.

Crachot'ement. A peculiar reflex following operations upon the utero-ovarian organs, marked by a desire to spit without the ability to do so. It is usually accompanied by a tendency to syncope.

Cracked-pot Sound. A peculiar sound elicited by percussion over a cavity of the lung communicating with a bronchus.

Cra'dle. In surgery, a wire or wicker frame so arranged as to keep the weight of the bed-clothing from an injured part of the body. Employed in fractures, wounds, etc.

Cramp (Teut. *krampe*). A spasmodic contraction of the muscles attended with sharp pain.

Crane's-bill Root. See *Geranium*.

Cra'nioclasm (*κρανιον*, the skull, *κλω*, to break). The operation of breaking the fetal head by means of the *cranioclast*.

Craniol'ogy (*κρανιον*, *λογος*, a discourse). A treatise on the comparative study of skulls.

Craniom'eter (*κρανιον*, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for gauging the dimensions of the skull.

Craniom'etry. See *Index*.

Cranios'copy. See *Phrenology*.

Cranios'tosis (*κρανιον*, *οστειον*, a bone). Congenital ossification of the cranial sutures.

Craniot'omy (*κρανιον*, *τομη*, a cutting). The operation of reducing the size of the fetal head by cutting or breaking it up, when delivery is otherwise impossible.

Cra'nium (*κρανιον*, the head). The skull. The cavity which contains the brain, its membranes and vessels. Consists of 22 bones, of which 14 belong to the face, and 8 to the cranium proper. See *Skull*.

Crassamen'tum (*crassus*, thick). The clot of the blood.

Craw-Craw. See *Filaria Sanguinis Hominis*.

Craw'ley. See *Coral Root*.

Cream of Tartar. See *Potassium*.

Creamom'eter. An instrument for estimating the amount of cream in milk.

Cre'asote, or Creaso'tum (*κρεας*, flesh, *σωσω*, to preserve). The product of the distillation of wood tar, consisting of a mixture of phenol compounds. An inflammable oily liquid differing in this respect from carbolic acid. Does not coagulate albumin and collodion. Most of the commercial creasote consists of carbolic acid or contains a large percentage of it. Valuable for its antiseptic, astringent, styptic, anæsthetic and escharotic properties. **C.** Aqua, a one per cent. solution. Dose ʒj-iv.

Cre'atin (*κρεας*). A weak organic base occurring in various tissues of the body, especially in muscle.

Creat'inin (*κρεατιν*). See *Kreatinin*.

Crèche [Fr. a crib]. See *Infant Shelter*.

Cremas'ter (*κρημαω*, to support). The muscle which draws up the testis.

Cremaster'ic Re'flex. Retraction of the testicle on the same side by exciting the skin on the inner side of the thigh.

Crema'tion (*crema*, to burn). The destruction of the body by burning, as distinguished from internment.

Crem'or (*cremor*, broth). Cream. Any thick substance formed on the surface of a liquid.

Cre'nated (*crena*, a notch). Notched or scalloped. In botany, leaves which are serrated. See *Crenation*.

Crena'tion (*crena*). A notched or mulberry appearance of the red corpuscles of the blood; may be spontaneous or due to poisoning with Calabar bean.

Cre'nothrix (*κρηνη*, source, *θριξ*, hair). A genus of the family *Beggiatoaceæ*, whose filaments are enveloped in a gelatinous sheath. **C. Kühniana**, abundant in fresh waters. The pathogenic rôle attributed to this variety by Künsther in the production of typhoid is unjustified.

Cre'olin. A coal-tar product deprived of carbolic acid. Haemostatic and highly antiseptic. It is more active than carbolic acid on pure cultures of pathogenic microbes, but less efficacious in putrefying masses. An excellent non-poisonous deodorizer.

Crepita'tion, or Crep'itus (*crepito*, to crackle). The noise produced by escaping flatus, by the grating of fractured bones, by the crackling of the joints, and by the pressure upon tissues containing an abnormal amount of air or gas. Also the peculiar murmur of respiration observed in pneumonia.

Cres'cent, Myopic. See *Myopia*.

Crest. The surmounting part of an organ or process.

Cre'ta. Chalk. See *Calcium*.

Cret'inism. (Doubtful etymology.) The condition of a cretin. An endemic disease characterized by goitre, and a condition of physical, physiological and mental degeneracy and non-development.

Crib'riform (*cribrum*, a sieve, *forma*, form). Similar to a sieve in being perforated, as the *cribriform Plate* of the Ethmoid Bone.

Cri'co- (*κρικος*, a ring). A prefix denoting connection with the cricoid cartilage.

Cri'coid Cartilage. See *Cartilages of the Larynx*.

Cri'sis (*crisis*). The turning point in a disease, fever, time of life, etc., and in disease, marking a change either for the better or worse.

Crist'a Acus'tica (Lat.). A yellow elevation projecting into the equator of the ampulla of the ear.

Crist'a Gal'li. Cock's Crest. The superior triangular process of the ethmoid bone.

Crit'ical (*crisis*). Pertaining to a crisis in disease, period of life, etc.

Cro'cus. Saffron. The stigmas of the flowers of *C. sativus*. (Should not be con-

founded with American Saffron, *Carthamus tinctorius*). An aromatic stimulant and emmenagogue, commonly used as a cooling agent. **C. Tinct.**, 10 per cent. in strength. Dose $\mathfrak{z}$ j-ij; of the drug, gr. v-xx.

Crossed Re'flexes. An exception to the usual law of reflex movements, in which, *e. g.*, excitation of one fore limb produces movement in the opposite hind limb.

Cross-legged Progres'sion. A method of walking in which one foot gets over or in front of the other. A symptom of certain cord lesions.

Cro'ton Chlo'ral. See *Chloral Butylicum*.

Croton-oil. See *Tiglii Oleum*.

Croup (Sax. *krôpan*, to cry aloud). A disease of the larynx, trachea, *etc.*, of children, of which prominent symptoms are a peculiar cough, difficulty of breathing, and often accompanied by the development of a membranous deposit or exudate upon the parts. There is doubt as to the real nature of the disease, some contending that it is either an acute spasmodic laryngitis or a laryngeal diphtheria, while others believe it a special type of disease.

Cru'cial (*crux*, a cross). Resembling or pertaining to a cross, as a *crucial incision*.

Cru'ra (pl. of *crus*, a leg). A name applied to certain parts of the body from their resemblance to a leg or root. **C. Cerebelli**, the peduncles of the cerebellum. **C. Cerebri**, the peduncles of the cerebrum. **C. of Diaphragm**, the muscular bundles arising from the vertebræ, *etc.*, and inserted into the central tendon. **C. of Penis**, the corpora cavernosa.

Cru'ral (*crus*). Pertaining to the thigh. **C. Arch.** See *Ligament*. **C. Hernia**, femoral hernia.

Crus (*crus*). The leg; structures resembling a leg. See the plural, *Crura*.

Cruso-creat'inine. A leucomaine, isolated from muscle-tissue. In this and other leucomaines of the Creatinine Group, as well as in those of the Uric Acid Group, hydrocyanic acid plays an important part in the molecular structure of the bases. Very little is yet known as to the function of this Cyanogen Group in relation to the vital activity of tissues, but recent investigations seem to show that the seat of the cyanogen formation lies within the nucleated cell, and is intimately connected with the functions of the nuclein molecule. A number of leucomaines of fresh muscle-

tissue are credited with possessing an intensely poisonous action; and, if this be the case, any accumulation of such bases in the system, due to interference with elimination, may cause very serious disturbances.

Crus'ta. The inferior part of the crura cerebri. **C. Lactea.** See *Achor*. **C. Petrosa**, a thin layer of bone covering the fang of a tooth. **C. Phlogistica**, the yellowish layer of the upper stratum of a blood-clot coagulating slowly.

Crypt (*κρυπτω*, to conceal). A small sac or follicle. **Crypts of Lieberkühn**, minute tubular depressions of the mucous membrane of the small intestine.

Cryptoceph'alus (*κρυπτος*, hidden, *κεφαλη*, head). A monster fetus with imperfectly formed and concealed head.

Cryptoga'mia (*κρυπτος*, γαμος, marriage). A division of the vegetable kingdom comprising all plants with concealed sexual organs, without pistils or stamens.

Cryptophthal'mos (*κρυπτος*, *οφθαλμος*, the eye). Congenital union of the eyelids, usually over imperfect eyes.

Cryptor'chid, or **Cryptorchis** (*κρυπτω*, to hide, *ορχις*, testicle). A person with retained testicles, *i. e.*, not descended into the scrotum. **Monorchid**, with one retained testicle.

Cryst'allin. The globulin of the crystalline lens.

Cryst'alline Lens. See *Lens*.

Crystalliza'tion (*κρυσταλλος*, ice). The process by which the molecules of a substance arrange themselves in geometric forms when passing from a gaseous or a liquid to a solid state. **C., Water of**, the water of salts that cannot be extracted without destruction of their crystalline nature.

Crystallog'raphy (*κρυσταλλος* γραφω, to write). The science of crystals, their formation, *etc.*

Crys'talloid (*κρυσταλλος*, *ειδος*, likeness). Having a crystalline structure, as distinguished from colloid.

Cu'beba. The unripe fruit of *C. officinalis*, cultivated in Java. Properties due to a volatile oil and an organic acid. An aromatic stimulant, diuretic in small doses. Useful in affections of the bladder and urethra. A good remedy (applied by insufflation or smoked in cigarettes) for disease of the fauces, in catarrh of the air passages, *etc.* Dose gr. x- $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. **C., Fld.** Ext., alcoholic. Dose $\mathfrak{m}$ x-xxx. **C. Oleoresina**, ethereal. Dose $\mathfrak{m}$ v-xxx.

C. Ol., the volatile oil. Dose $\text{m}\nu\text{-xx}$.
C., Tinct., 10 per cent. in strength. Dose $\text{m}\chi\text{-}\overline{\text{v}}$ iij. **C. Trochisci**, oleoresin gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, oil sassafras gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, ext. glycyrrhiza gr. iv, acacia gr. ij, syr. tolu q. s., in each troche. Dose j-ijj.

Cubic Space (of air). The amount of space required by the patient in hospitals, *etc.* About 1000 cubic feet to each patient is necessary to proper ventilation.

Cu'bitus (*cubitus*, the elbow). The forearm.

Cu'boïd Bone. A bone of the foot situated at the outer anterior part of the tarsus.

Cu'ca. See *Erythroxylon*.

Cud Weed. See *Life Everlasting*.

Cul-de-sac (Fr. *cul*, the bottom, *de*, of, *sac*, bag). A cavity of the body closed at one end. **Douglas's C.**, a pouch between the anterior wall of the rectum and the posterior wall of the uterus formed by the reflection of the peritoneum. Called, also, the *recto-uterine* or *retro-uterine C.*

Cu'lex. A mosquito. A well-known insect which punctures the skin to obtain its food, the blood.

Cul'ture (*colo*, *cultum*, to till, cultivate). A name loosely and indiscriminately applied to the act, the liquid or solid medium used, and the product of the process, in culture experiments upon microorganisms. The **culture media** are of various kinds: mineral liquids (see *Raulin's Liquid*, *Cohn's Liquid*, *etc.*), bouillons of various kinds, gelatinous fluids, gelose, potato, serum, *etc.* These media are first sterilized, usually by heat (see *Oven*, *Sterilization*), but possibly also by chemicals, by filtration, by cold, by steam, *etc.* The infectious matter is then taken upon a sterilized platinum needle point, pipette, or other instrument, and transferred to the culture-medium. When the latter is of semi-solid consistency, as gelatin, the inoculation by the needle is called *Stichkultur* (Gr.) or *par piqûre* (Fr.), the needle being thrust into the substance. When sown along the surface in a line it is called *Strichkultur* (Gr.), or *en stries* (Fr.). The macroscopic features of the subsequent development give important means of differentiation. For example, when the inoculated matter forms a mass in the medium, pointed below and rising like a nail-head above, it is called *en clou*, nail shaped. Then the medium may be liquefied or not, variously colored, peculiarly changed, sediment deposited or not, *etc.* Subsequent

microscopical examination of the culture-product, inoculation experiments upon animals, *etc.*, complete the study.

Cul'ver's Root. See *Leptandra*.

Cune'iform Bones (L. *cuneus*, a wedge). The name of three wedge-shaped bones at the anterior part of the tarsus.

Cune'us (*cuneus*). A wedge-shaped convolution on the internal aspect of the cortex of the occipital lobe.

Cu'pola (*cupola*, a dome). The dome-shaped extremity of the canal of the cochlea. Also, the summit of a solitary gland of the small intestines.

Cup'ping. The application of cupping glasses; a method of blood-abstraction.

C., Dry, without the abstraction of blood—a form of counter-irritation. **C., Wet**, with the abstraction of blood after scarification.

Cu'prum. See *Copper*.

Cura'rè. Woorara. A vegetable extract obtained from *Paulinia C.* and certain members of the *Strychnos* family. A powerful paralyzer of the motor nerves and the voluntary muscles. Used in S. America and elsewhere as an arrow poison. In toxic doses death occurs by paralysis of the organs of respiration. Reported effectual in two cases of hydrophobia, and has been successful in tetanus. Dose by hypodermatic injection gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ – $\frac{1}{10}$.

Curd. The coagulum of milk which separates on the addition of rennet or an acid.

Curette (Fr.). An instrument shaped like a spoon or scoop, for detaching substances from one another, as the placenta from the uterine wall, *etc.*

Cur'rent (*curro*, to run). In electricity, a term applied to the transference of the force, which is arbitrarily likened to the flow of a liquid in a confined passage.

C., Action, that obtained when an injured muscle contracts. **C., Alternating**, a term applied to a current which, by means of an interrupter, is alternately direct and reverse. This current is employed (in New York) for the execution of capital sentences. **C., Battery**, a galvanic current. **C., Continuous**, a constant, uninterrupted current in one direction. **C., Demarcation**, the muscle current of Du Bois Raymond, the current obtained from an injured muscle. **C., Galvanic**, a current generated by the decomposition of acidulated water by means of metallic plates. **C., Induced**, or **Secondary**, a momentary current produced when a coil of insulated wire is in

roduced within the field of another coil through which a continuous current is passing. When the coil is removed from the field there is a momentary current in the opposite direction.

Curt'ate. See *Expectation of Life*.

Curv'ature of Spine. See *Caries*.

Cusp (*cuspis*, a point). The crown or projecting part of a tooth.

Cuta'neous (*cutis*, the skin). Pertaining to the skin. **C. Calculus.** See *Milium*.

C. Horns. See *Cornu Cutaneum*. **C. Respiration**, the transpiration of gases through the skin.

Cu'ticle (dim. of *cutis*, the skin). The epidermis or scarf-skin. See *Skin*.

Cu'tis. The derma, or true skin. **C., Anserina.** See *Goose Skin*.

Cut-off Muscle. A popular designation of the compressor urethrae muscle.

Cyan'ogen (*κυανος*, blue, *γεννω*, to produce). A radical molecule having the structure CN, an acid compound of carbon and nitrogen existing as a colorless, combustible gas, exceedingly poisonous. Forms with hydrogen, hydrocyanic or prussic acid; with metals, the cyanides; with oxygen, the compound known as fulminic acid. Cyanogen and hydrocyanic acid are usually distinguished by the odor of almonds.

Cyanop'athy. See *Cyanosis*.

Cyano'sis (*κυανος*). A bluish discoloration of the skin from non-oxidation of the blood, caused by local or general circulatory diseases.

Cyanot'ic. Pertaining to *Cyanosis*.

Cycli'tis (*κυκλος*, a circle, *ιτις*, inflammation). Inflammation of the ciliary body, causing a pericorneal circle of congested sclerotic tissue. A serious condition, often implicating adjacent structures. May be serous, plastic, or suppurative. **Iridocyclitis**, when the iris is also implicated in the inflammatory process.

Cycloceph'alus (*κυκλος*, *κεφαλη*, head). A monstrosity with a cyclopean eye and atrophy of the nose.

Cyclop'ia. See *Synophthalmia*.

Cyclople'gia (*κυκλος*, *πληγη*, a stroke). Paralysis of the ciliary muscle of the eye.

Cy'clops (*κυκλος*, *ωψ*). A congenital malformation consisting in a fusion of the two eyes into one. See *Rhinocephalus*.

Cyclot'omy (*κυκλος*, *τομη*, section). An operation proposed for the relief of glaucoma, consisting in an incision through the ciliary body.

Cydo'nium. Quince Seed. The seeds of *C. vulgaris*. Employed mainly for the mucilage contained in the epithelial covering, which consists of a compound of gum and glucose. **C. Mucilago**, quince seeds 2, macerated in water 100 parts. A bland demulcent, known in commerce as *Bando-line*, and used as a hair dressing.

Cylin'drical Lenses. See *Lenses*.

Cylindro'ma (*κυλινδρος*, a cylinder). A tumor peculiar to the orbit of the eye and to the stomach, composed of cylindrical or club-like hyaline processes.

Cynan'che (*κυων*, a dog, *αγκω*, to strangle). An old name for cases of diphtheria, croup, tonsillitis, etc., in which the patient struggles for breath (as a panting dog). **C. Tonsillaris.** See *Quinsy*.

Cynanthro'pia (*κυων*, *ανθρωπος*, man). A mania in which the patient believes himself a dog.

Cypho'sis. See *Kyphosis*.

Cypripe'dium. Lady's Slipper. The roots of *C. pubescens* and *C. parviflorum*, American valerian. Properties due to a volatile oil and acid. An antispasmodic and stimulant tonic. Used instead of valerian, which it resembles, in certain parts of the U. S. **C., Fld. Ext.** Dose $\text{m}_x\text{--xxx}$. **Cypripedein**, unof., an impure alcoholic extract. Dose gr. ss–ijj.

Cyrtom'eter (*κυρτος*, curved, *μετρον* a measure). An instrument adapted for measuring curves, and especially those of the chest.

Cyst (*κυστις*, a pouch). A cavity containing fluid and surrounded by a capsule. **C., Cutaneous.** See *Dermoid C.* **C., Dentigerous**, containing teeth; one form is found in the ovaries. **C., Dermoid**, congenital; the cyst-wall is like the skin. **C., Meibomian.** See *Chalazion*. **C., Retention**, formed by closure of the ducts of secreting organs, as in *mucous* or *sebaceous* cysts. **C., Exudation**, from increase of exudation, or from exudation into a closed cavity. **C., Primary**, newly formed, not from distention. **C., Secondary**, a cyst within a cyst. **C., Sublingual.** See *Ranula*. **C., Synovial**, from the distention of bursæ or synovial sheaths. **C., Tarsal.** See *Chalazion*.

Crystal'gia (*κυστις*, *αλγος*, pain). Pain in the bladder.

Cys'tic. Pertaining to a cyst, especially of the urinary or gall bladder.

Cysticer'cus Cellulo'sæ Cu'tis. See *Alternation of Generation*. A hydatid, or immature form of *Tenia solium*, which

is sometimes parasitic upon the subcutaneous tissues of the skin.

Cyst'in. A substance, $C_6H_{12}N_2S_2O_4$, found in urine in small amount. Test: boil with a solution of lead oxide in sodium hydrate. If cystin is present, black lead sulphide is precipitated.

Cyst'is. See *Cyst*.

Cysti'tis. Inflammation of the bladder.

Cyst'itome. See *Cystotome*.

Cyst'ocele (κυστις, a pouch, κηλη, tumor). Vesical hernia.

Cyst'oplasty (κυστις, πλασσω, to form). Plastic operation upon the bladder, especially for vesico-vaginal fistula.

Cyst'oscope (κυστις, σκοπεω, to examine). An instrument for examining the interior of the bladder.

Cyst'otome (κυστις, τεμνω, to cut). A knife used in cystotomy and in rupturing the capsule of the lens in cataract operations.

Cystot'omy. Incision of the bladder.

Cythæmol'ysis (κυτος, cell, αιμα, blood, λυσις, dissolution). Dissolution of the corpuscles of the blood.

Cy'tisin. A crystalline alkaloid of *Cytisus laburnum*. It has marked hypnotic properties, with diminution of pulse. It has been used hypodermically with advantage in migraine. Dose of the nitrate gr. $\frac{1}{20}$. Unof.

Cy'toblast (κυτος, βλαστος, germ). The cell-nucleus.

Cytoblaste'ma (κυτος, βλαστημα, germ). The germinative liquid in which cells grow.

Cytodiër'esis (κυτος, διαιρσις, division). Cell segmentation or division.

Cytogen'esis. See *Cell*.

Cy'toid (κυτος, ειδος, likeness). Resembling a cell.

Cytol'ogy (κυτος, λογος, account). The science of cell-formation and cell-life.

Cy'to-mito'ma. See *Cell-body*.

Cy'toplasma. See *Protoplasm*.

Cytozo'ön (κυτος, ζωον, animal). Protoplasmic cell masses, probably parasitic in nature, with independent movement; found by Gaule in defibrinated blood and other structures.

D

D. Abbreviation of *Dioptry* and *Dexter*.

Dacryoadeni'tis (δακρυον, a tear, αδην, a gland). Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.

Dacryoblenorrhœ'a. Chronic inflammation and discharge of mucus from the lachrymal sac.

Dacryocysti'tis (δακρυον, κυστις, a sac). Inflammation of the lachrymal sac.

Dac'ryolite. See *Dacryoliths*.

Dac'ryoliths (δακρυον, λιθος, a stone). Calcareous concretions in the lachrymal passages or palpebral conjunctiva.

Dacryo'ma (δακρυω, to weep). The closure or obstruction of the *puncta lachrymalia*, causing epiphora, or superabundant secretion of tears.

Dac'ryops (δακρυον, ωψ, sight). Cyst of the ducts of the lachrymal gland.

Dac'tylate (δακτυλον, a finger). Resembling a finger. Possessing five rays or apophyses.

Dæmonoma'nia (δαμων, a devil, mania, madness). A form of madness in which a person imagines himself possessed of a devil.

Dalt'onism. A synonym for color-blindness. See *Blindness*.

Damia'na. The leaves of *Turnera aphrodisiaca*, found in Mexico and Lower California. A stimulant tonic and said to be a powerful aphrodisiac. The basis of a great number of quack remedies. **D.**, **Ext.** Dose gr. ij-x. **D.**, **Fld.** **Ext.** Dose mx-ʒj. Dose of the leaves ʒj daily. All unof.

Damp'ing Appara'tus. The union of the tympanic membrane of the ear with the auditory ossicles acting as a damper to prevent excessive sympathetic vibration for its own fundamental note.

Dance (Fr., *danser*). Any measured tread or system of steps accompanied by music. Also, any motion of the body caused by

an abnormal nervous stimulus. **D.**, **St. Vitus'**. See *Chorea*.

Dan'cing Mania. See *Choromania*.

Dan'delion. See *Taraxacum*.

Dan'druff. See *Seborrhæa* and *Pityriasis*.

D'Arsonvals' Oven. See *Oven*.

Darto'ic Myo'ma. See *Myoma*.

Dart'os (*δάρτος*, flayed). The contractile fibrous layer beneath the skin of the scrotum.

Dar'winism. The theory of descent by evolution, as modified by the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. Named after Charles Darwin, a celebrated naturalist.

Datu'ra. A genus of Solanaceæ, or nightshade family. **D.**, **Stramonium**. See *Stramonium*. **D.**, **Tatu'la**, a plant belonging to the nightshade family, closely resembling stramonium in its therapeutic and physiological properties. Has been smoked with advantage in asthma. Unof.

Dat'urine. See *Stramonium*.

Daugh'ter-Nuclei. See *Karyokinesis*.

Day-Blindness. See *Hemeralopia*.

Deaf (Sax. *deaf*). Without the sense of hearing. A condition of impaired hearing. **D.-mutism**, a condition of deafness or impaired hearing, accompanied by imperfect development (congenital), or loss of speech.

Deaf'ness. The condition of being deaf. **D.**, **Paradoxical**, called also *Paracousia Willisii*, deafness for speech in silence, but with ability, *e. g.*, to hear the same voice in a noisy car or street. Said to be caused by compression of the labyrinth. A form of otopiesia. **D.**, **Psychical**, the deafness from destruction of the central area of the auditory center (Munk). Sounds are heard but not recognized or understood.

Death (Sax. *death*). The cessation of life. **D.**, **Apparent**, a term applied to a cataleptic state in which respiration and circulation are so feeble as to be unnoticeable. **D.**, **Black**, an exceedingly fatal epidemic called the "Plague," which occurred in Europe during the 14th century, during which it is estimated that 20,000,000 people died. **D. Rate**, a term arbitrarily expressing the mortality of a place, based upon the number of deaths for each 1000 of population during a period of one year. **D.**, **Signs of**, certain indications of death, such as cessation of the heart's action, and respiration, vigor of the body, healthiness of the tissues, *etc.* **D.**, **Somatic**, death of the organism as a whole,

in distinction from **localized D.**, or necrosis, and gangrene.

Debove's Membrane. A deep, germinal layer of flattened cells in the mucous membrane of the trachea and extra-pulmonary bronchi.

Debri'dement (Fr.). The enlarging of a gunshot wound or a hernia with the knife.

Dec'agramme. See *Metric System*.

Decalcific'ation (*De neg.*, *calx*, lime). The loss of the lime constituent of bone in some cases of osteitis.

Decal'cifying Fluid. Solutions for the purpose of depriving tissue of its earthy salts. Chronic acid 1 gm., water 200 c.c., then add 2 c.c. nitric acid,—is commended.

Decanta'tion. The operation of removing the supernatant fluid from a sediment. It may be poured off by means of a guiding rod, or drawn off by means of a siphon.

Decapita'tion (*de*, from, *caput*, head). Division of the neck of the child in labor, when delivery and turning are both impossible. Sometimes called *decollation*.

Decid'ua (*deciduus*, a falling off because shed at birth). The membranous envelope of the ovum derived from the mother and cast off at birth with the placenta, *etc.* **D. Reflexa**, that part of the decidua growing about the ovum and enclosing it as a sac. **D. Serotina**, that part of the decidua vera upon which the ovum lies, and where the placenta is subsequently formed. **D. Vera**, the thickened, vascular, spongy mucous membrane of the uterus.

Decid'uous Teeth. The temporary or milk teeth.

Dec'igramme, **Dec'iliter**, **Dec'imeter**. See *Metric System*.

Decoc'tion (*decoquo*, to boil down). A decoction, or "tea." In pharmacy, a preparation obtained by boiling vegetable substances in water. There are 2 official *decocta*.

Decolla'tion. See *Decapitation*.

Decol'lator. An instrument for decapitation.

Decolora'tion. The operation of discharging the color of an organic substance, usually by bleaching or by filtration through animal charcoal.

Decomposi'tion (*de*, from, *compono*, to put together). The separation of the component principles of a body, either by chemical analysis or by putrefactive fermentation.

Decortica'tion (*cortex*, the bark). The operation of removing or stripping the bark or husk of a plant.

Decrepita'tion (*crepitus*, crackling). The crackling noise made by certain crystalline bodies when their water of crystallization is driven off by heat. Caused by the conversion of the imprisoned water into steam.

Decu'bitus (*dēcumbō*, to lie down). A term denoting a recumbent or horizontal position. Also, the position of a sick person while in bed. **D.**, **Acute**, a form of bed-sore, due to cerebral lesions.

Decus'sate (*decussō*, to divide crossways). To intersect. A term applied to nerve and to muscle fibers which interlace.

Dedenti'tion (*dē*, and *dens*, a tooth). The shedding of the teeth, especially the milk teeth.

Dee'linæ O'leum. A highly refined petroleum oil manufactured on the Dee River. Said to be valuable for local application in eczema, etc. Unof.

Defæca'tion (*defæco*, to separate from drugs). The evacuation of the bowels, or discharge of feces.

Def'erens. See *Vas*.

Deferves'cence (*defervesco*, to cease boiling). A term applied to periods during the course of fevers in which the temperature falls.

Defibrina'tion (*dē*, from, *fibrin*). The removal of fibrin from blood or lymph.

Defini'tion (*definio*, to bound by limits). In optics, the power of an object glass to show clear outlines of area or structure, free from aberration or distortion.

Deflagra'tion (*deflugo*, to be consumed). The oxidation of inorganic substances by mixing with an easily decomposing oxide, such as the alkaline chlorates and nitrates. Usually attended with violent combustion.

Deflora'tion (*dē*, and *flora*, a flower). On the part of the female the first sexual connection effected by consent, not by rape. The loss of those marks or features which indicate virginity, as rupture of the hymen.

Deforma'tion (*deformō*, to disfigure or distort). A process by which the body or any of its parts acquire an abnormal shape.

Deform'ity (*deformō*). That condition of a body or any part marked by abnormal shape or structure.

Degenera'tion (*degenero*, to differ from ancestors). Deterioration, degradation or retrogression of the molecular or cellular structure of a tissue, organ or cell, so that it can no longer maintain its function.

Atrophy is a form. **D.**, **Amyloid** or **D.**, **Albuminoid**, now regarded as an infiltration from without, and not of a degenera-

tion of the proper cells and fibers. **D.**, **Calcareous**, the deposition of insoluble compounds of lime and magnesia within the tissues. **Caseation**, the proteid constituents undergo dry fatty degeneration, and are converted into cheese-like masses. **Cloudy Swelling**. See *Cloudy Swelling*. **D.**, **Colloid**, akin to mucoid, the disorganized material becoming of a structureless, semi-solid, jelly-like consistence. **D.**, **Fatty**, the conversion of the proteids of a cell or fiber into oil. **D.**, **Hyaline**, the disorganized tissue becomes shining and translucent. **D.**, **Mucoid**, hypersecretion followed by disorganization of the mucus cells. **D.**, **Reaction of**. See *Reaction of Degeneration*. **D.**, **System**, when the degenerative process affects a system of fibers, in contradistinction to insular or scattered **D.**

Degluti'tion (*deglutitio*, to swallow). The act of swallowing.

Degree' (*dē* and *gradus*, a step). Position in a graded series; quality. The units or intervals of thermometric scales. Also, a charter or testimonial of qualification granted by a medical or other college. In trigonometry the $\frac{1}{360}$ part of the arc of a circle.

Dehydra'tion (*dē* and *vdap*, water). The removal of the constitutional water of an organic substance, or the water of crystallization of a chemical salt. Called, also, *anhydration*.

Dei'ters's Cells. Certain cellular structures between the outer hair cells of the organ of Corti. Also certain nucleated cells at the intersection of the fibers of the white substance of nerves.

Dejec'tion (*dē* and *jacio*, to throw). The discharge of fecal or other excrementitious matter. Also, a state of despondency.

Delete'rious (*deleterius*, baneful). Hurtful, injurious.

Del'hi Boil. See *Furunculus Orientalis*.

Deliques'cence (L. *deliquesco*, to melt away). The absorption of water from the atmosphere, characteristic of certain substances. Such substances are said to be *hygroscopic*.

Delir'iant (*dē*, out of, *lira*, the furrow). An agent which acts on the brain, so as to disorder the mental faculties and produce confusion of will-power.

Delir'ium (*dē*, *lira*). A disturbance of the cerebral functions manifested in the impaired action of the nerve centers, characterized by hallucinations, an incoherence of speech, a staggering gait, etc.

- D., Alcoholic.** See *D. Tremens*. **D. Ambitiosa**, a condition of boastfulness which is sometimes manifest in the delirium of the insane. **D., Febrile**, the delirium of fever. **D. Nervosum**, the delirium following severe surgical operations, or injuries. **D., Senile**, the delirium of old age, dotage. **D., Toxic**, the delirium caused by poisons. **D. Tremens**, the delirium arising from alcoholic poisoning, manifested in trembling and hallucination; called, also, *mania a potu*.
- Delites'cence** (*delitescere*, to lie hid). The sudden disappearance of inflammation by resolution. Also, the period of incubation of the virus of contagious diseases, such as smallpox, etc.
- Deliv'ery** (Fr. *délivrer*). Parturition, childbirth.
- Delomorph'ous** (*δηλος*, conspicuous, *μορφή*, form). With open or conspicuous form. **D. Cells of Rollet**, collections of large, oval or angular, well-defined, granular reticulated, nucleated cells, between the membrana propria and the adelomorphous cells of the fundus glands of the gastric mucous membrane. Called, also, **Parietal cells of Heidenhain**, or **oxyntic cells of Langley**. The lining of the secretory part of the tubes is by cells called **Adelomorphous**, **Central**, or **Principal Cells**.
- Del'phinæ Oleum**. The oil of the common porpoise. It is said to have all the medicinal virtues of cod-liver oil without the disagreeable properties of the latter.
- Delph'inine**. See *Staphisagria*.
- Delt'oid** (*delta*, the Greek letter Δ). Having the shape of a delta, or a triangular form, as the **D. Muscle**. See *Muscle*.
- Delu'sion** (*de* and *lusus*, play). A term signifying false judgment of objective things, as distinguished from illusion and hallucination. See *Hallucination*.
- Demen'tia** (*de*, out of, *mens*, mind). A mild form of insanity marked by imperfect conception, illogical sequence of expression, loss of reflection and impaired perception. Often a final stage of other forms of insanity.
- Demi-**. A Latin prefix denoting one-half.
- De'modex Folliculo'rum**. An animal parasite of the skin which infests the sebaceous glands.
- Demog'raphy** (*δημος*, the people, *γραφω*, to write). The science of peoples collectively considered. The individualism of a mass of people.
- De Moivre's Hypothesis**. That the decrements of population are in arithmetical proportion, and that of every 86 persons born, one dies uniformly every year until all are extinct.
- Demul'cent** (*demulceo*, to smooth). Substances which protect the mucous membranes. Generally of mucilaginous nature.
- Demutiza'tion**. The education of deaf-mutes to speak and to understand spoken language by the movement of the lips, signs, etc.
- Den'gue**. A zymotic disease somewhat resembling remittent fever, but much severer. It is characterized by racking pain in the head and eyeballs, arthralgia, catarrhal inflammation of those mucous surfaces that are exposed to the air, by swollen salivary glands and measly eruptions.
- Denis's Plas'mine**. A precipitate of uncoagulated blood with sodic sulphate, and treated with sodic chloride.
- Dens** (pl. *dentes*). A tooth. See *Tooth*.
- Den'tal** (*dens*). Pertaining to the teeth.
- D. Arch**, the arch formed by the alveolar process of each jaw. **D. Arteries**, the arteries supplying the teeth. **D. Canals**, the canals through which the dental arteries pass. **D. Caries**, a carious or putrefactive destruction of the teeth. **D. Cavity**, the cavity in the interior of the tooth, occupied by the pulp. **D. Groove**, a furrow on the lower border of the upper jaw early in fetal life, in which the teeth are developed. **D. Engine**, an instrument consisting of a treadle and pullies which give a rotary motion to the drills, files and cutters, used in preparing teeth for filling. **D. Nerve**. See *Nerve*. **D. Pulp**, the pulp of the tooth. **D. Tubuli**, the tubules occurring in the structure of the dentine.
- Dentes Sapientiæ**. The wisdom teeth. A name given to the third molar tooth of each half of the jaws.
- Den'tifrice** (*dens*, *frico*, to rub). A substance used for cleansing the teeth.
- Dent'ine**. The bony structure of the tooth, lying under the enamel of the crown and the pericementum of the root.
- Dent'istry** (*dens*). The science and art of the surgery of the teeth.
- Denti'tion** (*dens*). The cutting or first appearance of the teeth in infancy. Also the arrangement and evolution of the teeth.
- Denutri'tion** (*de*, from, *nutrio*, to nourish). The breaking down or atrophy of tissue

arising from lack of nutrition. The opposite of nutrition.

Deob'struent (L. *de* and *obstruere*, to obstruct). A medicine which removes functional obstructions of the body. An aperient. (*Indefinite and obsolescent*).

De'odand (*deus*, God, *do*, to give). A fine formerly imposed on an inanimate thing or animal that had caused the injury or violent death of a person.

Deod'orant. A substance that removes or corrects offensive odors.

Deoxida'tion (*de*, from, *oxidatus*, having oxygen). The separation of an element or compound from the oxygen held in combination. Reduction.

Depi'latory (L. *de* and *pilus*, the hair). A substance used to destroy the hair,—usually a caustic alkali.

Deple'tion (*depleo*, to empty). The process of diminishing the quantity of any tissue or fluid of the body, especially the blood.

Depolariza'tion. Destruction of polarity. The neutralization of the opposite poles of a magnet. The neutralization or recombination of light-waves that have been separated by means of a Nicol prism.

Depos'it (*de*, from, *pono*, to place). A gathering of particles that have been held in suspension. A gathering of morbid matter in any part of the body.

Deprava'tion (*depravo*, to become vitiated). A deterioration or morbid change in the secretions, tissues, or functions of the body.

Depres'sant (*deprimo*, to press down). A medicine which retards or depresses the physiological action of an organ. A sedative. **D.**, Cardiac, lowers the action of the heart. **D.**, Cerebral, arrests the functions of the cerebrum. **D.**, Motor, lowers the activity of the spinal cord and motor apparatus.

Depres'sion (*deprimo*). In anatomy, a hollow, or fossa. In surgery, pressure on the brain by a fractured part of the cranium.

Depress'or (*deprimo*). A name given to a muscle or an instrument which depresses. See *Muscle*. **D.** Fibers. See *Pressor*. **D.** of Sims, an instrument for holding back the vaginal wall during exploration with the speculum. **D.**, Tongue, an instrument for depressing the tongue in order to examine the throat.

Depu'rant (*purus*, pure). A term somewhat loosely used to designate a medicine which purifies the animal economy. In pharmacy, to clarify.

De R. A contraction and symbol of the term *Reaction of Degeneration*, q. v.

Deradel'phus (*δερεη*, neck, *αδελφος*, brother). A monocephalic dual monstrosity with fusion of the bodies above the umbilicus, four lower extremities and three or four upper.

Deradeni'tis (*δερεη*, *αδην*, a gland). Inflammation of the glands of the neck.

Derbyshire Neck. See *Goutre*.

Derenceph'alus (*δερεη*, *ενκεφαλος*, brain). An anencephalic monster, the brain, cranium, and occipital foramen being absent, and with a partial arrest of development of the upper vertebrae.

Deriv'ative (*derivo*, to turn aside a stream). A term formerly applied to certain medicines or modes of treatment that changed the form or symptoms of a disease.

Derm. See *Derma*.

Derm'a (*δερμα*, the skin). The skin. The true skin. See *Cutis*.

Derm'al (*δερμα*). Pertaining to the skin.

Dermatal'gia (*δερμα*, *αλγος*, pain). Neuralgia of the skin. Rheumatism of the skin. Pain in the skin not due to any structural change in it.

Dermati'tis (*δερμα*, *ιτις*). A name used loosely to include various inflammations of the skin induced by external agencies.

D. Calorica, inflammations caused by heat, such as scalds, *etc.* **D.** Congelationis, a name used by Van Harlingen and others to denote chilblains. See *Erythema*. **D.** Contusiformis. See *Erythema Nodosum*. **D.** Exfoliativa. See *Pityriasis Rubra*. **D.** Gangrenosa, a disease marked by the formation of circumscribed, erythematous spots, which become gangrenous and eventually slough. **D.** Gangrenosa Infantum. See *Sphacelo-dermia*. **D.** Herpetiformis. See *Hydroa*. **D.** Malignant, Papillary, Paget's disease of the nipple. Carcinoma of the nipple. See *Carcinoma*. **D.** Medicamentosa, eruptions and inflammatory affections of the skin caused by the ingestion of substances used in medicine and pharmacy. "Drug eruptions" (Van Harlingen). **D.** Papillaris Capillitii. Acne Keloid. A disease of the skin of the occipital region, marked by enormous papillomatous vegetations of granular tissue which excrete a fetid discharge. **D.** Traumatica, inflammations of the skin caused by mechanical agents, such as bruises. **D.** Venenata, eruptions caused by poisonous substances, such as poison ivy, poison oak, *etc.*

Derm'atoid (δέρμα, εἶδος, resemblance).

Like or resembling skin.

Dermatol'ogy (δέρμα, λόγος, a treatise).

A treatise on the skin, its nature, structure and functions.

Dermatol'yasis (δέρμα, λυσις, a loosening).

A loosened and pendulous condition of the skin. A name given to a rare form of *Fibroma*, *q. v.*, marked by hypertrophy of the skin, which is thickened by infiltration into unsightly pendulous folds, soft and lax.

Dermatō'ses (δέρμα). Disorders or diseases of the skin.

Dermatozo'a (δέρμα, ζων, an animal.)

A term applied to animals parasitic upon the skin.

Der'moid. See *Dermatoid*.

Derodid'ymsus (δέρη, neck, διδυμος, double).

A sysemic monstrosity with a single body, two necks and heads, two upper and lower extremities, with other rudimentary limbs occasionally present.

Des'ault's Apparatus. See *Bandage*.

Des'ault's Splint. See *Splint*.

Des'cemet's Mem'brane. The internal or posterior lining membrane of the cornea. *Descemetitis*, inflammation of Descemet's membrane.

Descend'ens (*descendo*, to go down).

Having a downward movement. **D.**

Noni, a branch of the hypoglossal nerve.

Descent' (*descendo*). The act of going down. **D.**

Stage of Labor, one of the stages in labor, consisting in the descent of the foetal head into the pelvis. **D. of Testicle**. See *Testicle*. **D. of Womb**. See *Prolapsus*.

Desicca'tion (*desicco*, to dry up). The process of removing moisture from solids and organic tissues.

Des'iccative (*desicco*). A medicine having the property of drying moist tissues, especially of drying ulcers and running sores.

Desmobacte'rium (δεσμος, a band, βακτηριον, a small staff). A group of microbes, so-called by Cohn, corresponding to the genus *Bacillus* of Klein.

Desmog'raphy (δεσμος, a ligament, γραφω, to write). The description of the ligaments.

Des'moid (δεσμη, a bundle, εἶδος, like). Like a small bundle.

Despuma'tion (*despumo*, to skim froth).

The purification of a liquid by removal of the scum or froth. Also, the formation of froth.

Desquama'tion (*desquamo*, to scale off).

The exfoliation or falling off of the cuticle in scales.

Deter'gent (*detergeo*, to cleanse). A drug, compound, or solution, used for cleansing wounds, ulcers, etc.

Determina'tion (*determino*, to prescribe bounds). The direction to a part or an organ, as of blood to the head.

Detri'tion (*detero*, to wear off). The act of wearing or wasting of an organ or part, especially the teeth.

Detri'tus (*detero*). The waste matter resulting from ulcerative processes.

Deutero-al'bumose. See *Albumose*.

Deuterop'athy (δευτερος, second, παθος, a disease). A disease that is secondary to another, arising from sympathetic action or influence of the first affection.

Deu'toplasm (δευτερος, πλάσμα, a form). The granules of proteid and fatty matter occurring in the ova of certain *echinodermata*.

Devel'opment (Fr. *developper*, to unfold). The sequence of organic changes, by which the vitalized ovum becomes the mature animal or plant.

Devia'tion (*devius*, out of the way). A turning aside from the normal. **D.**, **Primary**. In strabismus the deviation of the visual axis of the squinting eye. **D.**, **Secondary**. That of the covered healthy eye when the squinting eye fixes.

Devi'talize (*de*, from, *vita*, life). To destroy vitality, as that of living tissue.

Dewees's Carminative. See *Asafetida*.

Dexiocard'ia (δεξις, on the right, καρδια, the heart). Transposition of the heart to the right side of the thorax.

Dex'ter (Lat.). Right; upon the right side.

Dex'trad. Toward the right side.

Dex'tral. Pertaining to the right side; right-handed.

Dex'trine (*dexter*, the right hand). A mucilaginous substance produced by the action of mineral acid on starch. Intermediate between starch and glucose. Turns polarized ray to the right. The adhesive agent of postage stamps and gummed labels.

Dex'trose. See *Sugar* and *Glucose*.

Diabe'tes (δια, through, βαίω, to pass).

The common name for *diabetes mellitus*.

D. Insipidus, a disease with many of the symptoms of diabetes mellitus, but without glycosuria. **D. Mellitus**, a disease of the metabolic functions of the system without great or clearly defined anatomical lesions, manifesting itself by glycosuria, polyuria, thirst, and progressive loss of flesh and strength. See *Glycosuria*.

Diabe'tic (διαβητικός). Pertaining to diabetes. **D. Gangrene.** See *Sphaeculoderma*.
Diach'y-lon Plaster, or Ointment. See *Lead*.

Diagno'sis (διαγνωσις, knowledge). The distinguishing, fixation, or interpretation of a disease from its symptoms. **D., Differential,** the qualitative distinguishing between two diseases of similar character, by comparative symptoms.

Dial'y-sis (δια, through, λύω, to loose). The operation of separating crystalline from colloid substances by means of a porous diaphragm, the former passing through the diaphragm into the pure water upon which the dialyser rests.

Diamagnet'ic (διαμαγνητικός, magnetism). The east-and-west orientation of certain substances, notably antimony, copper, and gold, when placed in the magnetic field.

Di'amine. See *Amine*.

Diapede'sis (διαπιδέσις, a jumping through). The escape of the elements of the blood, especially the white corpuscles, through the vessel wall in inflammation, arrest of circulation, etc.

Diaphanom'eter. See *Lactoscope*.

Diaphanos'copy (διαφανής, translucent, σκοπεῖω, to see). The examination of cavities of the body by means of an incandescence electric light introduced into the cavity.

Diaphoret'ic (διαφορεῖω, to convey). A medicine that induces perspiration or sweating.

Di'aphragm (διαφράγμα, a wall). The wall, muscular at the circumference and tendinous at the center, which separates the thorax and abdomen. The chief muscle of respiration and expulsion.

Diaph'y-sis. The middle part or shaft of the long, cylindrical bones.

Diapoph'y-sis (δια, apophysis). The superior or articular transverse apophysis, or their homologues.

Diarrhœ'a (διαρροία, to flow). An abnormal frequency of evacuation of the feces, which are watery and sometimes acid.

Diarthro'sis (δια, αρθρωσις, articulation). A form of articulation characterized by freely movable joints. The various forms are: *Arthrodia*, in which the bones glide upon plane surfaces; *Enarthrosis*, best known as ball-and-socket joint, with motion in all directions; *Gynghemni*, or hinge joint, with backward and forward motion; and *D. rotatoria*, with pivotal movement.

Diastal'tic (δια, στίζω, to start). A synonym for reflex action.

Di'astase (διαστάσις, separation). A nitrogenous vegetable ferment that is either contained or developed in the fermentation of grain, which acts on the molecules of starch, converting them into grape sugar or glucose.

Dias'tasis. See *Dislocation*.

Diastat'ic Ferments. See *Ferments*.

Diaste'ma (διαστήμα, a distance). A space or cleft.

Dias'ter. See *Karyokinesis*.

Dias'tole (διαστολή, a drawing apart). The period of expansion or dilatation of the heart during its rhythmic cycle or beat. Applied also to the dilatation of the arteries by the heart's contraction.

Diastol'ic. Pertaining to diastole. **D. Impulse,** the back-stroke. **D. Murmur.** See *Murmur*. **D. Thrill,** the vibration felt in the region of the heart during diastole of the ventricle.

Diather'mal (δια, through, θερμη, heat). A term applied to certain substances that are transparent or diaphanous to the waves of radiant heat.

Diath'esis (δια, through, τίσωμι, to arrange). A state or condition of the body whereby it is especially liable to certain diseases, such as gout, calculus, diabetes, etc. May be acquired or hereditary.

Diblast'ic (δις, double, βλαστός, a sprout). Referring to a theory of disease that ascribes it to a double agency.

Diceph'alous (δις, κεφαλή, a head). Double-headed.

Di'chromism (δις, χροα, color). The phenomenon of difference of color in bodies when viewed by reflected or by transmitted light.

Dicrot'ic (δicroτος, double beat). Double beating. **D. Pulse,** a term applied to a pulse which imparts the sensation of a double beat at each pulsation.

Dielec'tric (δια, ηλεκτρον, amber). A non-conducting substance that transmits electricity by induction.

Di'et (διαίτα, a system or mode of living). An arranged selection of food required to meet the needs of the body.

Di'etary (διαίτα). A system of food regulation so as to meet the requirements of the animal economy.

Dietet'ic. Pertaining to diet.

Dietet'ics. A systematic regulation of the diet for hygienic or therapeutic purposes.

Diethyl'amine. A ptomaine, obtained from pike-fish allowed to putrefy for six days in summer. It is an inflammable

liquid of strong basic properties, soluble in water, boils at 57.5°. Non-poisonous.

Difference Theory. A theory to explain the galvanic phenomena of living tissues. The theory is an expression of the facts: Protoplasm when injured or excited in its continuity becomes negative to the uninjured part; when heated becomes positive; and the surface-polarization diminishes with excitement and in the process of dying. Called also *Alteration Theory* (*Hermann*).

Differen'tial. Pertaining to, or creating, a difference. **D. Diagnosis.** See *Diagnosis*. **D. Rheotome.** See *Rheotome*. **D. Tone,** a tone produced by two primary tones when sounding simultaneously, the number of whose vibrations corresponds to the difference between the two primary tones. **D. Staining,** a method of staining tubercle bacilli, syphilitic bacilli, etc., founded upon the fact that if deeply colored, and especially with a mordant, they retain the color in presence of certain reagents that decolorize the surrounding tissues. Koch, Ehrlich and Weigert, Ziehl and Neelson, Fütterer, Gibbes, etc., have devised different methods of D. S.

Differentia'tion. Specialization of tissues, organs or functions. The gradual change of homogeneous material into special tissues or organs.

Diffrac'tion (*de*, apart, *fractus*, broken). The deflection suffered by a ray of light when it passes through a narrow slit or aperture. **D. Grating,** a strip of glass closely ruled with fine lines; it is often used in the spectroscope in the place of the battery of prisms.

Diffuse' (*de*, *fundo*, to pour over). Scattered or spread about. In medicine, applied to diseases that involve a large part of the body. **D. Aneurism,** one caused by a rupture of the walls of a blood vessel. **D. Inflammation.** See *Inflammation*.

Diffu'sion (*diffundo*, to spread). A spreading or dissemination. **D. Circle,** the imperfect image formed by incomplete focalization, the position of true focus not having been reached or passed.

Digas'tric (*δισ*, double, *γαστήρ*, the stomach or belly). Having two bellies. **D. Muscle.** See *Muscle*.

Dige'rent (*digero*, to digest). A digestant; also a medicine which excites the healthy secretion of pus in wounds.

Digest'ant. A ferment or organic acid that effects solution of the food in the mouth, stomach and intestines.

Diges'tion (*digero*). The action of the organs of the digestive tract and of their secretions upon the food. **D., Artificial,** the production of peptones outside of the body.

Digit (*digitus*, a finger). A finger or toe.

Dig'ital. Pertaining to the fingers or toes.

D. Arteries, the arteries of the hands and feet supplying the digits. **D. Compression,** the stoppage of a flow of blood by pressure with the finger. **D. Dilatation,** the enlarging of a cavity by means of the finger. **D. Examination,** examination or exploration with the finger. **D. Nerves,** the nerves of the hands and feet. **D. Phalanges,** the bones of the fingers or of the toes.

Digit'a'lis (*digitus*). Foxglove. The leaves of *D. purpurea*. Contains an amorphous complex substance, *digitalin*, that does not, however, represent the full properties of the leaves. A cardiac stimulant and excito-motor. In larger doses causes severe gastric disturbance. Employed mainly in affections of the heart where the latter is rapid and feeble. Dose of the leaves gr. ss-ijj. **D. Abstractum,** strength 200 per cent. Dose gr. ¼-½. **D. Ext.,** leaves yield 25 per cent. of extract. Dose gr. ⅙-½. **D. Ext. Fld.,** strength 100 per cent. Dose m-j-ijj. **D. Infusum,** 1½ per cent. in strength. Dose 3 ss-j. **D. Tinct.,** 15 per cent. Dose m-v-xv. **Digitalin.** Unof. Varies greatly in strength. Dose 1/60-1/30.

Dig'itus (Lat.). A finger or toe.

Dilata'tion (*dilato*, to spread out). An increase of size of the walls of a cavity or vessel. **D. of Blood-vessel.** See *Teleangiectasis*.

Dila'tor (*dilato*). An instrument for stretching or enlarging a cavity or opening. **Barnes' D.,** an instrument for dilatation of the os and cervix uteri, consisting of a rubber bag that, being inserted, is distended by water. **D., Intra-uterine,** for dilating the uterine cavity by means of air or water. **D., Laryngeal,** an instrument with two or three blades that may be spread for freeing or dilating the larynx.

Dilem'ma (*δια*, λαμβανω, to take). In experiments to determine the reaction-time of psychical processes, if the person is told which side is to be stimulated, or what colored disc is to be presented, etc., the time is shorter. Lack of such foreknowledge is called the dilemma.

Dilu'ent (*diluo*, to wash away). An agent that dilutes the secretions of an organ,

or one which increases the fluidity of secretions.

Dilu'tion. The process of mixing with a neutral fluid or substance in order to attenuate.

Dimethyl'amine. A ptomaine found in putrefying gelatine, old decomposing yeast, certain forms of fish-decomposition, *etc.* Not poisonous.

Dimid'iate. Half round.

Dimorph'ous (*dis*, double, *μορφη*, a form). Existing in two forms. In chemistry, having the quality of two forms of crystallization. In biology, having two forms independent of those of sex.

Dinner Pills. A name applied to various mild cathartic pills taken after meals.

Diœ'cious (*dis*, two, *οικια*, a house). Having distinct sexes.

Diop'ter, or Dioptric. See *Dioptry*.

Diop'trics (*δια*, through, *οπτω*, to see). A branch of optics treating of the refraction of light by transparent media, especially by the media of the eye.

Diop'try (*δια*, *οπτω*). The new and most commonly accepted unit of measurement for optical lenses. A positive (or *plus*) spherical (biconvex) lens of one dioptry has a focal distance of one meter; one of two dioptries, a focal distance of one-half a meter, *etc.*

Dioscor'ea. Wild Yam, Colic Root. The rhizome of *D. villosa*, a creeping plant, indigenous to the eastern U. S. Contains an extractive, *Dioscorine*. Claimed to be expectorant, diaphoretic and stimulant to the intestinal canal; in large doses causing neuralgic pains and erotic excitement. Used successfully in bilious colic. **D., Fld. Ext.,** standard strength $\mathfrak{M}\chi\text{v-xxx}$. All unof.

Diphthe'ria (*διφθερα*, a skin or membrane). An epidemic, infectious disease, generally regarded as of specific contagious origin, attacking the mucous membrane of the air passages, and producing profound depression of the vital forces. It is characterized specifically by the formation of layers of whitish or yellowish membrane, apparently the zoögleic or mycodermic form of a microbic organism. **D., Gangrenous,** a gangrene of the skin and mucous membrane sometimes accompanying the disease. **D., Laryngeal,** a form involving the larynx, threatening death by suffocation. **D., Malignant,** a very fatal form, beginning with rigor, vomiting, and attended with typhoid symptoms. **D., Nasal,** a form in which the diphtheritic membrane spreads to

the nasal passages, and is accompanied by a fetid, brown discharge. **D., Secondary,** a term designating the occurrence of the disease with other acute affections, such as typhoid fever, scarlatina, *etc.*

Diphtherit'ic (*διφθερα*). Pertaining to diphtheria. **D. Conjunctivitis,** a form of conjunctivitis attended with an infiltration of coagulable matter or inflammatory products. **D. Membrane,** the zoöglea, mycoderma, or pellicle forming on the parts involved. **D. Paralysis,** a paralysis frequently affecting the muscles of the soft palate and larynx, after the healing of the lesions of these parts.

Diphthon'gia (*dis*, twice, *φθογη*, a voice). The production of a double tone of the voice by the incomplete unilateral paralysis of the recurrent nerve, or by some lesion of the vocal cords that causes each portion of the glottis to produce its own sound.

Diplacu'sis (*διπλος*, double, *ακσις*, hearing). The hearing of a tone as higher by one ear than by the other. Called **D. Binauralis**.

Diplococ'cus (*διπλος*, *κοκκος*, kernel). Micrococci whose cocci are united in a double manner. See *Micrococcus*.

Dip'loë (*διπλη*, a fold). The cellular osseous tissue between the tables of the skull.

Diplomyel'ia (*διπλος*, double, *μυελος*, the marrow). An apparent doubleness of the spinal cord, produced by a longitudinal fissure.

Diplo'pia (*διπλος*, *ωψις*, sight). Double vision, one object being seen by the eye or eyes as two. **D., Binocular,** the most frequent, is due to a derangement of the visual axes, the images of the object being thereby thrown upon non-identical points of the retinae. **D., Crossed,** the result of divergent strabismus, the image of the right eye appearing upon the left side, and that of the left upon the right. **D., Direct, or D., Homonymous,** the reverse of Crossed **D.**, due either to paralysis of the external rectus or over-action of the internal. **D., Physiological,** that produced when an imperfect image is seen beyond or within the distance of the object accommodated for and transfixed by the visual axes. **D., Monocular, or D., Unilocular,** diplopia with a single eye, usually due to polycuria or other imperfections of the media.

Dipsoma'nia (*διψια*, thirst, *μανια*, madness). The uncontrollable desire for spir-

ituous liquors. Generally considered a disease.

Dipterocarp'us. See *Gurjun Balsam*.

Direct' (*directus*, straight). In a right or straight line. **D. Current.** See *Current*. **D. Vision**, the perception of an object whose image falls upon the maculae.

Direct'or (*dirigo*, to guide). **D., Grooved**, an instrument grooved to guide the knife in surgical operations.

Dis- (*dis*, twice). A prefix used to denote *two* or *double*. Also, a prefix to denote *apart from*.

Disarticula'tion (*dis*, apart, *articulum*, a joint). To disjoint, or separate the bones of a joint. A method of amputation.

Disc (*discus*, a quoit or round plate). A circular, plate-like organ or body, especially the papilla of the eye, the entrance of the optic nerve into the eyeball. Its area corresponds with that of the *blind spot*. **D., Choked.** See *Papillitis*. **D., Cupping of.** See *Excavation of the Optic Nerve*.

Discis'sion. See *Cataract*.

Discrete' (*discretus*, separated). A term applied to exanthematous eruptions in which the pustules or papules remain distinct. The opposite of confluent.

Dis'cus Prolig'erus (*διακος*, a quoit, *proles*, offspring, *gero*, to bear). The elevated cells of the *membrana granulosa* of the ovum, whereby the ovum is attached to the same.

Discu'tient (*discuto*, to shake apart). A medicine supposed to have the power of resolving tumors.

Disdi'aclasts (*dis*, *δια*, through, *κλασις*, a breaking down). Small doubly-refractive elements in the contractile discs, changing their position during muscular contraction and relaxation.

Disease' (*dis* negative, *ease*, a state of rest). A condition of the body marked by inharmonious action of one or more of the various organs, owing to abnormal condition or structural change. **D., Acute**, a disease marked by rapid onset and course. **D., Addison's.** See *Addison's*. **D., Bright's.** See *Bright's*. **D., Chronic**, one that is slow in its course. **D., Constitutional**, one in which a system of organs or the whole body is involved. **D., Duchenne's**, a pseudohypertrophic paralysis, *q. v.* **D., Focal**, a centrally localized disease of the nervous system as distinguished from peripherally localized affections. **D., Functional**, abnormality of function without discoverable organic

lesion. **D., Graves.** See *Goitre*. **D., Hodgkin's.** See *Lymphadenoma*. **D., Idiopathic**, one that exists by itself without any connection with another disorder. **D., Intercurrent**, a disease occurring during the progress of another. **D., Septic**, one arising from the putrefactive fermentation of some foreign substance within the body. **D., Specific**, one caused by the introduction of a specific virus or poison within the body. **D., Symptomatic**, a disease caused by or connected with another ailment of the body. The opposite of idiopathic disease. **D., Zymotic**, a term used to include the whole class of germ diseases, or those arising from the introduction and multiplication of some living germ within the body.

Disinfect'ant (*dis* neg., *inficio*, to corrupt). An agent that destroys disease germs and the noxious properties of fermentation and putrefaction.

Disin'tegrate (*dis*, apart, *integer*, the whole). The act of breaking up or decomposing.

Disloca'tion (*dis*, divided, *loco*, to place). The luxation or abnormal displacement of one or more bones of a joint, or of any organ from its natural position. **D., Complete**, the bones entirely separated. **D., Compound**, the coverings of the joint ruptured. **D., Consecutive**, the displaced bone is not in the position as when originally misplaced. **Diastasis**, dislocation of an amphiarthrotic joint. **D. of Eyeball**, displacement of the eyeball outside of the lids. **D. of Lens**, the crystalline lens thrown out of the capsule, or misplaced so that it does not occupy its proper position behind the pupil. **D., Old**, inflammatory changes having ensued. **D., Partial**, or **Incomplete**, the articulating surfaces remaining in partial contact; called, also, *Subluxation*. **D., Primitive**, the bones remaining as originally displaced. **D., Recent**, no inflammatory changes having ensued. **D., Simple**, without laceration of the surrounding parts.

Dis'parate (*dispar*, unequal). Not alike; unequal or unmated. **D. Points**, non-identical points of the two retine. Diplopia is produced when the images of a single object fall upon such points.

Dispareu'nia (*δυσπαρενως*, ill-mated). Painful or difficult performance of copulation from physical incompatibility.

Dispens'ary (*dispenso*, to distribute). A charitable institution where medical treat-

ment is given the poor and medicines dispensed on prescription.

Dispens'atory (*dispensatorium*, an apothecary's diary). A treatise on the composition and preparation of medicines.

Dispens'ing. The measuring, weighing and issuing the drugs ordered in a prescription.

Dispers'ion (*di persus*, scattered). The scattering of an inflammation or other morbid condition. In physics, the separation of a ray of white light into colored rays; also, any scattering of light, as that which has passed through ground glass.

Dis'pirem. See *Karyokin'sis*.

Dis'pora Caucas'ica. See *Bacillus Caucasicus*.

Dissec'tion (*disseco*, to cut up). To dissect and dissociate the organs of a body. **D., Aneurysm**. See *Aneurysm*. **D. Wound**, injury during dissection, with consequent introduction of septic material. It may become constitutional and result in septicæmia, or may take the form of warts, *Verruca necrogenica*. The sore resulting directly from the prick or abrasion is called *Fest-mart-in pustule*.

Dissemina'tion (*dis*, apart, *semino*, to sow). The scattering or dispersion of disease or disease germs.

Dissipa'tion (*dissipatus*, scattered). A dispersion of matter or of the morbid conditions which cause disease.

Dissocia'tion (*dis*, apart, *socius*, fellowship). In physiology, the separation of the component elements of a compound. In chemistry, the decomposition of a compound by means of high temperature.

Dissolu'tion (*dissolutus*, loosened). A solution of the continuity of a part. Decomposition arising from the death of the body or its parts.

Dissolv'ent. A solvent.

Dis'sonance (*dissono*, to disagree in sound). When the number of beats of two tones are different by a less number than 66; the maximum D. being when the difference is 33.

Dis'tal (*disto*, to be at a distance). At the greatest distance from the trunk, heart, or mesial line.

Distichi'asis (*dis*, twice, *stichos*, a row). The condition of a double row of eyelashes, the inner rubbing against the globe.

Distilla'tion (*destillo*, to drop little by little). The double process of vaporization and condensation of the vapor. Used mainly in purifying liquids by separating them from non-volatile substances. **D.,**

Destructive, the decomposition of organic substances by heat, and the condensation of their volatile constituents. **D., Fractional**, the successive separation, by distillation, of substances which vaporize at different temperatures.

Dis'toma (*dis*, twice, *stoma*, a mouth). An intestinal worm belonging to the family *Distomæ*, parasitic in its first stage, usually upon a mollusk, and known in this form as *Cercarie*. In its second stage it becomes again encysted, and develops into the form known as *Distoma*. It completes its development as a parasite within the body of a third host, frequently that of sheep or cattle. Making its way to the liver, it becomes the dreaded liver-fluke, the cause of the disease known as *rot*.

Di'ta Bark. The bark of *Alstonia scholaris*, native to the Philippine Islands. Employed as a tonic and antiperiodic in intermittents. Dose 5j-iv. Unof.

Dita'na Digitifo'lia. A Mexican plant said to possess galactagogue properties.

Diure'sis (*dia*, through, *ourew*, to make water). Abnormal increase in the secretion of urine.

Diuret'ic (*dia*, *ourew*). A medicine that increases the secretion and flow of urine.

Di'vers' Paral'ysis. See *Crisson Disease*.

Divertic'ulum (dim. of *divertus*, turning aside). A small cul-de-sac or pouch. Variation from a normal structure; malformation. **D., Meckel's**, a sacculcation of the ileum, owing to the non-obliteration of the vitelline duct.

Doch'mius Duodena'lis. See *Anchylostomiasis*.

Doc'tor (*doctor*, a teacher). A teacher. A title conferred by a university or college. A licensed medical practitioner.

Dog Button. See *Nux Vomica*.

Dog'ma (*dokeo*, to think). A tenet or principle taught by authority. A statement of medical science.

Dog'wood. See *Cornus*.

Dolichocephal'ic. See *Index*.

Dolichohier'ic. See *Platyhieric*.

Dolichopel'ic. See *Platyepellic*.

Do'lor (*doleo*, to feel pain). Bodily pain or suffering.

Dolo'res Presagien'tes. Precursory pains felt by women in advance of labor.

Don'ne's Test. For pus in the urine. Allow pus to settle and decant; stir a piece of potassium hydrate into the deposit. Pus will grow thick, tough and gelatinous, while mucus will form flakes and become thin.

Don'ovan's Solu'tion. See *Arsenic*.

Dor'sal (*dorsum*, the back). Pertaining to the back, or to the posterior part of an organ. **D. Artery.** See *Artery*. **D. Nerves.** See *Nerve*.

Dor'so- (*dorsum*). A prefix used in connection with the names of such organs as have their attachment to or about the back.

Dor'sum. The back. The rounded part of the back.

Dose (*δοσις*, a portion). The measured portion of medicine to be taken at one time. **D., Divided**, a mode of administration in which the dose is to be taken in fractional portions at intervals of a few minutes. **D., Maximum**, the largest portion of medicine ordered to produce a given result, or the largest consistent with safety. In this work both minimum and maximum dosage is given under each medicine or preparation.

Dosim'etry (*δοσις*, *μετρον*, a measure). The accurate and systematic measurement of a dose or prescribed portion.

Do'sis. See *Dose*.

Doub'le (*duo*, two, *plica*, a fold). Two-fold. In pairs. **D. Staining.** In microscopy, an ingestion of two colors into a structure in order to show its details. Bacteriologically the application of such staining reagents as will stain the spores one color and the rods another. **D. Touch**, the exploration of the vaginal and rectal walls by inserting the thumb into the one cavity, and the index finger into the other, so that, *e. g.*, the presence of any abnormal growth may be ascertained. **D. Vision.** See *Diplopia*.

Douche (Fr. *douche*). A stream of water directed against a part, or one used to flush a cavity of the body.

Doug'las, Cul-de-sac or Pouch of. See *Pouch*.

Do'ver's Powder. See *Opium*.

Doyère, Eminence of. See *Sarcoglia*.

Drachm (*δραχμ*, a Greek weight). The eighth part of the apothecaries ounce, equal to 60 grains or 3.8 grammes. Also the one-sixteenth part of the avoirdupois ounce, equal to 27.34 grains. **D., Fluid**, the eighth part of a fluid ounce, equal to 60 minims.

Dracun'culus. See *Guinea Worm*.

Drag'on Root. Indian Turnip. The root of *Arum tryphillum*. Acrid, expectorant and diaphoretic. Dose of fld. ext. ℥xv-5j. Unof.

Drain'age (Sax. *drehnigean*, to strain). The insertion of a tube or strands of other

material in a wound or abscess to withdraw the fluids therefrom. **D. Anchor**, a rubber filament inserted in an abscess or cavity. **D. Tube**, a rubber tube with perforations. **D. Tube**, Decalcified, a decalcified bone (chicken, *etc.*), used as a drainage tube.

Dras'tic (*δραω*, to draw). Powerful and irritating purgatives, such as scammony and gamboge.

Drench (Sax. *drencean*). In veterinary practice, a draught of medicine.

Drepanid'ium Rana'rum. A (probably) parasitic cytozoön of frogs' blood.

Dres'sing. The application of a bandage, lint or other substance to a wound or ulcer.

Drom'ograph (*δρομος*, a course, *γραφω*, to write). An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood-current.

Dropped Hand, or Dropped Wrist. A form of paralysis from lead-poisoning, consisting in the inability to contract the extensors of the forearm.

Drop'sy (*ὕδρωψ*, dropsy). See *Hydrops*.

D. of Belly. See *Ascites*. **D. of Brain.**

See *Hydrocephalus*. **D. of Chest.** See

Hydrothorax. **D. of Spine.** See *Spina*

Bifida. **D. of Testicle.** See *Hydrocele*.

D. of Uterus. See *Hydrometra*.

Drug. A substance, simple or compound, natural or prepared, single or mixed with other substances, used as a medicine. **D., Antagonistic**, one that neutralizes the action of another by a process other than chemical. The following table of Brunton gives the mutual antagonistic doses of the principal powerful poisons with both lethal and antagonistic doses, in grains per pound weight of the animal :—

ANTAGONISTS.		Lethal Dose of.	Lethal Dose of.	Dose of.	Antidotal Dose of.
I.	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.
Aconitine and Atropine, . .		$\frac{1}{800}$	7	$\frac{1}{750}$	$\frac{1}{5}$
" " Digitalin, . .		$\frac{1}{800}$	1	$\frac{1}{600}$	$\frac{1}{5}$
" " Strychnine, . .		$\frac{1}{800}$	$\frac{1}{250}$	$\frac{1}{750}$	$\frac{1}{125}$
Alcohol and Strychnine, . .		...	$\frac{1}{250}$	...	...
Atropine and Aconitine, . .		7	$\frac{1}{800}$	...	...
" " Chloral, . . .		7	7	...	...
" " Hydrocyanic acid, . . .		7	...	...	...
" " Jaborandi, . .		7	...	...	...
" " Muscarine, . .		7	...	...	...
" " Morphine, . .		7	3	...	...
" " Pilocarpine, . .		7	...	...	...
" " Phytolaccine, . .		7	...	...	...
" " Physostigmine, . .		7	$\frac{1}{25}$	...	...
" " Quinine, . . .		7	$\frac{1}{14}$	...	...
Bromalhydrate and Atropine		$\frac{1}{800}$	7	...	...

ANTAGONISTS.		Lethal Dose of.	Lethal Dose of.	Dose of.	Antidotal Dose of.
I.	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.
Chloral and Atropine, . . .		7	7	...	...
" " Picrotoxine, . . .		7	...	...	...
" " Physostigmine, . . .		7	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	...	...
" " Strychnine, . . .		7	...	...	...
Chloroform and Amyl nitrite		7	...	7	$\frac{1}{30}$ ss
Digitaine and Aconitine, . .		...	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	...	...
" " Muscaria, . . .		...	$\frac{1}{50}$ gr.	...	...
" " Saponia, . . .		...	...	...	...
Gelsemium and Opium, . .		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ ss	$\frac{1}{2}$ ss	$\frac{1}{2}$ ss
" " Atropine, . . .		3	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Morphine and Caffeine, . .		3	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
" " Chloroform, . . .		...	...	...	...
Muscarine and Atropine, . .		...	...	...	...
Opium and Atropine, . . .		...	7	...	...
" " Gelsemium, . . .		...	7	...	...
" " Veratrum viride . . .		...	...	...	...

Drum'-belly. See *Tympanites*.

Drum'ine. A name given to the alkaloid extractive of *Euphorbia drummondii*, an Australian plant. Said to be a local anæsthetic. Claimed, also, to be an impure calcium oxalate. Unof.

Drum of Ear. See *Tympanum*.

Dry Belly-ache. See *Girdle Pain*.

Dry Caries. See *Onychomycosis*.

Du'alism (*duo*, two). A system by which all natural phenomena are explained by two principles. D., Chancrous, the theory of the existence of two forms of chancre—the non-infecting, or soft chancre, and the infecting, or true (hard) chancre.

Dubin'i's Disease. "Electrical chorea," a malady met with in Italy, differing from chorea in the character of the movements, which are sudden and shock-like; in the course of the disease, which is progressive and often fatal; and in the addition of muscular palsy and wasting. Etiology and pathology obscure.

Dubois'ia. The leaves of *D. myoporoides*, an Australian tree. Contains an alkaloid, *duboisin*, thought to be identical with *hyosyamine*. Resembles the active principle of belladonna in physiological and therapeutic effects. D., Ext. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$. D., Tinct. Dose m-v-xx. Du-boisina Sulphas. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ – $\frac{1}{50}$.

Duchenne's Paralysis. See *Pseudo-hypertrophic Paralysis*.

Duct (*duco*, to lead). A tube for the conveyance of certain fluids of the body. D. of Bartholin, the ducts of the sublingual glands, extending along Wharton's duct. D., Biliary, the biliary passages. D., Cystic, the excretory duct of the gall-

bladder. D., Hepatic, the main trunk of the ducts of the liver. D., Prostatic, the ducts of the prostate gland. D., Thoracic, the trunk formed by the junction of the absorbent vessels. D. of Steno, the excretory duct of the parotid gland. D. of Wharton, the excretory duct of the sublingual gland. D., Vitelline, the duct that leads from the umbilical vesicle of the embryo to the intestinal canal.

Duct'us (*duco*, to lead). A canal or duct. D. Arteriosus, a continuation in the fœtus of the pulmonary artery. In after life the atrophied remains are found attached to that vessel. Called also D. Botalli. D. Choledochus Communis, the tube formed by the junction of the hepatic and cystic ducts. D. Lachrymalis. See *Lachrymal*.

Duhl'ing's Impeti'go. See *Impetigo*.

Dulcama'ra. Bittersweet. The young branches of *D. solanum*. Contains several glucosides and an alkaloid. Properties not well understood. Causes nausea, emesis and convulsive muscular movements, and in toxic doses is a narcotic poison. Now employed in psoriasis and similar skin diseases. D., Fld. Ext. Dose $\frac{5}{j}$. D. Decoctum, unof., 10 per cent. strength. Dose $\frac{3}{j}$ – $\frac{ij}{j}$.

Dumb (Sax. *dumb*). Unable to utter articulate speech. D. Ague, a popular expression for ague or malarial sickness marked by obscure symptoms.

Duodenos'tomy (*duodenum*, $\sigma\tau\omicron\nu\nu\alpha$, a mouth). The operation of opening the duodenum, and its attachment to the walls of the abdomen, in order to form an artificial mouth and to introduce nutriment.

Duode'num. (Lat.) The first part of the small intestine beginning at the pylorus. The inner surface is covered with folds of mucous membrane called *valvule conniventes*.

Du'ra Ma'ter. The outer membrane of the brain and spinal cord.

Dura'tion of Life. Several methods of ascertaining the duration of life are employed: 1. The Mean Age at Death; 2. the Probable Duration of Life; 3. the Mean Duration of Life; 4. the Expectation of Life, or mean after-lifetime; and 5. the number living out of which one dies annually. According to the English Life Table No. 3, the mean age at death is 40.9 years, but this test is for several reasons fallacious, though it is of exceptional interest when the deaths from various diseases are considered. See *Probable*

D. of L., Expectation of Life, and Life Table.

Dwarf (Sax. *dweorg*). A thing or person of stunted or arrested growth. **D.** **Elder**, the root of *Aralia hispida*. A valuable diuretic. Dose of fld. ext. 5j-ij. Unof.

Dy/ad. See *Quantivalence*.

Dynam'ic (*δυναμικ*, energy). Pertaining to energy. In medicine, a synonym of *sthenic*, *q. v.*

Dynamics. See *Mechanics*.

Dy/namite (*δυναμικ*). An explosive consisting of nitro-glycerine incorporated with infusorial earth, to give it consistency.

Dy/namo (*δυναμικ*). A word popularly applied to an electrical machine in which the current is generated by revolving coils of insulated wire through the field of a magnet intensified by the same current.

Dynamog'eny (*δυναμικ*, *γεννω*, to beget). The production of energy; the physiological generation of force.

Dynam'ograph (*δυναμικ*, *γραφω*, to write). An instrument designed to measure and graphically record muscular strength.

Dynamom'eter (*δυναμικ*, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument designed to measure force. In physiology, one for the measurement of muscular strength.

Dyne. A force sufficient to impart a velocity of one centimeter per second to a mass of one gramme.

Dysacou'sis. See *Hyperakusis*.

Dysæsthe'sia (*δυσ*, difficult, *αισθησις*, sensation). Dullness of any sensation, especially that of touch.

Dys-al'bumose. See *Albumose*.

Dysba'sia (*δυσ*, *βασις*, a step). Difficulty of walking. Proposed instead of *abasia*, since in the affection there is rarely absolute inability to walk.

Dyschromatops'ia (*δυσ*, *χρωμα*, *οφης*, sight). Subnormal color-perception.

Dyscor'ia (*δυσ*, difficulty, *κορη*, pupil). Abnormality of form of the pupil.

Dyscras'ia (*δυσ*, *κρασις*, combination). A term latterly restricted to an abnormal or impure condition of the blood, due to general disease.

Dys'entery (*δυσ*, *εντερον*, the bowels). A disease marked by inflammation of the solitary glands and follicles of the large intestine, with bloody stools. Prevalent in all malarious regions.

Dyshidro'sis, or **Dysidro'sis.** See *Pomphlox*.

Dyslal'ia (*δυσ*, *λαλια*, speech). A defect of speech due to organic changes or malformation in the organs of speech.

Dys'lysin. See *Choloidinic Acid*.

Dysmenorrhœ'a (*δυσ*, *μην*, month, *ῥεω*, to flow). Obstructed or difficult menstruation.

Dysorex'ia (*δυσ*, *ορεξις*, appetite). A depraved or unnatural appetite.

Dysos'mia (*δυσ*, *οσμη*, odor). An unpleasant or fetid odor.

Dyspep'sia (*δυσ*, *πεπω*, to digest). Impaired or imperfect digestion. **D.**, **Atonic**, a derangement of the stomach, with disorder of its function, due to insufficient gastric juice or impaired quality of the same. May be due to reflex causes. **D.**, **Intestinal**, due to defects in the pancreatic, biliary or intestinal secretions, to deficient peristalsis, *etc.*

Dyspep'tone. See *Hemiprotein*.

Dysperm'ia (*δυσ*, *σπερμα*, seed). An imperfect or abnormal condition of the semen.

Dysperistal'sis. See *Peristalsis*.

Dysphag'ia (*δυσ*, *φαγω*, to eat). Difficulty or inability to swallow.

Dysphas'ia (*δυσ*, *φασις*, speech). Imperfect or disconnected speech arising from loss of or faulty arrangement of words.

Dyspho'nia (*δυσ*, *φωνη*, voice). A condition of defective voice.

Dysphra'sia (*δυσ*, *φρασις*, speech). Imperfect speech. Kussmaul's term for a mental condition in which the emotion is opposed to the words designed to express it.

Dyspnœ'a (*δυσ*, *πνεω*, to breathe). Difficult or labored breathing.

Dysta'sia (*δυσ*, *στημι*, to stand). Difficulty in standing. Proposed for *astasia*, since in the affection there is rarely absolute inability to stand.

Dysteleol'ogy (*δυσ*, *τελεος*, perfect, *λογος*, a treatise). A term used by Hæckel to denote the study of rudimentary and useless organs, such as the vermiform appendix.

Dysto'cia (*δυσ*, difficult, *τοκος*, birth). Difficult labor. **D.**, **Fœtal**, difficult labor due to such fœtal irregularities as displacement of the arm, excessive size, plural pregnancy, monsters, *etc.* **D.**, **Maternal**, due to some defect upon the side of the mother, pelvic deformity, disease, *etc.*

Dystroph'ia (*δυσ*, *τροφη*, nourishment). Imperfect or faulty nourishment.

Dys'trophy. See *Dystrophia*.

Dysu'ria (*δυσ*, *ουρον*, urine). Partial or painful urination; may be due to calculi, cystitis, spasm, stricture, *etc.*

E

E. Abbreviation of *Eye*, and *Emmetropia*.
E. M. F. Abbreviation of Electro-motive Force.

Ext. Abbreviation of *extractum*.

Ear. The organ of hearing. Consists of the outer or external ear, the middle ear or tympanum, and the internal ear or labyrinth. **E.-ache.** See *Otalgia*. **E.-cough,** reflex coughing from irritation or disease of the ear. **E., Drum of.** See *Tympanum*. **E., Inflammation of.** See *Otitis*. **E.-trumpet,** an instrument for gathering a larger number of waves of sound to a focus, and thus to improve the hearing of those partially deaf. **E.-wax.** See *Cerumen*.

Earths. Certain metallic oxides or silicates, not soluble in water and not affected by a great heat. **E., Alkaline,** the oxides and hydrates of calcium, magnesium, strontium, barium and other metals of the same group. **E., Fuller's,** a clay used as an absorbent in sores.

Ear'wig. An insect (*Forficula auricularia*), erroneously supposed to have a fondness for secreting itself in the external auditory meatus.

East'on's Syrup. See *Ferrum*.

Ebullition. See *Boiling*.

Eburnation (*ebur*, ivory). Increase of the earthy constituents of bone causing greater size and density of the same.

Ecbolic (*εκβολή*, a throwing out). A substance used to produce abortion.

Ecchondroma (*εκ, χονδρος*, cartilage). A tumor growing from cartilage.

Ecchondrosis. See *Ecchondroma*.

Ecchymoma (*εκχυσιμα*). A tumor made up of extravasated blood.

Ecchymosis (*εκχυσισμα*, to extravasate blood). Sanguineous extravasation of blood into the areolar tissue of the lids, or skin, the result of traumatism. See, also, *Purpura*.

Eccoprotic (*εκ, out of, κοπρος*, dung). A medicine that empties the bowels without causing liquid discharge.

Ecdemic (*εκδημος*, away from home). Used of diseases originating in a distant locality or people.

Ec'dysis (*εκδωω*, to cast off). In zoölogy, the sloughing or casting off the skin.

Echinococcus (*εχινος*, a hedgehog, *κοκκος*, a berry). An hydatid, or bladder-worm, one of the larval stages of growth

of the small tapeworm, *Tænia echinococcus*, of the dog and wolf, infesting the human digestive tube. See *Alternations of Generation*.

Echinorhynchus (*εχινος, ρινχος*, a beak). A worm parasitic within certain animals, and occasionally found in man.

Echolalia (*ηχω*, echo, *λαλια*, talking). An aphasic symptom consisting in a repetition of words spoken to the patient by others.

Echophotomy (*ηχω, φως*, light). The production of the sensation of color by the stimulus of aerial waves, or sound.

Echo-speech. A peculiar method of utterance in one type of hypnotism.

Eclampsia (*εκλαμπα*, to shine or burst forth, from the suddenness of the attack). Puerperal convulsions. Convulsive or epileptiform seizures suddenly coming on in a woman prior to or during labor, or in the puerperal state. The convulsions are first tonic and then clonic, finally affect the involuntary muscles as well as the voluntary; consciousness is lost, and the attack is followed by coma or sleep. The etiology is obscure, the attack generally repeated, the prognosis grave. The term E. is also used as a general designation of convulsions, and besides the puerperal form above described there are the infantile and uræmic types. See *Convulsions*.

Elect'ic (*εκλεκτικός*). Pertaining to a choosing or selection. Used by a certain school of physicians, of themselves, to denote a principle or plan of selecting or choosing that which is good from all other schools.

Elect'icism. The doctrine and practice of the *Electics*.

Economy (*οικια*, house, *νομος*, a law). A general name for the human being considered as a whole.

Écouvil'lon. See *Écouvillonnage*.

Écouvillonnage (Fr.). The operation of cleansing and carrying medicinal agents to the inside of the uterus by means of a brush.

Éraseur' (Fr.). An instrument used in amputation of parts, consisting of a chain or wire loop, tightened by a screw, whereby the tissue is slowly crushed apart rather than cut, thus rendering the operation easier and bloodless.

Ec'stasy (*εκστασις*, a trance). A trance-

like, exalted condition of mind, with insensibility, immobility, *etc.* A species of *hypnotism*.

Ec'tasis (εκτασις, extension). Abnormal distention or dilatation of a part.

Ecthy'ma (εκθυμα, a pustule). An affection of the skin, considered by Crocker and Tilbury to be a form of *Impetigo contagiosa*, developed on the trunk and limbs.

Ecto- (εκτος, without). A prefix signifying *without, upon the outer side*.

Ec'toblast (εκτος, βλαστος, germ). The outside membrane or envelope of a cell.

Ectocard'ia (εκτος, καρδια, the heart). Abnormality of position of the heart.

Ec'toderm. See *Blastoderm*.

Ectop'agus (εκτος, παγεις, united). A monomphalic monstrosity united laterally the full extent of the thorax.

Ecto'pia (εκτοπιος, displaced). An abnormality of position. **E. Cordis**. See *Ectocardia*. **E. Lentis**, dislocation or congenital malposition of the crystalline lens. **E. Oculi**, abnormal position of the eyeball in the orbit. **E. Vesicæ**, protrusion of the bladder through the wall of the abdomen.

Ectop'ic. Pertaining to ectopia. **E. Gestation**. See *Gestation*.

Ectozo'a (εκτος, ζoon, an animal). Parasites of the external parts of the body, in contradistinction from entozoa.

Ectrom'elus (εκτρωσις, abortion, μελος, limb). A monstrosity with an arrested development of all the limbs, which are mere stumps.

Ectro'pium (εκτρεπω, to turn from). Eversion of the eyelid and exposure of the conjunctival surface.

Ec'zema (εκζεω, to boil over). An inflammation of the skin or mucous surfaces, accompanied by papules, vesicles, pustules, scabs, *etc.*, and usually attended with the discharge of serum. **E.**, Diabetic, from the irritation of diabetic urine. **E. Erythematosum**, marked by ill-defined patches, usually on the face. **E. Hypertrophicum**. See *Mycosis*. **E. Palmare**, a form usually confined to the hands and feet. **E. Papulosum**, or *Lichen Simplex*, distinguished by papular eruptions. **E. Pustulosum**, marked by pustular eruption. **E. Rubrum**, an intense variety, usually developed from the vesicular or pustular form.

Edenta'tion (*e*, without, *dens*, a tooth). A deprivation of teeth.

Ed'ible (*edibilis*, eatable). Food, the condition of which is good and wholesome.

Eff'erent (*effero*, to bring out). Applied to nerves or vessels carrying from the center. See *Centrifugal*.

Effleurage. See *Massage*.

Efflores'cence (*effloresco*, to bloom). The flowering of plants. The formation of minute crystals on the surface of certain crystalline bodies, due to their loss of a part or the whole of their water of crystallization.

Efflu'vium (*effluo*, to flow out). The subtle emanations, especially those offensively odoriferous, of a substance or person.

Effu'sion (*effundo*, to pour out). A pouring out. The abnormal secretion or transfer of a liquid from its natural organ or place of secretion. Used of gases also.

Eges'ta (pl. of *egestum*, fecal matter). The discharges of the bowels.

Egg. See *Ovule*. **E. Albumin**, a native albumin, or proteid constituent of the human body, of which the unboiled white of egg is the type. It is distinguished from serum-albumin by its precipitation when shaken with ether, and by its unchanged reappearance in the urine when injected under the skin or into the intestine. **E. Nog**, a nutritious and stimulant drink, consisting of an egg beaten up with four or five ounces of milk, to which from half an ounce to an ounce of whisky is added. It may be sweetened and flavored to the taste.

Egypt'ian Chloro'sis. See *Anchylostomiasis*. **E. Ophthalmia**. See *Ophthalmia, Purulent*.

Eich'horst's Cor'puscles. A special form of microcyte in the blood of those suffering from pernicious anæmia.

Ejacula'tion (*ejaculor*). The ejection of the semen in coition. **E. Center**. See *Center*.

Eject'ion (*ejicio*, to throw out). The process of casting out; applied especially to the excretions of the body.

Elabora'tion (*elaboro*, to take pains with). Careful and exact working. In physiology the process of making crude food into higher tissue products.

Ela'in. See *Eleoptene*.

Elas'tic (ελαστω, to urge forward). Returning to the original form when sprung from the same by external traction or force.

E. Bandage, an India-rubber bandage exerting continuous compression of a part.

E. Stocking, a stocking of the same material and acting the same way. **E. Tissue**, a variety of connective tissue, of

which some ligaments are composed, having elastic properties.

Elast'in. An albuminoid substance, the fundamental element in elastic tissue. It yields 36 to 45 per cent. of leucin and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of tyrosin.

Elat'erin, or Elate'rinum. A neutral principle obtained from *Elaterium echalium*, or squirting cucumber. A powerful hydragogue cathartic. In toxic doses, causes emesis, spasmodic respiration and death. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{12}$. **E. Trituratio**, elaterin 10, sugar of milk 90 parts, thoroughly mixed. Dose gr. ss-j.

El'bow. The elbow-joint. That part of the arm adjacent to the elbow-joint.

El'der. See *Sambucus*.

Elec'tion, Operations of. Considerations of circumstances, such as age, condition in life, business, sex, etc., determining whether to proceed with a certain surgical operation or not. Called, also, *Operations of Complaisance*.

Elec'trical ($\eta\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tau\rho\nu$, amber). Having the nature of or produced by electricity. **E. Chore'a.** See *Dubini's Disease*. **E. Shower Bath**, a device for general electrization: One of the poles is immersed in a tub containing an alkaline solution. The patient beneath this reservoir stands on a metallic stool connected with the other pole. The falling water completes the circuit, dispersing the current over the whole body. **E. Sunstroke.** See *Sunstroke*.

Electric'ity ($\eta\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tau\rho\nu$). One of the forces of nature developed or generated by chemism, magnetism, or friction, and probably a mode of ethereal vibration, closely analogous to and convertible into heat and light. **E., Faradic**, that produced by induction. **E., Franklinic**, frictional or static electricity. **E., Frictional**, that produced by friction. **E., Galvanic**, that which is generated by chemical action in a galvanic cell. **E., Inductive**, that produced in a body by proximity, without contact, to an electrified body. **E., Magnetic**, that developed by bringing a conductor near the poles of a magnet. See *Current*. **E., Medical**, that used for therapeutic purposes. **E., Static**, frictional electricity. **E., Voltaic**, same as galvanic or chemical electricity.

Elec'tro- ($\eta\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tau\rho\nu$). A Greek word used as a prefix to denote connection with or relation to electricity. **E.-biology**, the science of the electrical relations and laws of organic beings. **E.-bioscopy.** See *Bioscopy*. **E.-chemistry**, the science

of the inter-relations and laws of electricity and chemistry. **E.-magnetism**, magnetism induced within iron, steel or nickel, by introducing it within a coil through which a current is passing. **E.-pathology**, the diagnosis of a disease by the aid of electric irritation. **E.-physiology**, the study of electric reactions, properties, and relations of organs and organic tissues. **E.-therapeutics**, the science and art of the application of electricity for therapeutical purposes. See *Contractions*.

Elec'trode (*electricity*, $\sigma\delta\omicron\varsigma$, a way). The application of points or surfaces connecting the body with the poles of a battery. **E., Brush**, one end fitted with a camel-hair pencil. **E., Non-polarizable**, zinc wires treated and so arranged as to prevent electrolysis. See *Anode* and *Cathode*.

Electrogen'esis. The results, after withdrawal, of the application of a current of electricity to the spinal cord, a nerve or part.

Electrol'ysis (*electricity*, $\lambda\upsilon\omega$, to release). The dissolution of a chemical compound by an electric current. Used in the treatment of hydrocele, and other surgical diseases.

Electro-massage. The transmission of a current of electricity through the kneading instrument.

Electrom'eter ($\eta\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tau\rho\nu$, electro-, $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\nu$, a measure). An instrument for the measurement of the difference of electrical potential.

Electro-mo'tive. Pertaining to the mechanical or motor effects of electricity. **E. Force**, the potential, or tension of a current. It is estimated in volts. See *Volt*.

Electromus'cular. Pertaining to the action of electricity upon muscles. **E. Contractility**, the contractile response of a muscle to an electric current. **E. Sensibility**, the impression upon a sensory nerve by electric irritation.

Electropunctura'tion. The use of needles as electrodes, which are thrust into the cavity of an aneurysm, with the object of coagulating the contained blood.

Electrosta'tics (*electricity*, $\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, stationary). The science of static electricity, or that developed by friction and induction.

Electrot'onus ($\tau\epsilon\nu\sigma\iota\varsigma$, tension). The change of condition in a nerve during the application of a current of electricity. See *Anoelectrotonus*, *Cathelectrotonus*, and *Electrogenesis*.

Elect'uary. A confection. See *Confectio*.

Ele'idin. The granules of the superficial cells of the stratum granulosum of the epidermis.

El'ement (*elementum*, a first principle). In chemistry, a body that cannot be decomposed into simpler substances. The elements now number about 75. Used in biology of the ultimate microscopic structures of a tissue. In electricity, one of the generating plates in a galvanic cell.

El'ephant's Foot. The herb *Elephantopus tomentosus*. Diuretic, expectorant and emetic. Dose of the fld. ext. ℥v-xxx. Unof.

El'ephant Leg. See *Elephantiasis*.

Elephanti'asis (*ελεφας*, an elephant). Elephantiasis Arabum, Elephant Leg, Buncema Tropica, Morbus Elephas, Pachydermia, Barbadoes Leg. A chronic, sporadic, cedematous disease of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, characterized by enormous hypertrophy. Thought to be due to a parasitic worm known as *filaria*, which, entering the blood and lymphatics, obstructs the latter, resulting in a chronic enlargement. Most common in leg and genitals.

Elephanti'asis Græco'rum. See *Lepra*.

Eleopt'ene. The permanent liquid principle of volatile oils. See *Stearoptene*.

El'evator (*elevo*, to lift). The same as *Levator*. See *Muscle*. An instrument used in surgery and dentistry.

Elimina'tion (*e*, out, *limen*, threshold). Excretion; the process of putting forth or out.

Elix'ir (Arab. *el iksir*, the philosopher's stone). A sweetened, aromatic, spirituous preparation, which is practically a flavored syrup designed as an excipient for extracts and tinctures. There are many *elixira*, only one of which is official.

Elm. See *Ulmus*.

Elocu'tion (*e*, *loquor*, to speak). The choice, arrangement and delivery of words and language, including the use of the voice, the action of the lungs, diaphragm, etc.

Elutria'tion (*elutrio*, to wash out). A water-sifting process whereby the coarser particles of an insoluble substance are separated from the finer.

Elytri'tis (*ελυτρον*, the vagina, *ιτις*). Inflammation of the vagina.

Ely'troplasty (*ελυτρον*, *πλασσω*, to form). Plastic operation upon the vagina, especially for vesico-vaginal fistula.

Elytropho'sis (*ελυτρον*, *πτωσις*, a falling). Prolapse of the vagina.

Elytror'rhaphy (*ελυτρον*, *ραφη*, a seam). Suture of the vaginal wall. An operation to close the opening of the vagina in pro-cidentia.

Emacia'tion (*emacio*, to make lean). Loss of the fat and fullness of the flesh of the body. Lean.

Eman'sio-men'sium (Lat.). Delayed menstruation. Amenorrhœa.

Emascula'tion (*emasculo*, to make impotent). Removal of the testicles; impotence.

Embalm'ing (Fr. *en*, in, *bauma*, balsam). The filling a cadaver with antiseptic and preservative substances to keep it from putrefying.

Embed'ding. The fixation of a tissue-specimen in a firmer medium before freezing, and section in order to preserve the same intact.

Embe'lia Ri'bes. The juice of a fruit obtained in Asia Minor. Has reputed anthelmintic properties. Unof.

Em'bolism (*εμβολος*, plug). The obstruction of an artery or capillary, usually by a blood clot or embolus, brought from another point by the blood current. **E.**, Air, by a bubble of air. **E.**, Multiple, numerous small emboli. **E.**, Pyæmic, the emboli are purulent. **E.**, Retinal, occurring in the arteria centralis retinae, followed by sudden loss of vision. **E.**, Venous, occurring in veins, especially of the lungs and liver.

Em'bolus (*εμβολος*). A clot of blood brought by the blood current from a distant artery, and forming an obstruction at its place of lodgment.

Embroca'tion (*εμβρεχω*, to soak in). A fluid external application to some injured or diseased part.

Embryon, or

Em'bryo (*εμβρυον*). The ovum and the product of conception up to the fourth month of pregnancy.

Embryocard'ia (*embryo*, *καρδια*, the heart). An affection of the heart, characterized by a heart-beat like that of a foetus. It is usually associated with tachycardia, and a condition of collapse and cyanosis.

Embryol'ogy (*εμβρυον*, *λογος*, discourse). The science of the evolution of the embryo, or the study of fetal development.

Embryon'ic. Pertaining to the embryo.

E. Area. See *Area*. **E. Connective Tissue**, the primitive condition of connective tissue when first formed, consisting of small, round cells. **E. Spot.** See *Area*.

Em'bryotome. An instrument used in embryotomy.

Embryot'omy (εμβρυον, τομή, section). An operation for reduction of the size of the fetus to render possible its transmission through the birth-canal. See *Cephalotripsy*, *Cranioclasm*, *Basiotribe*, *Basilest*, *Decollation*, *Decapitation*, *Exenteration*, *Exsiccation*, *Lamination*, *Perforation*, *Spoudylotomy*, *Transformation*.

Em'esis (εμεω, to vomit). Vomiting.

Emet'ic (εμετικός, causing vomiting). An agent causing emesis. **E.**, **Direct**, one acting directly on the nerves of the stomach. **E.**, **Indirect**, or **E.**, **Systemic**, one acting through the blood upon the vomiting center, or by reflex action from other peripheral sources.

Emeto-cathar'sis. Vomiting and purgation at the same time, or produced by a common agent.

Em'inentia (eminentia). A rounded or protuberant part of an organ, especially of a bone. **E.**, **Ilio-pectineal**, a ridge on the upper surface of the pubic bone. **E.** of Doyère. See *Sarcoglia*.

Eminen'tia. See *Eminence*.

Emis'sion (emitto, to send forth). An ejaculation, or sending forth.

Emmen'agogue (εμμηνα, the menses, αγω, to expel). A medicine that stimulates the menstrual flow. **E.**, **Direct**, one acting directly on the generative organs. **E.**, **Indirect**, one acting only through other functions and indirectly.

Emissa'rium (Lat.). A term for any canal or channel conveying a fluid outward. Used especially of the veins of the skull.

Em'issary Veins. See *Emissarium*.

Emmetro'pia (ev, in; μετρον, measure; οψ, the eye). Normal or perfect vision. The condition of an eye whose shape and refractive media are such that, with suspended accommodation, parallel rays of light are brought to a focus upon the retina. For practical tests, rays of light from a point 20 feet away are considered as parallel.

Em'met's Opera'tion. See *Trachelorrhaphy*.

Emol'lient (emollio, to soften). A substance used by external application to soften the skin.

Emo'tional (emoveo, to move away). Pertaining to the mental condition of feeling. **E.** **Insanity**, characterized by exaggeration and exaltation of feelings.

Emp'ract'ic (εμπρακτω, to obstruct.) A term used by Hippocrates to designate any

agent which obstructs the function of an organ.

Emphyse'ma (εμφυσω, to inflate). The abnormal collection of air in the connective tissue of a part, causing swelling and crepitation.

Empir'ic (εμπειρικός, experiential, practical). One practicing medicine without philosophical or scientific principles, simply from the results of his own or others' experience. As commonly used, synonymous with quack.

Emplas'trum (εμπλασσω, to plaster up). A plaster. In pharmacy, a cohesive, tenacious substance, insoluble in water, as an excipient containing a prescribed medicinal substance intended to be spread thin upon chamois, kid or muslin. The excipient is usually lead oleate or Burgundy pitch. (See *Lead* and *Pix*.) There are 17 official *emplastra*.

Emprosthot'onos (εμπροσθεν, forward, τεινω, to stretch). A tetanic condition of the muscles of the front part of the body whereby the body is bent forward.

Empye'ma (ev, in, πυνω, pus). Pus in the pleural cavity or in the chest.

Empye'sis (εμπυνω, to suppurate). Diseases characterized by phlegmonous pimples gradually filling with purulent fluid.

Empy'occele (ev, in, πυνω, pus, κηλη, tumor). A purulent scrotal tumor.

Emul'sin (emulgeo, to milk out). A ferment contained in bitter almonds. Also called *Synaptase*. Its union with amygdalin forms hydrocyanic acid. See *Amygdalin*.

Emul'sion. Water in which oil, in minute subdivision of its particles, is suspended.

Emunc'tory (emungo, to blow the nose). An excretory duct or organ.

Enam'el. See *Teeth*.

Enanth'ema (ev, αρθω, to blossom). An eruption within the body in distinction from *exanthema*.

Enarthro'sis. See *Diarthrosis*.

Encan'this (ev, καθος, the angle of the eye). A reddish-colored morbid growth in the inner canthus of the eye.

Encephal'ic (εγκεφαλος, the brain). Pertaining to the encephalon.

Enceph'alín. A nitrogenous glucoside extracted from brain tissue.

Encephali'tis. General inflammation of the encephalon.

Enceph'aloccele (εγκεφαλος, κηλη, tumor). A hernia of the brain.

Enceph'aloid. Resembling brain tissue. See *Carcinoma*.

Encephalo'ma (εγκεφαλος, ωμα, tumor).

Tumor of the brain.

Enceph'alon (εν, in, κεφαλη, the head).

The contents of the cranium. The brain.

Encephalop'athy (εγκεφαλος, παθος, pain).

A term for indefinite or general disease of the brain.

Enceph'alotome (ενκεφαλος, τομη, section).

An instrument for slicing the encephalon or a part for examination or preservation.

Enchondro'ma (εν, χονδρος, cartilage, ωμα, tumor). A tumor arising from cartilage or resembling it in texture, etc.

Enchy'lema (εν, χυλος, juice). The fluid enclosed in the meshes of the chromatin.

En Clou. See *Culture*.

Encyst'ed (εν, κυστις, a bag). Enclosed in a cyst, or capsule. Aneurysms, herniæ, tumors, etc., may become encysted.

End. The terminal point of a thing. **E.**

Bulb, the terminal bulb of a nerve in the skin. *End Bulb of Krause*. See *Corpuscle*. **E. Plate**, the expanded terminal of a motor nerve upon a bundle of muscular fibers. **E. Organ**, the general name for the terminal organ or part of a sensory nerve-fiber of whatever kind.

Endarteri'tis (ενδον, within, arteritis).

Inflammation of the intima, or innermost coat of an artery.

Endem'ic (εν, in, δημος, a people). Used

of diseases that are not brought from without a particular area or people, but that are peculiar to it. **E. Verrugas**. See *Fram-besia*.

Endemiol'ogy (εν, δημος, λογος, a treatise).

The science of endemic diseases.

Ender'mic (εν, δερμα, the skin). Within

the skin. Pertaining to a method of administering medicines through the skin, by rubbing, etc.

End'o- (ενδον, within). A prefix, meaning

within.

Endo-auscul'tion. A method of auscul-

tation devised by Bianchi by using the ordinary oesophageal tube passed into the stomach, to auscult the gullet and stomach, and through them to a certain degree the heart and lungs.

End'oblast (ενδον, βλαστος, a germ). The

cell-nucleus.

Endocardi'tis (ενδον, καρδια, the heart,

ιτις). Inflammation of the endocardium or lining membrane of the heart. Acute

rheumatism is the most frequent cause, though pneumonia, gout and septic fever may precede. The disease is prone to terminate fatally or result in permanent injury

to the valves. Fibrinous deposits or vegetations project into the cavity of the heart; the thickened endocardium is liable to become atheromatous, with chronic ulceration. **E., Malignant, or Ulcerative**, a rapidly fatal type due to septic infection. It has also been called *Diphtheritic E.*, in the sense of belonging to the diphtheritic class of diseases. Microorganisms are found in this form.

Endocard'ium (ενδον, καρδια). The colorless, transparent membrane lining the interior of the heart.

Endocolpi'tis. See *Colpitis*.

End'oderm. See *Blastoderm*.

End'ogen (ενδον, γεννω, to produce). A plant whose growth is by means of new matter deposited in the interior of the trunk or branch. See *Exogen*.

End'olymph (ενδον, λympha, water). The fluid of the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

Endometri'tis. Inflammation of the endometrium. **E., Cervical**, of the cervical portion. **E., Decidual**, of the decidual membrane of the impregnated uterus. It may be *diffuse*-(thickening and development of connective tissue) or *polypoid*, with polypoid growths.

Endome'trium (ενδον, μητρα, uterus). The lining membrane of the uterus.

Endomy'sium (ενδον, μυς, muscle). The extension of the perimysium between the muscular fibers.

Endoneu'rium (ενδον, νευρον, a nerve). The delicate connective tissue holding together the fibrils of a bundle of nerves.

Endopath'ic (ενδον, παθος, suffering). Pertaining to the rise of disease from conditions or causes not derived from without. See *Exopathic*.

Endopericardi'tis (ενδον, περι, around, καρδια, the heart, ιτις, inflammation). Combined endocarditis and pericarditis.

End'oscope (ενδον, within, σκοπεω, to observe). An instrument for examination of a bodily cavity through its natural outlet.

Endos'copy (ενδον, σκοπεω). The examination of cavities or organs within the body by means of an endoscope.

Endosmom'eter. An instrument for measuring endosmosis.

Endosmo'sis (ενδον, ωσμος, a thrusting). The interchange and passage of two liquids through a dividing membrane.

Endosmot'ic. Pertaining to endosmosis.

E. Equivalent, the weight of distilled water that passes into the flask of the endosmometer in exchange for a known weight

of the soluble substance. This, *e. g.*, for salt is 4.3; for sugar 7.1, *etc.*

Endosteitis (ενδοστέον, a bone, ιτις).

Inflammation of the endosteum of bone.

Endosteum. The vascular membranous layer of connective tissue lining the medullary cavity of bones.

Endothelio'ma. A tumor of the endothelium.

Endothe'lium (ενδοθ, θηλή, nipple). The internal lining membrane of serous, synovial and other internal surfaces; the homologue of epithelium.

En'ema (ενημα, to inject). An injection of a medicine or food into the rectum.

Enepiderm'ic (εν, επιδερμης, the epidermis). Pertaining to the treatment of disease by applications to the skin.

En'ergy (ενεργω, to be active). The power or force displayed by an organism.

E., Conservation of, the law that the various forms of energy can be transformed one into the other without the loss of any part. **E., Kinetic,** the power of a body in motion. **E., Potential,** the possible power of a body at rest. Physiologically; its measure is the amount of heat that may be obtained by complete combustion of the chemical compounds representing the potential energy.

En'ervate (ενερτω, to weaken). To weaken.

Eneure'sis. See *Enuresis*.

Engage'ment Stage of Labor. See *De-cent-stage*.

English Sweating Fever. See *Anglicus Sudor*.

Engorg'ement (Fr. *engorgement*, a choking up). Over-distention of the vessels of a part and stagnation of the circulation. Vascular congestion.

Enophthal'mia (εν, οφθαλμος, the eye). Retraction of the eyeball in the orbit.

Enosto'sis (εν, οστέον, bone). A tumor within the medullary canal of a bone, or a bony tumor originating in bone.

En Piqûre. See *Culture*.

Ens'iform Append'ix (ensis, a sword). A sword-shaped, cartilaginous process of the sternum.

Ensomph'alus (εν, ομφαλος, navel). A double monstrosity with practically complete and functional organisms, but united together by some more or less superficial bond.

Enta'sia (εντασις, a straining). A generic term for spasmodic muscular action.

Enteral'gia (εντερων, intestine, αλγος, pain). Pain in the bowels.

Enterect'omy (εντερον, intestine, εκτομη, excision). Excision of a part of the intestine.

Enter'ic (εντερον). Pertaining to the intestines. **E. Fever,** typhoid fever.

Enteri'tis (εντερον, ιτις, inflammation). Inflammation of the intestines.

Ent'ero- (εντερον). A prefix denoting relation to the intestines.

Ent'erocele (εντερον, κηλη, a tumor). A hernia containing a loop of intestine. **E., Rectal,** with a covering of the rectal wall.

E., Vaginal, with a covering of the vaginal wall.

Enterocly'sis (εντερον, κλυσις, a drenching). Injection of nutrient material within the intestine in cholera, collapse, *etc.*

Enterocoli'tis (εντερον, κολον, the colon). Combined inflammation of the intestines and colon.

Entero-epip'locele. See *Hernia*.

Entero-gas'trocele (εντερον, γαστήρ, the belly, κηλη, tumor). A hernia containing gastric and intestinal walls.

Ent'erolith (εντερον, λίθος, a stone). A stony concretion formed in the digestive tube.

Enterop'athy (εντερον, παθος, suffering). Disease of the intestines.

Entero-peritoni'tis (εντερον, περιτοναίος, ιτις). Combined inflammation of the intestines and adjacent peritoncum.

Ent'eroplasty (εντερον, πλασσω, to form). Plastic operations upon the intestine to repair injuries of its walls.

Enterorrha'gia (εντερον, ρήγνυμι, to burst forth). Intestinal hemorrhage. Excessive discharges of any kind from the intestine.

Enteror'rhaphy (εντερον, ραφη, a suture). Suture of the intestine.

Enterost'omy (εντερον, στομα, mouth). Incision of the small intestine and suture of the same to the abdominal wall for introduction of food by this artificial mouth, in case of impossibility of food-entrance by the normal route.

Enterot'omy (εντερον, τεμνω, to cut). Incision of the intestine.

Enterozo'ön (εντερον, ζωον, an animal). A parasite of the intestine.

Enthet'ic (εντθημι, to put in). Coming from without, used especially of syphilitic and other specific contagious diseases.

Ent'oblast (εντρος, within, βλαστος, germ). The nucleolus, or germinal spot.

Ent'ocyte (εντρος, κυτος, cell). The contents of a cell, including nucleolus, granulations, *etc.*

Ent'oderm. See *Blastoderm*.

Entomol'ogy (εντομον, an insect, λογος, treatise). The science of insect life.

Entomoph'ilous (εντομα, φιλεω, to love). Insect-loving or attracting. **E. Flowers**, flowers attracting insects by their secretions and thus securing cross-fertilization through the insects who carry the pollen to other flowers.

Entop'tic (εντος, οπτικος, pertaining to vision). Pertaining to the internal parts of the eye. **E. Phenomena**, visual phenomena caused by peculiarities or imperfections of the eye itself, such as *muscae volitantes*, etc.

Entot'ic (εντος, ους, ear). Pertaining to the internal ear. **E. Phenomena**, sounds caused by abnormalities of the auditory mechanism itself.

Entozo'ön (εντος, ζων, an animal). A parasite living within another animal.

Entro'pium (εν, in, τρεπω, to turn). Inversion of the eyelids, so that the lashes rub against the globe of the eye, producing inflammation, pannus, etc.

Enuclea'tion (ε, out of, nucleus, a kernel). Applied to the operation of excising or shelling-out from its seat or capsule a tumor, etc. **E. of Eye**, excision of the eyeball from the orbit.

Enure'sis (ενουρεω, to be incontinent of urine). Incontinuity of urine. **E. Nocturna**, involuntary emptying of the bladder during sleep.

Envi'ronment (Fr. *environner*, to surround). The totality of influences acting from without upon the organism.

En'zymes (εν, ζυμη, leaven). Hydrolytic ferments as distinguished from organized ferments, such as yeast. They act by causing the body to take up a molecule of water. They are most active between 30° and 35° C., and are destroyed by boiling.

E'osin. See *Fuchsin*.

Epend'yma (επενδυμα, an upper garment). The lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles and of the spinal canal.

Ependymi'tis (ependyma, ιτις, inflammation). Inflammation of the ependyma.

Ep'hedra Antisyphilit'ica. See *Tépopote*.

Eph'edrene. The active principle of *Ephedra vulgaris*. Proposed as a mydriatic by Nagai. A cardiac depressant. Unof.

Ephe'lides. See *Lentigo*.

Ephem'era Malig'na. See *Anglicus Sudor*.

Ephem'eral (εφημερος, living a day). Temporary. Applied to fevers that pass away in a day.

Ep'hial'tes. See *Nightmare*.

Ephid'rosis. See *Hyperidrosis*. **E. Cruenta**, bloody sweat.

Ep'iblast (επι, upon, βλαστος, a sprout). The external or upper layer of the blastoderm, called, also, the *ectoderm* or *neuro-epidermal layer*, from which is developed the central nervous system and epidermal tissues, including the epithelium of the sense organs.

Epicanth'us (επι, κανθος, angle of the eye). A fold of skin passing from the nose to the eyebrow over the inner canthus of the eye.

Epicard'ium. The visceral layer of the pericardium.

Ep'icome (επι, upon, κομη, hair). A parasitic monstrosity with an accessory head united to the principal fœtus by the summit.

Epicra'nium (επι, κρανιον, the cranium). The structures covering the cranium.

Epicri'sis (επικρισις, determination). The phenomena of disease succeeding the crisis.

Epicystot'omy (επι, κυστις, a bladder, τευνω, to cut). The suprapubic method of incising the bladder.

Ep'icyte (επι, κυτος, cell). The cell-wall or hyaline cuticle of cells.

Epidem'ic (επι, δημος, people). Used of diseases that reach a people, or spread over an area from without, in contradistinction to *endemic*.

Epidemiog'raphy (epidemic, γραφω, to write). A description of epidemic diseases.

Epidemiol'ogy (epidemic, λογος, doctrine). The science of epidemic diseases.

Epiderm'is (επι, δερμα, the skin). The outer layer of the skin. The scarf-skin, consisting of a layer of horny cells that protects the true skin. Has neither blood vessels nor nerve filaments. **E., Appendages of**, a generic name for the hair, nails, etc., growing from the epiderm.

Epidermiza'tion. The formation of epiderm.

Epidid'yms (διδυμοι, the testes). The small body lying above the testes. The superior end is the *globus major*, the inferior, the *globus minor*.

Epididymi'tis. Inflammation of the epididymus.

Epidu'ral Space. The space outside the dura mater of the spinal cord.

Epigas'trium (επι, γαστρ, the stomach). The epigastric region.

Epigen'esis (επιγεννομαι, to be born after). The generation of organisms by new and

successive formations in contradistinction to **Syngenesi**s, in which each germ is supposed to contain those of all subsequent generations.

Epiglot'tis. See *Glottis*.

Epigna'thus (επι, γνάθος, jaw). A parasitic monstrosity in which the parasite is united to the superior maxillary bone.

Epila'tion (ε, out of, pilus, a hair). The removal of hair.

Epilato'rium. An application for permanently removing hair.

Epilep'sy (επιληψία, a laying hold of). A nervous affection characterized by sudden loss of consciousness and power of co-ordination of motion with tonic and clonic convulsions, the fits lasting but a short time. This form of the disease is the "true" affection, or the **haut mal** of the French. The **petit mal** (*abortive epilepsy, epileptic vertigo*) is less severe, and may consist of only a slight loss of consciousness, with retained co-ordination of motion. **E. Cursiva**, the fit preceded by a tendency to run. **E., Jacksonian**, spasmodic contractions in certain groups of muscles due to local diseases of the cortex, always confined to one-half of the body and with retention of consciousness. **E. Larvata**, or **E., Masked**, the less severe cases of the true epilepsy, in which the patient does not fall. **E., Partial, Jacksonian E.** **E., Procrusive**, there is propulsion of the body in some special direction. **E., Reflex**, due to some reflex neurosis.

Epilep'tic. Pertaining to or like epilepsy. Also one affected with epilepsy. **E. Cry**, the vocal sound or cry in epilepsy, from laryngeal spasm. **E. Hemiplegia**, sometimes follows the fit, especially after unilateral convulsions. **E. Mania**, slight maniacal tendencies following or taking the place of the fit. **E. Vertigo**, giddiness is a common sensation of epilepsy, but is erroneously applied to attacks of minor epilepsy.

Epilep'tiform (εpilepsy, forma, likeness). Resembling the symptoms of epilepsy.

Epileptog'enous (εpilepsy, γιννω, to produce). Producing epilepsy.

Epi'lose (ε neg., pilosus, hairy). Without hair; bald.

Epineu'rium (επι, νευρον, nerve). The nerve-sheath.

Epipas'tic (επι-ασσω, to sprinkle). Pertaining to plasters sprinkled with some agent, as cantharides, used as a vesicant.

Epiph'ora (επιερρω, to burst upon). An overflow of tears, due to over secretion or

impeded outflow of the normal methods of excretion. *Lachrymation*.

Epiph'ysis (επι, φρω, to grow). A process of bone attached to another bone by cartilage. **E. Cerebri**, the pineal gland.

Ep'iphyte (επι, φυτον, a plant). A parasitic plant living upon another plant. Used also of a parasitic plant upon an animal.

Epip'locele. See *Hernia*.

Epip'loön (επιπλεω, to float upon). The omentum. **E. Gastro-colic**, the great omentum. **E. Gastro-hepatic**, the lesser omentum.

Episcleri'tis (επι, σκληρος, hard, ιτις). A localized inflammation of the subconjunctival tissues.

Episior'raphy (επισειον, pubes, ραφη, seam). An operation for the cure of prolapsed uterus or procidentia.

Episiot'omy (επισειον, τομη, section). Incision through the vulva in childbirth to prevent rupture of the perineum and facilitate labor.

Epispad'ias (επι, σπαζω, to pierce). Abnormal opening of the urethra upon the upper part of the penis.

Epispas'tic (επι, σπασις, a drawing upon). A vesicatory or substance producing a blister.

Epistax'is (επισταζω, to distill). Hemorrhage from the nose.

Epithelio'ma. Carcinomatous formation of the skin or mucous membrane, composed of epithelial cells.

Epithe'lium (επι, upon, τιθημι, to place). The cuticle or cellular structure of mucous surfaces, and also the skin of the body. **E., Ciliated**, a form in which the cells bear vibratile filaments or cilia at their free extremities. **E., Columnar**, distinguished by prismatic-shaped or columnar cells. **E., Nucleated**, consisting of circular or hexagonal cells, each containing a nucleus. **E., Pavement**, cubical or polygonal cells covering the surface like the stones of a pavement. **E., Squamous**, the cells have been reduced to flattened, scaly plates. **E., Stratified**, the cells are arranged in distinct layers. **E., Tesselated**. Same as *E., Pavement*. **E., Transitional**, intermediate between simple and stratified.

Epitroch'lea (επι, τροχια, a pulley). The internal condyle of the humerus.

Epizo'ön (επι, ζωον, an animal). An animal living as a parasite upon another.

Epizoöt'ic. A contagious disease affecting animals.

Eponych'ium (επι, ονυξ, a finger nail).

A horny condition of the epidermis from the 2d to the 8th month of foetal life, indicating the position of the nail.

Eposto'ma (επι, οστέον, bone). An exostosis.

Ep'som Salts. See *Magnesium*.

Epu'lis (επι, ούλα, the gums). A hard, fibrous tumor of the alveolar processes of the gums.

Equilib'rium (æquus, equal, libro, balance). An even balancing of a body or condition. **E., Stable**, when, after slight disturbance, the body will return to its original condition or position. **E., Unstable**, when it will not so return.

Equi'nia (æquus, a horse). Glanders. Farcy. A contagious, specific disease, with both local and general symptoms, derived from the horse or ass. Affects chiefly the skin, mucous membranes and lymphatics. Begins with purulent nasal discharges, which extend to the respiratory, ocular and oral membranes. Thought to be of microbic origin.

Equiv'alence (æquus, equal, valeo, to be worth). Of equal value. The saturating power of an element as compared with that of hydrogen.

Era'sion (e, out, rado, to scrape). The act of scraping.

Erect'ile (erigo, to set up). Pertaining to stiffening, rigidity or erection. **E. Tissue**, that intermediating erection, consisting of a network of expansile capillaries that under stimulus becomes engorged with blood.

Erec'tion (erigo). The condition of fullness and firmness of the penis, clitoris, etc., due to sexual excitement, friction, etc., the mechanism consisting in an overfilling of the blood vessels. **E. Center.** See *Center*.

Erect'or (erigo). Pertaining to muscles whose function is to erect or elevate a part. See *Muscle*. **E. Pili**, the unstriped muscular fibers causing the erection of the hair and the phenomenon called *goose-flesh* or *goose-skin*.

Er'ethism (ερεθισμος, irritation). An abnormal heightening of nervous irritability.

Erg. See *Unit*.

Er'got, or Ergo'ta. A fungus, *Claviceps purpurea* (or *Scbum cornutum*), parasitic upon rye. Contains *sphacelinic acid*, *ergotinic acid*, and *cornutin*, to which its properties are due. A powerful excitomotor, hæmostatic, and gastro-intestinal irritant. Used most frequently to promote uterine contraction in childbirth. Valuable internally in amenorrhœa and atonic

spermatorrhœa; externally in gonorrhœa, conjunctivitis and inflammations of mucous membranes. Effects most prompt by hypodermic injection. Dose gr. x-3j. **E., Ext. Fld.**, prepared with dilute hydrochloric acid, alcohol, and water. Dose 3 ss-ij. **E., Ext.,—Ergotin.** Dose gr. ij-xx. **E., Vinum**, 15 per cent. Dose 3j-3j. **Sclerotic Acid**, thought to be identical with ergotinic acid.

Er'gotism. The constitutional effects of overdoses of ergot, or of the persistent use of food containing ergot. These may be acute, chronic, gangrenous, or spasmodic.

Erig'eron. Fleabane. The plant *E. canadense*. Physiological action like that of oil of turpentine, but less irritant. Efficient as a hæmostat in menorrhagia. **E., Ol.**, the essential volatile oil of same. Dose ʒx-3 ss. Unof.

Eriodic'tyon. Yerba Santa. The leaves of *E. glutinosum*, a shrub best known in California. An excellent expectorant, and valuable as an excipient for quinine, the taste of which it largely conceals. Useful in bronchial affections. **E., Ext. Fld.** Dose ʒxv-3j. **E., Ext.** Dose gr. ij-x. All unof.

Ero'sion (erodo, to eat into). Disintegration of tissue by mechanical, chemical or morbid action.

Erot'ic (ερως, love). Pertaining to the sexual passion.

Erotoma'nia (ερως, μανια, madness). Morbid, abnormal exaggeration of love generally; more limited to the imaginative than to the carnal aspect of the sentiment. See *Nymphomania*, *Satyriasis*.

Er'rhine (er, in, rhw, the nose). A medicine which, applied to the mucous membrane of the nose, increases nasal secretions. A sternutatory.

Eructa'tion (eructo, to belch). Belching.

Erup'tion (erumpo, to burst out). A bursting forth of any kind or from any part, but applied especially to the chief symptom of certain skin diseases, consisting in pimples, vesicles, rash, etc.

Erysip'elas (ερυθρος, red, πέλλα, skin). A constitutional febrile disease with a peculiar redness and inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, generally of the face; of possible bacterial origin.

Erysip'eloid. A peculiar affection of the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, characterized by zones of violaceous red eruption with burning and itching.

Erythe'ma (ερυθημα, a blush). An affection of the skin commonly known as "rose

rash" or "inflammatory blush." A congestion or redness of skin that with pressure temporarily disappears. **E. Annulare** or **Circinatum**, a form marked by the spreading of the disease in ring-shaped or circular patches. **E. Fugax**, a transitory redness sometimes appearing on the faces and trunks of children. Usually associated with worms. **E. Intertrigo**, a congestion arising from the friction of adjacent parts of the skin. **E. Læve**, the redness frequently occurring in dropsical swelling of the legs. **E. Nodosum**, a form marked by symmetrical, node-like swellings over the tibiae, considered an expression of rheumatism. **E. Papulatum**, an inflammatory form marked by papules and vesicles. **E. Paratrimma**, the red patches preceding the appearance of bed-sores. **E. Pernio**, a chilblain. **E. Roseola**, a form marked by a dull red hue. May be idiopathic, or the symptomatic eruption preceding scarlet fever, measles, etc. **E., Scarlatiniform**, somewhat like that of scarlet fever, but usually in defined patches. Frequently accompanies septicæmia, puerperal fever, etc. **E. Simplex**, congestion due to external irritation. **E. Urticaria**, the early stage of urticaria, *q. v.*

Erythras'ma (*ερυθρας*). A vegetable parasitic disease producing brownish patches. Appears usually on the folds of the axillæ and inguinal regions. Resembles *Tinea Versicolor*, but is more insignificant. Due to very minute microspores.

Eryth'roblast. See *Leucocyte*.

Erythrochloro'pia (*ερυθρος, χλωρος*, green, *ωψ*, eye). A form of subnormal color perception in which green and red are the only colors correctly distinguished.

Erythrodex'trin. A dextrin formed by the action of saliva on starch. It gives a red color with iodine.

Erythrogran'ulose. A granular substance, found in starch grains, coloring red with iodine.

Erythromelal'gia (*ερυθρος, μελος*, limb, *αλγος*, pain). An affection of the extremities characterized by great redness and pain.

Erythroph'leine. See *Casca Bark*.

Erythrosp'ia (*ερυθρος, ωψις*, vision). An abnormality of vision in which all objects appear red.

Erythrox'ylon. Coca, Cuca. The leaves of *E. coca*, a shrub indigenous to the Andes Mountains. (Not to be confounded with *cococa*.) Contains an alkaloid, *cocaine*,

q. v., to which its properties are mainly due. An aromatic tonic and cerebral stimulant. Stimulates the brain, producing a remarkable power of enduring hunger and fatigue. Large doses produce hallucinations. Effects similar to those of coffee, but more intense. Much used by the natives for sustenance during long journeys. The leaves, smoked, are beneficial in hay fever. **E., Ext. Fld.** Dose 5 ss-ij. Difficult to obtain good leaves. Wines and elixirs of coca are numerous.

Es'bach's Method. A test for albumin in urine, the albumin being precipitated by a solution of picric and citric acids (10-20-970 parts of urine); the number of grammes per 1000 c.c. being indicated on the graduated tube of the albumimeter.

Es'char (*εσχαρω*, to scab over). The slough or scab following cauterization, burns, etc.

Escharot'ic. A substance which, applied to the skin, produces an eschar. A caustic.

Es'culus Hippocasta'num. Horse-chestnut. The fruit of the common "buckeye," or horse-chestnut. Recommended in hemorrhoids. Dose gr. iij. Unof.

Es'erine. An alkaloid derived from *Physo stigma*, *q. v.*

Es'march's Bandage, or Apparatus. The bandage is of elastic rubber, and is used upon a limb to be amputated, in order to drive the blood out of it by progressive application of turns about the limb toward the trunk.

Esod'ic (*εσω*, within, *οδος*, way). Pertaining to afferent or centripetal nerves, or those conveying impressions toward the central nervous system.

Esopho'ria. See *Heterophoria*.

Esoter'ic (*εσωτερικος*, within). Secret, mysterious. Arising within the organism.

Esotro'pia. See *Strabismus*.

Es'sence (*essentia*). That quality of a thing giving it peculiarity of power. The peculiar qualities of a drug extracted and reduced to a small compass.

Essen'tial. Pertaining to the essence of a substance. Pertaining to the peculiar and distinctive characteristic of a disease.

E'ther (*αether*, the upper air). The tenuous subtle fluid filling space and interpenetrating all bodies, the medium of transmission of the vibratory activities called light, heat, electricity and magnetism. Used also to designate a large class of organic compounds. Spelled also *æther*.

E'ther. A thin, colorless, volatile, and

highly inflammable liquid, in composition a di-ethyl oxide (C_2H_5)₂O. It is used mainly as a solvent for fats and oils, and as an anæsthetic. Internally it is anodyne, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, and narcotic. Inhaled it is an anæsthetic, and a cardiac stimulant in toxic doses, paralyzing the respiratory centers. **E.**, **Acetic**, properties like ethylic ether. Dose $\text{m x}-\text{ʒj}$. **E.**, **Commercial**, contains 94 per cent. of ether. It is unfit for use except as a solvent. **E.** **Fortior**, should contain 94 per cent. of ethylic oxide. Dose $\text{m x}-\text{ʒj}$. **E.**, **Hydriodic**, unof. Dose for inhalation m xv . **E.**, **Hydrobromic**, unof. Dose $\text{m x}-\text{ʒj}$. **E.** **Oleum**, contains equal parts ether and heavy oil of wine. **E.**, **Spt., Comp.**, commonly known as Hoffman's anodyne. It consists of ether 30, alcohol 67, ethereal oil 3 per cent. Dose $\text{m v}-\text{ʒj}$. **E.**, **Spt., Nitrosus**, *sweet spirit of nitre*, a solution of ethyl nitrite in alcohol. Dose $\text{ʒ ss}-\text{ʒ ss}$. **Ethe'real**. Pertaining to the ether or to ether. **Etheriza'tion**. The administration of ether to produce anesthesia. This is effected by inhalation of the vapor. **E'therism**. The symptoms of etherization. **Eth'ics** (*ἠθικός*, moral). The science of human feelings, thoughts and actions relating to duty or morality. **E.**, **Medical**, the duties a physician owes to himself, his profession and his fellow-men. **Ethmoceph'alus** (*ἠθικός*, ethmoid, *κεφαλή*, head). A cyclocephalic monstrosity with a rudimentary nose, the two eyes being closely approximated. **Eth'moid** (*ἠθικός*, a sieve). The cribriform bone of the nose, perforated for the transmission of the olfactory nerves. **Ethnol'ogy** (*ἠθικός*, a nation, *λόγος*, a discourse). The comparative study of the races of mankind. **Ethoxy-caf'feine**. A remedy recommended to relieve the pain of *herpes zoster*, and migraine. It is also said to prevent the gastric pain often caused by cocaine. **Ethyl'amine**. A ptomaine formed in putrefying yeast, in wheat-flour, and in distillation of beet-sugar residues. It is a strongly ammoniacal liquid, boiling at 18.7° ,—miscible with water in every proportion,—combustible, and possesses strong basic properties. Non-poisonous. **Eth'yl Chlor'ide**. Chloric Ether. An anæsthetic resembling chloroform in action. Use sometimes followed by corneal opacity. Unof.

Eth'ylene. A hydro-carbon radical, having the molecular structure C_2H_4 . It is characterized by strong affinities, especially for chlorine, with which it unites to form an oily compound. Hence its common name, *olefant gas*.

Ethylidenedi'amine. A poisonous ptomaine obtained from decomposing haddock. Injections of the ptomaine in mice and guinea-pigs produce abundant flow of secretion from the nose, mouth and eyes. Pupils dilate and eyeballs project. Violent dyspnœa follows and continues until death, that does not take place for twenty-four hours or more. The heart is stopped in diastole.

Etiola'tion (Fr. *etioler*, to blanch). The paleness or blanching, in plants or man, from confinement in darkness.

Etiol'ogy (*αιτια*, a cause, *λογος*, a discourse). A treatise on or pertaining to the causes of disease.

Eucalyp'tus. The leaves (lanceolate, after 3 years' growth) of the *E. globulus*, or Blue Gum, native to Australia, but now cultivated in California. Contains a volatile oil, which yields *eucalyptol*, a camphor, by distillation. An aromatic bitter, promoting digestion. Highly antiseptic and anti-malarial. Valuable in atonic dyspepsia and in intermittent fevers. **E.**, **Fld. Ext.**, alcoholic. Dose $\text{m x}-\text{ʒj}$. **E.** **Ol.**, the volatile oil. Dose $\text{m x}-\text{xxx}$, in emulsion. **E.**, **Tinct.** Unof. Dose $\text{ʒ ss}-\text{ij}$.

Eudiom'eter (*ενδια*, calm weather, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the composition of the air.

Eudipleu'ra (*ευ*, well, *δως*, twice, *πλευρα*, the side). In biology a designation of those organic forms composed of two equal and symmetrical halves.

Eu'genol. A product obtained from the residue of the distillation of oil of cloves. Antiseptic. Unof.

Eu'kalyn. A substance similar to inosit, arising from the fermentation of melitose.

Eulach'ion Oil, or

Eulacho'ni Oleum. Candle-fish Oil. Eulachon Oil. The oil of the fish *Thaleichthys pacificus*, or candlefish. Less disagreeable than cod-liver oil, for which it is often substituted. Dose $\text{ʒj}-\text{iv}$. Unof.

Eu'nuch (*εννουχος*, guardian of the couch). One from whom the genital organs have been removed or mutilated so as to render him impotent.

Euon'yms. Wahoo. The bark of *E. atropurpureus*. An astringent tonic and purgative, resembling rhubarb, jalap, aloe,

etc., but rather milder. Beneficially employed in dropsy and hepatic affections. **E., Ext.** Dose gr. j-v. **Euonymin**, unof., the essential principle. Dose gr. ss-v.

Eupato'rium. Thoroughwort. Boneset. The leaves and flowering tops of *E. perfoliatum*. A bitter tonic and diaphoretic, of value in remittent and typhoid fevers. Thought, also, to be a tenifuge. **E., Fld.** Ext. Dose m℥-5j.

Euperistal'sis. See *Peristalsis*.

Euphor'bia Pilulif'era. Has reputed value in asthma and cardiac dyspnea. Dose of the extract gr. j. Unof.

Eupho'ria (*εὐφορία*, easily carried). The sense of well-being or health.

Euphra'sia. Eyebright. A small annual, formerly much used in eye affections. Of utility as an astringent lotion in conjunctivitis. Valuable in breaking up nasal catarrh and in hay fever. **E., Tinct.**, strength 1.9. Dose m℥-v.

Euplas'tic (*ευ*, well, *πλάσσω*, to form). Pertaining to lymph of a healthy form, consistency, *etc.*

Eupnoë'a (*ευ*, well, *πνέω*, to breathe). Normal and easy respiration.

Eustach'ian Cath'eter. An instrument for dilating the E. tube, introduced along the floor of the nose.

Eustach'ian Tube. The canal extending from the tympanum to the pharynx.

Euthana'sia (*ευ*, well, *θάνατος*, death). An easy or calm death.

Euto'cia (*τοκος*, childbirth). An easy natural delivery.

Evac'uant (*εὐακνω*, to empty). A medicine which increases the secretion or evacuation of an organ, especially the bowels. A purgative.

Evacua'tion (*εὐακνω*). Defecation.

Evapora'tion (*ε*, away, *vapor*, vapor). In pharmacy, the process of converting a liquid into vapor by the agency of heat.

Eve'ning Prim'rose. The flowering tops of (*Oenothera biennis*). Recommended in asthma with gastric irritability. Dose of the fld. ext. 3ss-5j. Unof.

Eventra'tion (*ε*, out of, *venter*, the belly). Pertaining to an extrusion of the abdominal viscera; especially in a monstrosity. Used also as a synonym of *Pendulous Abdomen*.

Ever'sion of the Eyelid. A folding of the lid upon itself for the purpose of exposing the conjunctival surface or sulcus.

Eviscera'tion (*ε*, out, *viscera*, the bowels). The removal of the viscera. **E., of the**

Eye, removal of the entire contents of the globe of the eye, leaving the sclerotic intact. An operation in place of enucleation, and following which some operators insert a glass or metal shell globe, called *artificial vitreous*, to preserve the shape, *etc.*, of the eyeball. **E., Obstetric**, the removal of the abdominal or thoracic viscera, in embryotomy.

Evolu'tion (*evolve*, to unroll). The development or unrolling of the organs and functions, and the stages of growth of an organism. See *Darwinism*. **E., Spontaneous**, a term expressive of the occurrence in childbirth of a series of changes effected by the organisms themselves, whereby a shoulder presentation is transformed within the pelvis into a combined breech and shoulder presentation and delivery effected.

Evul'sion (*evulso*, to pluck out). forcible tearing or plucking away of a part, as a polypus, tonsil, *etc.*

Exacerba'tion (*exacerbo*, to be violent). Increased violence of the symptoms of a disease.

Exan'thema, or **Ex'anthem** (*εξανθήμα*, eruption). An eruption of the skin.

Excava'tion of the Optic Nerve. A hollowing or "cupping" of the disc, or optic nerve-entrance, that may be *physiological* or congenital, and without particular significance; or *pathological*, the result of glaucoma, optic atrophy, *etc.*

Excen'tric Pains. Radiating pains, symptomatic of spinal disease, due to irritation of the posterior nerve-roots. The pains are felt to be in the peripheral organs, hence the name above.

Excip'ient (*excipio*, to take up). In pharmacy, any substance used to give an agreeable or convenient form to the ingredients of a prescription.

Excis'ion (*excindo*, to cut off). The operation of removing a part or tissue by cutting.

Excitabil'ity (*excito*, to rouse). The quality of reacting to stimulus.

Excit'ant. A remedy that stimulates the activity of an organ.

Excito- (*excito*). A Latin prefix denoting *stimulation* or *excitation*. **E.-motor**, pertaining to nerves arousing motor function. Also, a drug or agent that increases activity of the motor nerve centers. **E.-reflex**, pertaining to a reflex action that ends in muscular action.

Excit'or. See *Sympathetic Ophthalmitis*.

Exclu'sion (*excludo*, to shut out). A shutting out. **E., Diagnosis by**, the

reaching a final or most probable diagnosis by successively excluding one hypothesis after another as, from a consideration of the symptoms, impossible.

Excoria'tion (*ex*, from, *corium*, the skin). Abrasion of the skin, or removal, partial or complete, of a limited portion of the same.

Ex'crement (*excerno*, to sift out). The feces.

Excrementi'tious. Pertaining to the excrement.

Excres'cence (*exresco*, to grow out). An abnormal outgrowth upon the body.

Excre'ta (*excerno*). The natural discharges of the body, particularly those of the bowels.

Ex'cretin. A substance extracted from human feces, related to cholesterolin; of unknown history and constitution.

Excre'tion (*excerno*). The separation of the fluid waste products of an organ, or the body as a whole, out of the blood. The fluids so excreted.

Ex'cretory (*excerno*). Pertaining to excretion. **E. Duct**, a canal conveying the excretion from the excretory organ to the discharging point.

Exenceph'alus (*εξ, εγκεφαλον*). A monstrosity with the brain outside the cranial cavity, associated with vertebral fissure.

Exentera'tion (*εξ, εντερον*, intestine). Removal of the intestines or thoracic viscera in embryotomy.

Ex'ercise (*exerceo*, to keep busy). Functional activity of the muscles. **E., Active**, that exerted by the will of the patient. **E., Passive**, when the part is moved by another, or acted upon, as in massage.

Exfolia'tion (*exfolio*, to shed leaves). The lamellar (or other) separation of bone or other tissue from the living structure in *Dry Necrosis*, etc.

Exhala'tion (*exhalo*, to breathe out). The vapor, subtle particles, etc., given off by the body through the skin, lungs, etc.

Exhaust'ion (*exhaurio*, to pour out). Drawing out or emptying. Applied especially to great loss of vital and nervous power from fatigue, or protracted disease.

Exhib'it (*exhibeo*, to give). To administer medicine.

Exhil'arant (*exhilaro*, to cheer). An agent to enliven and cheer the mind. **E. Gas**, Nitrous Oxide gas.

Exhuma'tion (*ex, humus*, ground). The digging up after interment, or again bringing a dead body out, for examination in

medico-legal inquiries, or for reinterment, etc.

Exod'ic (*εξω*, out of, *οδος*, a way). Applied to nerves transmitting impulses outward from the central nervous system.

Ex'ogen (*εξω, γεννωω*, to produce). A plant whose growth is by means of external deposit upon the trunk or branch. See *Endogen*.

Exom'phalos. See *Hernia*.

Exopath'ic (*εξω, παθος*, pain). Pertaining to those causes of disease coming from without or beyond the organism. See, also, *Endopathic*.

Exophor'ia. See *Heterophoria*.

Exophthal'mic. Pertaining to exophthalmos. **E. Goitre**. See *Goitre*.

Exophthal'mos (*εξ, οφθαλμος*). Abnormal prominence or protrusion of the eyeballs. **E., Pulsating**, that characterized by a bruit and pulsation, due to an aneurism that pushes the eye forward.

Exosmo'sis. See *Osmosis*.

Exosto'sis (*εξ, οστεον*, bone). Abnormal enlargement or growth of bone, especially a deposit of bony tissue upon the surface preëxisting bone.

Exoter'ic (*εξωτερικος*, external). Synonymous with *Exopathic*.

Exot'ic (*εξωτικος*, foreign). Pertaining to plants and products from another country.

Exotro'pia. See *Strabismus*.

Expec'tant (*expecto*, to look out for). Awaiting or expecting; applied to a plan of treatment consisting in watching the progress of a disease, and not interfering, with therapeutical measures, unless warranted by special symptoms.

Expecta'tion of Life. The average number of years that persons of a given age, taken one with another, live, assuming that they die according to a given table of the probabilities of life. It thus has no relation to the most probable life of a single given individual. **E. of L., Complete**, the addition of one-half year to the Currate Expectation to allow for that portion of a year lived by each person in the year of his death. **E. of L., Curtate**, the average number of whole or completed years lived by each person.

Expect'orant (*ex*, out, *pectus*, the breast). A remedy that acts upon the pulmonic mucous membrane, to promote or modify its secretions.

Expectora'tion (*ex, pectus*). The fluid or semi-fluid matters from the lungs and air passages expelled by coughing and spitting.

Experimen'tum Mirab'ile of Kirchner. An hypnotic phenomenon in animals; a hen, *e. g.*, remaining in a fixed position when the head is pressed down and a chalk line made from its beak.

Ex'pert (*expertus*, proved). A person especially qualified in a science or art. **E., Medical**, a physician peculiarly fitted by experience or especial learning to render a true opinion in medico-legal or diagnostic questions.

Expira'tion (*expiro*, to breathe out). The act of breathing forth, or expelling air from the lungs.

Explora'tion (*exploro*, to search out). The searching out the condition of a diseased organ or part by means of auscultation, palpation, percussion, *etc.* Also the searching a wound to learn its nature, course, *etc.*, and if foreign bodies may be present. Also the examination of the female genital organs by the finger or instrument for diagnostic purposes.

Explor'atory. Pertaining to exploration. **E. Puncture**, the puncture of a cavity or tumor and extraction therefrom of some of the contents to learn the nature of the same. **E. Trocar**, one especially adapted for E. puncture.

Explor'er. An instrument for use in exploration. **E., Electrical**, an instrument for detecting a bullet by means of the electric current.

Explo'sives. See *Consonants*.

Expres'sion. A pressing out. The forcible separation of liquids from solids by pressure. **E. of Fœtus or Placenta**, assisting the expulsion of the same by pressure upon the abdominal walls.

Expul'sion, Sponta'neous. The extrusion of the fœtus or the placenta without external aid.

Expul'sive (*expello*, to drive out). Pertaining to the extrusion or driving out of the fœtus in childbirth, the voiding of the feces, urine, *etc.*

Exsan'guine (*ex, sanguis*, blood). Bloodless.

Exsicca'tion (*ex, sicco*, dry). The process of depriving a solid of its moisture or volatile constituents by the agency of moderate heat.

Ex'strophy (*εκστρόφη*, to evert). Congenital absence of the anterior wall of the bladder and abdomen, with extroversion of the bladder.

Exten'sion (*extendo*, to stretch out). Traction made upon a fractured or dislocated limb in order to bring the parts in proper

apposition. **E., Angular**, a method of reducing and maintaining old dislocations of the hip. **E., Counter**, traction upon the trunk or the trunk-end of a fractured limb in addition to extension. **E., Double**, upon both limbs in hip-joint disease, *etc.* **E. Stage in Labor**, one of the stages of labor, consisting in the bending of the fetal head, the occiput toward the back.

Exten'sor (*extendo*). That which stretches out or extends. **E. Muscles**. See *Muscle*. **E. Tet'anus**. In general spasms the extensor muscles overcome the flexors, and the spasm thus becomes an *E. T.*

Extirpa'tion (*extirpo*, to root out). Thorough excision or out-rooting of a part. **E. of the Eyeball**, complete removal of the globe of the eye. Enucleation.

Extra-. A Latin prefix, meaning *outside, without*.

Extraction of Cataract. Removal of the cataractous lens by surgical operation. The methods proposed or practiced are almost numberless. **Daviel's Method**, improved by *Beer*, was by a semicircular flap, upward in Daviel's, downward in Beer's, in the cornea, or at the margin, with rupture of the capsule and expression of the lens. This method is being revived and, with modification, adopted by a large number of modern operators, and is called the **Flap Extraction**. The **Discission Operation** is used in soft cataract, and consists in introducing a needle, whereby the capsule is broken and the aqueous humor gains access to the lens-substance, which then is absorbed or taken out by suction. In **v. Graefe's Peripheral Linear Method**, the Graefe lance-knife enters the sclerotic 1.5 mm. from the corneal border, and 2 mm. below the horizontal tangent of the upper border of the cornea, and is at first directed downward, but the counterpuncture is finally made opposite the point of puncture. The cut upward is then made parallel to the plane of the iris, followed by an iridectomy, capsulotomy, and expression of the lens. The change in **v. Graefe's Modified Linear Extraction** consists chiefly in bringing the section to the corneo scleral junction. **Needling**, or the **needle-operation**. See above, under *Discission*. The **Simple Method**, now advocated by many ophthalmic surgeons, consists in a flap-forming section and an omission of the iridectomy. The **Suction Method** consists in the extraction of soft cataracts by sucking the lenticular matter through a syringe nozzle introduced into the lens substance.

Extract'or (*ex, traho*, to draw). An instrument for extracting bullets, sequestræ, etc. **E., Screw**, armed with a screw attachment; a *tirefond*.

Extract'um (*extraho*). An extract. In pharmacy, a semi-solid preparation obtained by dissolving the soluble parts of drugs, and evaporating the solution thus obtained. Alcohol and water are the most common solvents. There are 32 official *extracta*. **E. Fluidum**, a fluid extract.

An alcoholic extract or concentrated tincture of a strength such that 1 cubic centimeter represents the medicinal powers of 1 gramme of the drug. Approximately 1 minim of the fluid extract represents 1 grain of the drug. In some of the fluid extracts alcohol is used as the solvent; in others alcohol and water, and in still others alcohol and glycerine. There are 79 official *extracta fluida*.

Extra-pol'ar Region. That lying outside the electrodes, as opposed to the **Intra-pol'ar Region**, or area, that lying within or directly beneath.

Extra-u'terine (*extra, uterus*). Without the uterus. **E.-u. Pregnancy**. See *Pregnancy*. **E.-u. Life**, that after birth.

Extravasa'tion (*extra, vas*, a vessel). Filtration or effusion of blood, serum or fluid into adjacent tissues.

Extrin'sic (*extrinsicus*, from without). External, outward. **E. Muscles**, those attached to the trunk and extending to the limbs.

Extrover'sion. See *Exstrophy*.

Exuda'tion (*exudo*, to sweat). Filtration or oozing of the serum of the blood through the walls of the vessels.

Eye (Sax. *éage*, Lat. *oculus*). The organ of vision. **E., Accommodation of**. See *Accommodation*. **E., Appendages of**, the eyelids, brows and lachrymal apparatus. **E., Apple of**, formerly the eyeball; the pupil. **E., Artificial**, a thin

shell of glass, celluloid or other substance, colored like the natural eye, placed in the socket after enucleation. **E., Compound**, the organ of vision formed of several crystal spheres, as in the lower crabs. **E., Diagrammatic, of Listing**, a diagram of the eye for the more exact calculation of the passage of rays of light through the eye. **E., Pineal or Epiphysial**, the rudimentary median eye in some lizards. **E., Schematic**, an ideal or normal eye.

Eye'ball. The globe of the eye. **E., Dislocation of**. See *Dislocation*.

Eye'bright. See *Euphrasia*.

Eye'brow. The supercilium. The connective tissue, skin and hairs above the eye. The hairs serve chiefly to prevent the sweat from falling into the eye.

Eye'-cells. Cup-shaped cells of porcelain enameled black to place over the eye after operations.

Eye'glass. A lens worn in one eye. *Eye-glasses, pince-nez*, worn instead of spectacles, and held in position by a spring acting upon the bridge of the nose.

Eye'-ground. A synonym of the fundus-oculi or internal aspect of the vitreous chamber of the eye.

Eye'lashes. The cilia; the hairs of the eyelid. **E., Evulsion of**, pulling out the same. **E., Transposition of**, shifting an excised strip of cilia and lid edge containing the hair bulbs to a new position, or otherwise altering the direction of the lashes by operation.

Eye'lid. The protective covering of the eyeball, composed of skin, glands, connective and muscular tissue, the tarsus and conjunctiva, with the cilia at the free edge.

Eye-strain. The excess and abnormalism of effort with the resultant irritation, caused by ametropia or insufficiency. Used also of the effects of excessive use of normal eyes.

Eye'teeth. The canine teeth of the upper jaw.

F

F. Abbreviation of *Fahrenheit*; also of *Fac*, make, and of *Fiat*, let there be made.

Fl. or **Fld.** Abbreviation of *Fluid*.

Ft. Abbreviation of *Fiat*.

Face (*facies*, the face). A name applied to the lower and anterior part of the head, including the eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, lips, etc.

Fac'et (Fr. *facette*, a little face). A small plane surface. The articulating surfaces of bones. Also, the flat surfaces occasionally seen in calculi, caused by friction upon each other. In Zoölogy, a segment of the compound eye of an insect.

Fac'cial (*facies*). Pertaining to the face.

F. Angle, the divergence between a line drawn from the upper jaw tangent to the forehead, and another to the external auditory foramen. **F. Artery**. See *Artery*.

Facul'tative (*facultas*, capability). Pertaining to functional or acquired power. In bacteriology, amphibious as to oxygen. **F. Aërobia**. See *Aërobia*. **F. Anaërobia**. See *Anaërobia*. **F. Hyperopia**, a division of manifest hyperopia. **F. Parasites**, those that develop in non-organized media. See, e.g., *Raulins' Liquid*.

Fac'ulty (*facultas*). A special action of the mind through the instrumentality of an organ or organs. Also, the corps of professors and instructors of a university and its colleges. **F., Medical**, the corps of professors and instructors of a medical college.

Fæ'cal (*fæx*, sediment). Pertaining to the feces.

Fæ'ces (*fæx*). The dregs of a liquor, as wine. Also, the alvine discharges or excretions of the bowels.

Fahr'enheit's Thermom'eter. See *Thermometer*.

Faint (*finjo*, to feign). A condition of languor. Also, a state of syncope or swooning.

Falc'iform (*falc*, a sickle). Having the shape of a sickle. **F. Process**, a process of the dura mater which separates the hemispheres of the brain.

Fall'ing. Dropping; losing one's equilibrium. **F. of Womb**. See *Uterus*.

F. Sickness, a common term for epilepsy.

Fallo'pian Tubes. See *Oviducts*.

Fall'-rheotome. An arrangement whereby a weight injures a muscle, and also

breaks and makes a galvanometer circuit; by this instrument it was shown that the demarcation current took a certain time to develop.

False (*fullo*, to deceive). Not genuine. Feigning or closely counterfeiting. **F. Bittersweet**. See *Climbing Staff-tree*.

F. Gromwell, the root of *Onosmodium virginianum*. Reputed to be tonic and diuretic. Dose of fld. ext. $\mathfrak{m}\chi\mathfrak{v}$ - $\mathfrak{z}$ ss.

Unof. F. Passage, a passage formed by the laceration of the urethra, caused by the forcible introduction of a catheter or other instrument in the wrong direction. **F. Ribs**. See *Ribs*. **F. Water**, a collection of fluid in catarrhal endometritis.

Falx (Lat.). A sickle. **F. Cerebelli**, the sickle-like processes between the lobes of the cerebellum. **F. Cerebri**, the sickle-like process of the dura mater.

Fam'ily (*familia*, a household). The persons belonging to a household. In biology, a class of genera similar in organic structure.

Fam'ine (*famis*, hunger). Severe and continued hunger. Also, a general scarcity of food, which results in the starvation of many people. **F. Fever**. Same as *Relapsing Fever*, q. v.

Fang. See *Teeth*.

Fan'tôme. See *Phantom*.

Farad'. The unit of electrical capacity. Practically, a capacity sufficient to hold one coulomb of current having a potential of one volt. The micro-farad, $\frac{1}{1000000}$ part of the theoretical farad, is commonly used. A practical form of condenser of one farad capacity consists of 300 leaves of tinfoil, each 16 centimeters in diameter, separated by leaves of mica. The entire surface is about 1.1 sq. meters area.

Farad'ic. The induced current, named from its discoverer, Michael Faraday. See *Current*.

Faradiza'tion. The application of the induced current to a diseased part, or in disease.

Far'cy. See *Equinia*.

Fari'na (*farina*). The ground or powdered fecula of seeds, especially that of corn, barley, rye and wheat.

Farina'ceous (*farina*). Having the nature of or yielding flour. Also, applied to very fine furfuraceous exfoliations.

Far Point. See *Punctum Remotum*.

Far'rant's Solu'tion. See *Mounting Fluids*.

Far-sight'edness. A colloquial term for *Hypermetropia*.

Fas'cia (*fascia*, a band). The membranous fibrous covering of muscles and other organs. **F., Anal.** See *F., Ischio-rectal*. **F. of Arm** (*Brachial*), invests the muscles of the arm, attached to the clavicle, acromion and spine of the scapula. **F., Cranial**, a firm, dense layer, adherent to the skin and occipito-frontalis muscle. **F., Cervical**, **Deep**, invests the muscles of the neck and encloses the vessels and nerves. **F., Cremasteric**, forms a looped, thin covering of the spermatic cord. **F., Cribriform**, the sieve-like covering of the saphenous opening. **F. Dentata**, a serrated band of gray substance of the dentate convolution of the cerebrum. **F. of the Dorsum of the Foot**, forms a sheath for the dorsal tendons of the foot. **F., Iliac**, lines the back part of the abdominal cavity, covering the psoas and iliacus muscles. **F., Infundibuliform**, the funnel-shaped-membrane enclosing the cord and testis in a distinct pouch. **F., Intercolumnar**, from the margins of the external abdominal ring, forming a sheath for the cord and testis. **F., Ischio-rectal**, covers the perineal aspect of the levator ani muscle. **F. Lata**, the dense fibrous aponeurosis surrounding the thigh, called the *Deep F. of the Thigh*. **F., Deep, of Leg**, continuous with the last, surrounds the leg. **F., Lumbar**, the posterior aponeurosis of the transversalis muscle, divided into three layers. **F., Obturator**, continuation of the pelvic, surrounds the obturator muscle. **F., Pelvic**, lines the cavity of the pelvis, continuous with the transversalis and iliac fascia. **F., Perineal**, the *deep*, called the triangular ligament, closes the front part of the outlet of the pelvis, attached to the pubes and rami of the ischium. **F., Recto-vesical**, the visceral layer of the pelvic F., invests the prostate, bladder and rectum. **F., Transversalis**, continuous with iliac and pelvic F., lies between transversalis muscle and peritoneum.

Fascic'ulus (dim. of *fascis*). A little bundle, as the fasciculus of fibers that compose a nerve.

Fat. See *Tissue* and *Oil*.

Fatigue' (*fatigo*). Weariness, tiredness. That condition of diminished capacity for work produced in a muscle by prolonged activity. **F.-stuffs**, the accumulation of

decomposition products in the muscular tissue and to which fatigue is probably due.

Fat'ty Degen'eration. See *Degeneration*.

Fau'ces (Lat.). The gullet or windpipe. The space surrounded by the palate, tonsils and uvula. **F., Isthmus of**, the space at the back of the mouth enclosed by the margin of the palate, the back of the tongue, the pillars of the soft palate and the tonsils. **F., Pillars of**, the fold of mucous membrane between the base of the uvula and the posterior border of the tongue.

Fau'na (*Faunus*, the god of agriculture). The animal life of a locality or epoch.

Fa'vus (*favus*, honeycomb). Honeycomb Ringworm, *Tinea Vera*, *Tinea Lupinosa*, *Porrigo Lupinosa*, *Porrigo Favosa*. A contagious parasitic affection of the skin characterized by sulphur-yellow, cup-shaped crusts within the epidermis, especially in the scalp and hairy parts of the body.

Feb'rifuge (*febris*, fever, *fugo*, to dispel). An agent that lessens fever.

Fe'brile (*febris*, a fever). Pertaining to or having the symptoms of a fever.

Fe'bris. See *Fever*.

Fe'ces. See *Feces*.

Fech'ner's Law. The more expanded and accurate statement of **Weber's Law** as to the relation between the intensity of stimuli and the changes in the resulting sensations, a constant ratio existing between the strength of the stimulus and the intensity of the sensation. With increase of the stimulus the sensation increases only as the logarithm of the stimulus. As there is a lower limit (*threshold*) or liminal intensity of excitation, so there is an upper or maximal height of sensibility. Between the two is the **Range of Sensibility**.

Fec'ula (dim. of *fec*, sediment). The starchy part of a seed. Also the sediment subsiding from an infusion.

Fecunda'tion (*fecundus*, fruitful). Fertilization; impregnation; the act of making fruitful. **F., Artificial**, impregnation by means of artificial intromission of the spermatic fluid in the vagina or uterus.

Fecund'ity (*fecunditas*). The capability of reproduction.

Feed'ing. The taking of food or aliment. **F., Artificial**, the introduction of food into the body by means of artificial devices, such as the stomach-pump or in the form of an enema. **F. Bottle**, a glass flask armed with a rubber nipple, used in feeding liquid food to infants. **F. by Rec-**

tum, the introduction of food into the rectum in the form of an enema or suppository.

Feh'ling's Solu'tion. As this solution does not keep well, Prof. Holland advises its manufacture as follows: To be kept in two distinct parts. **A.** Take copper sulph. 34.64 gms. and water enough to make 500 c.c. **M. B.** Pure Rochelle salt 173 gms.; sol. sodium hydrate (sp. gr., 1.33), 100 c.c. and water enough to make 500 c.c. For use, mix equal volumes, and thus make Fehling's solution. See *Copper*.

Feh'ling's Test for Sugar. Boil 1 inch of Fehling's solution, and while hot add urine and boil again. If no red or yellow color appears, add more urine until the volume is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Again raise to boiling point and set aside. If yellow or red cuprous oxide appears, the urine is saccharine.

Fel Bo'vis (Lat.). Ox-gall. The biliary liquid of the domestic ox, *Bos taurus*. It is a dark-green, ropy substance, consisting mainly of sodium glycocholate and taurocholate, together with cholesterine. A tonic, antiseptic and purgative, useful in emulsifying the fatty portions of food. **F. B. Inspissatum**, 100 parts fresh ox-gall, strained and evaporated to 15 parts. Dose gr. v-xv. **F. B. Purificatum**, ox-gall 3, alcohol 1 part. Should stand 24 hours before straining; then evaporate to consistency of pilular mass. Dose gr. v-xv.

Fel'lic Acid. $C_{23}H_{40}O_4$. A constituent of the bile.

Fel'lows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, proprietary. Unof. Each 5 contains hypophosph. of iron gr. j, quinine gr. $\frac{3}{4}$, strychnine gr. $\frac{1}{16}$, calcium and manganese aa gr. j, potassium q. s. Dose 5j.

Fel'on. See *Paronychia*.

Fem'ale (*femella*, a young woman). The sex that brings forth the young of a species. In surgery, that part of a double-limbed instrument that receives the complementary part. In botany, the flower that contains the ovary. **F. Catheter**, a catheter having a short tube with a slight curve.

Fem'oral (*femur*, the thigh bone). Pertaining to the femur. **F. Arch**, that formed by Poupart's ligament. **F. Artery.** See *Artery*. **F. Ring**, the abdominal end of the femoral canal, normally closed by the crural septum and the peritoneum.

Fem'ur (Lat.). The thigh bone, the longest and heaviest bone of the body, articulating with the acetabulum and tibia.

Fenes'tra (Lat., a window). In anatomy, a name given to two apertures of the ear, the *F. Ovalis* and *F. Rotunda*.

Fen'estrate (*fenestra*). Having apertures or openings.

Fen'nel. See *Feniculum*.

Fermenta'tion (*fermentum*, leaven). The molecular decomposition of an organic structure by means of an organized or unorganized ferment. **F., Acetic**, the fermentation whereby weak alcoholic solutions are converted into vinegar; caused by the *Bacillus aceti*, etc. **F., Albuminoid**; the agents of this decomposition are the *Bacillus albuminis*, *B. catenula*, *B. claviformis*, *B. distortus*, *B. filiformis*, *B. geniculatus*, *B. scaber*, *B. tenuis*, *B. urocephalus*, etc. **F., Ammoniacal**; the agent of the ammoniacal fermentation of urine is the *Micrococcus uree*. **F., Butyric**, the conversion of butter into butyric acid, due to a microbe, *Bacillus butyricus*. **F., Gluconic**; glucose is transformed by the action of the *Micrococcus oblongus*. **F., Lactic**, the decomposition or "souring" of milk, caused by the microbe, *Bacillus lacticus*. **F., Propionic**; the *Bacillus cavicida* decomposes saccharine solutions, producing propionic acid. **F., Putrefactive**, the decomposition commonly known as putrefaction, caused by various microbes, especially the *Micrococcus pyogenes* (*albus*, *aureus*, *citreus*, *tenuis*, *salivarius*, etc.). **F., Vis-cous**, the *Micrococcus viscosus*, secreting a gummy substance in the culture liquid. See, also, *Ferments*.

Fer'ments (*fermentum*, leaven). Bodies exciting chemical changes in other matters with which they are brought in contact. **F., Organized**, or **Living**, grow and multiply at the expense of the substances in which they occur,—but only so long as the ferment is living. Yeast is the representative of the class, causing fermentation by splitting up sugar into CO_2 and alcohol. See *Fermentation*. **F., Unorganized**, non-living, nitrogenous bodies produced within the body by the vital activity of the protoplasm of the cells. They are soluble in water, glycine, and can be precipitated by alcohol. The following is a list of this class: **Ptyalin**, in saliva, converts starch into maltose. **Pepsin**, in gastric juice, converts proteids into peptones in an acid medium. There are also in the gastric juice milk-curdling, **fat-splitting**, and **lactic acid ferments**, whose function is indicated by the names.

In the pancreatic juice, there is **F., Diastatic** or **Amylopsin**, converting starch into maltose; **Trypsin**, converts proteids into peptones in an alkaline medium; **F., Emulsive**, emulsify fats; **F., Fat-splitting**, or **Steapsin**, splits fats into glycerin and fatty acids and **F., Milk-curdling**. In the intestinal juice, there is a **F., Diastatic**, changes maltose into glucose; **F., Proteolytic**, changes fibrin into peptone; **Invertin** changes cane-into grape-sugar; and **F., Milk-curdling**, and **F., Diastatic**, are also found in blood, chyle, liver, milk, *etc.* **Pepsin** and other ferments are also found in muscle and urine; and, lastly, a **Fibrin-forming F.** is also found in blood.

Fern (Sax. *fearn*). A name given to the cryptogamous plants of the order *Filices*. See *Aspidium*.

Ferrein', Tubule of. See *Pyramid*.

Fer'ro- (*ferrum*, iron). A prefix used with the names of certain salts of iron.

Fer'rum. (Lat.) (*Gen. Ferri.*) Iron. *Fe* = 56. Quantivalence 11, IV. A metal having a luster varying from silver white to gray. In pharmacy, a fine non-elastic, soft wire is used. **F. Redactum**, iron by hydrogen, occurs in fine powder obtained by the reduction of ferric oxide by hydrogen. A constituent of the blood, to the red corpuscles of which it gives color. An irritant in large or long-continued doses. In small doses a stimulant and slightly astringent tonic. Highly valuable in anæmia, but contra-indicated in plethora. Externally many of the soluble salts are excellent styptic and astringent lotions. Dose gr. j-v.

Ferri Acetat., Liq., a 33 per cent. solution in water. **F. Acetat., Tinct.,** has liq. ferri acetat 50, alcohol 30, acetic ether 20 parts. Styptic and stimulant. Dose gr. x-3 iij. **F. Bromidi, Syr.,** contains 10 per cent. of ferric bromide. Sedative tonic, recommended in nervous disorders. **F. Carb., Saccharat.,** contains 15 per cent. of ferrous carbonate. Stimulant to digestion. Dose gr. ij-x, with food. **F. Carb., Massa,** Vallet's mass; ferrous sulphate 100, sodium carbonate 110, honey 36, sugar 25, syrup and distilled water aa q. s. ad fac. 100 parts. **F. Comp., Mixture,** Griffith's mixture; ferrous sulphate, myrrh, sugar, aa 18, potassium carbonate 8, spt. lavender 50, rose water 900. Essentially a carbonate of iron. Dose gr. iij-v. **F. Pilulæ, Comp.,** Griffith's pill, containing each, ferrous sulphate gr. 3/4, so-

dium carb. gr. 3/4, myrrh gr. jss, syrup q. s. **F. Chloridum,** strongly acid, astringent, hæmostatic and styptic. Never used internally. **F. Chlor., Liq.,** an aqueous solution containing 38 per cent. of the salt. Dose m-j-x; rarely used. **F. Chlor., Tinct.,** contains liq. chlor. ferri 35, alcohol 65 parts. Very commonly used, and one of the best tonic preparations. Dose m-v-xx. **F. Citras,** soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol. A mild stimulant. Dose gr. ij-v. **F. Citras, Liq.,** a solution of ferri citras, 35 per cent. in strength. Dose gr. v-xv. **F. Citras, Vinum,** ammonio-ferric citrate 4, tinct. orange peel, syrup, aa 12, stronger white wine 72 parts. Dose 3 j-ij. **F. Hypophosphitis,** ferric hypophosphite, soluble in very dilute hydrochloric acid. Dose gr. v-x. **F. Iodidum Saccharat.,** soluble in water. Tonic. Dose gr. v-x. **F. Iod., Pil.,** contain reduced iron, iodine, liquorice, sugar, acacia, and water, coated with balsam of tolu in ether. Dose j-ij pills. **F. Iodidi, Syr.,** contains 10 per cent. of the iodide. Dose m-v-xxx. **F. Lactas,** ferrous lactate,—best solvent, sodium citrate. Dose gr. j-ij. **F. Nitratis, Liq.,** aqueous, contains 6 per cent. of salt, styptic and astringent. Dose m-v -xv. **F. Oxalas.** Dose gr. ij in pill. **F. Oxid. Hydratum,** ferric hydrate, prepared by adding aq. ammonia 8 parts to a solution of ferric sulphate 10 parts. An antidote for arsenical poisoning, prepared when needed. **F. Oxid. Hydrat. cum Magnesia,** prepared when needed from sol. ferric sulphate 1000 gr., water 2000 grains, to which is added magnesia 150 gr. water 3 xxxij. An antidote for arsenic. **F. Emplastrum,** strengthening plaster; ferric hydrate, dried Canada turpentine, Burgundy pitch, aa 10, lead plaster 70 parts. **F. Trochisci,** have each of ferric hydrate dried gr. v, vanilla gr. 1/10, sugar and mucilage of tragacanth q. s. Dose j-ij each day. **F. Phosphas,** an adjunct to laxative pills, gr. v -x. **F. Pyrophosphas,** tasteless and non-astringent. Dose gr. ij-v. **F. Sulphas, copperas,** proto-sulphate of iron, ferrous sulphate, astringent and irritating. An ingredient of pil. aloes et ferri, *q. v.* **F. Sulph. Precipitat.,** the foregoing precipitated from solution by alcohol. Dose gr. ss-ij. **F. Subsulph. Liq.,** Monsel's solution, an aqueous solution of basic sulphate of iron, powerfully astringent, styptic and hæmostatic, rarely given internally.

Dose gr. iij-x. **F. Sulph. Exsicc.**, dried ferrous sulphate, the most astringent and irritating. Dose gr. ss-ij, in pill. **F. Valerianas**, valerianate of iron, soluble in alcohol. Dose gr. i-ij, in pill. **F. et Ammonii Citras**, citrate of iron 3, water of ammonia 1 part. Dose gr. ij-v. **F. et Ammonii Sulphas**, ammonio-sulphate of iron, ferric alum. Least astringent of sulphates. Dose gr. ij-v. **F. et Ammonii Tartras**, ammonio tartrate of iron. Dose gr. v-xx. **F. et Potassii Tartras**, least disagreeable of all iron preparations. Dose gr. v-x. **F. et Quininæ Citras**, has 12 per cent. of quinine. Astringent and stimulant. Dose gr. iij-v. **F. et Quin. Cit.**, Liq., of doubtful value. Dose m̄v-xv. **F. Vinum Amarum**, bitter wine of iron, contains liq. citrate of iron and quinine 8, tinct. orange peel 12, syrup 36, stronger white wine 44. A good substitute for the various "elixirs of calisaya and iron." Dose ʒj-iv. **F. et Strychninæ Citras**, contains 1 per cent of strychnine. Astringent and stimulating. Dose gr. j-ij. **F. et Ammonii Acetas**, **Mist.**, Basham's mixture, contains tinct. fer. chloride 2, acetic acid 3, liq. ammonii acet. 20, elixir aurantii 10, syrup 15, water 50 parts. Very agreeable, tonic and diuretic. Dose ʒ ij-v.

UNOFFICIAL PREPARATIONS.

F. Dialysatum, dialysed iron, a ten per cent. oxychloride in water. Astringent and styptic, but only feebly chalybeate. Dose m̄x-xxx. **F. Arsenias** (not to be confounded with arsenite of iron). Dose gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$. **F. et Mangesii Iodidi Syr.**, containing in each fld. ʒ, 50 gr. of iodides in proportion of 3 of iron to 1 of manganese. Dose m̄x-xxx-ʒj. **F. et Mangesii Phosphat.**, **Syr.**, syrup of phosphate of iron and manganese. Each ʒ contains 2 gr. phosph. of iron and 1 of manganese. Dose ʒj. **F. Mistura Aromat.**, pale cinchona bark 4, calumba 2, cloves 1, iron wire 2, tinct. cardamon comp. 12, tinct. orange peel 2, water of peppermint 50. Dose ʒj-ij. **F. Mist. Laxans**, ferrous sulphate gr. ij, magnesia sulphate ʒj, dilute sulphuric acid m̄ij, sp. chloroform m̄xx, water of peppermint ad fac. ʒj. **Ferro-salina**, **Mist.**, magnesium sulphate ʒj, potassium ditartrate ʒj, dried sulphate of iron gr. x, water ʒ xxxij. Dose a wineglassful. **F. Phosphatum Quininæ et Strychninæ**, **Syr.**, Lacton's syrup, unof. Each ʒj contains

gr. j phosph. of iron, gr. j quinia and gr. $\frac{3}{8}$ strychnia.

Fer'tile (*fertilis*, fruitful). Prolific, fruitful. In botany, applied to flowers having a pistil.

Fertiliza'tion of the Ovum. See *Fecundation*.

Feru'la. Giant fennel. A genus of the order Umbellifere. Also, a splint.

Festina'tion (*festino*, to hasten). A symptom of paralysis agitans and other diseases in which the patient shows in walking a tendency to take quicker and quicker steps. Propulsion or retropulsion are coincident symptoms.

Fe'ver (*febris*, a fever). A systemic disease or symptom of disease whose distinctive characteristic is elevation of temperature, accompanied also by quickened circulation, increased katabolism or tissue-waste and disordered secretions. **F., Abdominal.** See *Typhoid F.* **F., African.** See *F., Yellow.* **F. and Ague.** See *F., Intermittent.* **F., Anomalous**, one whose symptoms are irregular. **F., Ardent**, a malarial fever to which immigrants to a tropical country are peculiarly liable. **F., Articular.** See *Dengue.* **F., Asthenic**, one with a low fever temperature, weak circulation and great loss of nervous force. **F., Atypic.** See *F., anomalous.* **F., Bilious**, one accompanying affections of the digestive organs. **F., Catarrhal**, that with catarrhal affections of the air-passages. **F., Catheter**, a severe remittent fever sometimes following the passage of the catheter. **F., Cerebro-spinal**, a malignant epidemic fever characterized by spasmodic actions of the muscles of the neck, retraction of the head, hyperæsthesia, etc., with lesions of the cerebral and spinal membranes; due to a specific poison. **F., Congestive**, a malignant form of a remittent or intermittent malarial fever. **F., Continued**, one in which there is a slowly continuous rise of temperature until a not high crisis is reached, whence the fever ends fatally or slowly subsides. **F., Enteric.** See *F., Typhoid.* **F., Eruptive**, that accompanied or succeeded by an eruption of the skin. Examples are *Scarlet F., Measles, Rötheln, Smallpox, Vaccination, Vari-cella, Erysipelas, Dengue.* **F., Essential.** See *F., Idiopathic.* **F., Idiopathic**, one in which no local affection causes the disorder. **F., Inflammatory**, the same as simple *Continued F.* **F., Intermittent**, one in which the symptoms

intermit, with intermediate periods of freedom from the febrile attack. **F.**, **Malarial**, remittent, or Fever and Ague. **F.**, **Jungle**, a remittent fever of India. **F.**, **Malignant**, a severe and fatal form. **F.**, **Pernicious**, a malignant fatal type of remittent or intermittent malarial fever. **F.**, **Relapsing**, an epidemic, contagious type due to a specific poison, similar to yellow fever. **F.**, **Remittent**, a paroxysmal fever with exacerbations and remissions, but not intermissions. **F.**, **Septic**, due to the admission of septic matter into the system. **F.**, **Typhoid**, or enteric fever, an acute, self-limited febrile affection due to a specific germ, and having characteristic lesions in Peyer's patches and the solitary glands. **F.**, **Typho-malarial**, a malarial fever with typhoid symptoms. **F.**, **Typhus**, ship or jail fever, a contagious specific type connected with filth and overcrowding. **F.**, **Yellow**, an acute, infectious, paroxysmal, malignant fever, characterized by three stages—the febrile, the remission, and the collapse; due to a specific poison. Destroyed by frost.

Fé'ver Bush. Spice-wood. The bark and fruit of *Benzoïn odoriferum*. An aromatic stimulant and tonic. Properties due to a volatile oil. Dose of fld. ext.—bark 3j-ij, of the berries mxx-3j. Unof.

Fé'verfew. The herb *Pyrethrum parthenium*. A stimulant tonic with emmenagogue and anthelmintic properties. Dose of fld. ext. 3j-ij. Unof.

Fí'ber (*fibra*, a thread). A filamentary or thread-like organ or part of an organ. Applied to the thread-like filaments of muscular, cartilaginous and tendinous tissues.

F. of Corti. See *Corti*.

Fí'bers of Tomes. Elongated and branched processes of the odontoblasts of the pulp, filling the dentinal tubules of teeth.

Fibril'la (dim. of *fibra*). A small fiber or component filament of a fiber. A name applied to minute nerve filaments.

Fibril'lar. Pertaining to fibrillæ. **F. Contractions**, short contractions occurring alternately in different bundles of muscular fibers.

Fibrilla'tion. See *Fibrillar Contractions*.

Fí'brin (*fibra*, a fiber). A native albumin or proteid, a substance that, becoming solid in shed blood, plasma and lymph, causes coagulation of these fluids. It then exists in the shape of innumerable, excessively delicate, closely-packed, microscopic, doubly-refractive fibrils, entangling the

blood corpuscles, as in a spider's web, and with them forming the blood clot or *placenta sanguinis*. Fibrin forms about 0.2 per cent. of the blood and is insoluble in water and ether. It is changed into syntonin by dilute hydrochloric acid.

Fibrin'ogen (*fibrin*, γεννω, to beget). A native proteid of the globulin class, obtained from blood plasma, serous transudations, etc. According to Schmidt it is one of the chief elements in the formation of fibrin (the other being Paraglobulin), which occurs dissolved in the plasma, aided by a fibrin ferment.

Fibrinoplast'in. See *Paraglobulin*.

Fí'bro- (*fibra*, a fiber). A prefix used with words to denote fibrous structure. **F.-blasts**, the formation of new fibrous tissue. **F.-cartilage**, a variety of cartilage having fibrous structure. See *Cartilage*. **F.-myoma**. See *Myoma*. **F.-neuro-myoma**. See *Neuroma*. **F.-plastic**, fiber-forming. **F.-plastin**. See *Paraglobulin*. **F.-sarcoma**, a tumor having structural resemblance both to fibroma and spindle-celled sarcoma.

Fí'broid (*fibra*, εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to such structures as possess a fibrous appearance, but cannot be separated into fibers. Also, a fibroid tumor.

Fí'broin. An albuminoid, the chief constituent of the cocoons of insects and spider-web.

Fíbro'ma (*fibra*, oma, a tumor). Fibroma Molluscum, Molluscum Simplex, Molluscum Pendulum, Molluscum Fibrosum. A disease of the skin marked by the presence of soft tumors within the connective tissue of the deeper layers of the corium and subcutaneous tissue. They are usually hemispherical, and vary in size from a pin's head to that of an orange. Occur on all parts of the body, and frequently extend to the nerve trunks, where they have been found in post-mortem examination. Thought to be due to obstruction of the lymphatics. **F. Fungoides**. See *Mycosis*. **Fib'ula** (L. a buckle). The smaller or splint bone at the outer part of the lower leg articulating above with the femur, and below with the astragalus and tibia. It forms the external malleolus.

Fí'cus. (Lat. a fig-tree.) The fig. The fleshy receptacle of *F. carica*, native to Asia Minor, and cultivated throughout Europe and tropical America. Contains 62 per cent. of grape sugar when dry. Somewhat laxative and fairly nutritious. Constituent of *confectio sennæ*.

Field of Vision. Sometimes spoken of as simply *the field*. The extent of indirect vision with fixation of the visual axis upon one point. Its limit for white light is about 90° outward, 70° inward and above, and 60° downward. **The F. for colors** is more restricted, that for blue is nearly as large as white, red and green more narrow. **F., Testing, the.** See *Perimeter*. **F., Contraction of the,** occurs in certain retinal and cerebral affections.

Fig. See *Ficus*.

Fig'wort. The herb *Scrophularia nodosa*. Alterative, diuretic and anodyne. Sometimes used in form of ointment in piles. Dose of fld. ext. 5 ss-j. Unof.

Fil'ament (*filum*, a thread). A small thread-like structure or part of an organ, as a muscle, nerve or tendon. **F., Spermatic,** the caudal filament of the spermatozoa.

Fila'ria (*filum*). A genus of thread-like worms belonging to the order *Nematoda*. Many, if not all of them, are parasitic. **F. Medinensis,** the *Guinea Worm*, *q. v.* **F. Sanguinis Hominis.** *Craw Craw*. A nematode worm native to the Guinea coast of Africa, which, entering the blood and lymphatics, causes lymph abscesses and certain forms of Elephantiasis, *q. v.*

Fil'iform (*filum*). Thread-like. **F. Bougie.** See *Bougie*. **F. Papillæ,** the smallest and most numerous of the P. of the tongue, occurring over its whole surface.

Fil'let, Oli'vary. A fasciculus of nerve fibers enclosing the olivary body of the medulla.

Filo-pres'sure (*filum*). Compression of a vessel by means of a wire.

Fil'ter (*filtrum*, felt). An apparatus for straining and removing from water or other liquid solutions the impurities it may contain. **F., Chamberland's,** or **C.'s Bougie,** a filter of peculiar construction that allows no microbes to pass.

Filtra'tion (*filtrum*). The operation of straining through bilulous paper. The best white filter paper should be used for filtering alkaline or alkaloidal solutions.

Filum Termina'le. The terminal strands of the spinal cord, extending from the first lumbar vertebra through the cauda equina.

Fim'briæ (*fimbria*, a fringe). Threads; a fringe. **F. of Fallopian Tube,** the fringe-like processes of the outer extremity of the oviduct.

Fing'ers. (Sax.) The digits of the hand.

Fire-damp. See *Marsh Gas*.

Fire'weed. The herb *Erechtithes hieracifolia*. Infests peppermint fields of Michigan. Tonic and astringent. Of reputed service in dysentery. Dose of fld. ext. 5 ss-j. Unof.

First Intention. See *Healing*.

Fish'er's Test. See *Phenyl-hydrazin Test*.

Fish'-skin Disease. See *Ichthyosis*.

Fis'sile (*findo*, to split). That which may be split or cleft.

Fis'sion (*findo*). Reproduction by splitting into two or more equal parts.

Fissipara'tion. See *Cell*.

Fissip'arous (*findo*). A sexual generation by fission.

Fis'sure (*findo*). A groove or cleft. A term applied to the clefts or grooves in various organs, as **F. of Bichat**, the transverse fissure of the brain. **F. Glaserian**, the fissure of the glenoid fossa. **F. Longitudinalis**, the cleft in the median line on the upper surface of the brain. **F. of Sylvius**, the cleft between the anterior and middle lobes of the brain.

Fist (Sax. *first*). The firmly-closed hand.

Fis'tula (*findo*). A suppurating, tube-like passage in the body. **F., Aerial**, opening into the larynx, trachea, *etc.* **F., Anal**, about the anus. **F., Blind**, a variety of anal, urinary or other fissure with but one opening. **F., Blind, External**, an anal F. with but one opening external. **F., Blind, Internal**, anal fissure with but one opening internal. **F., Blind, Urinary**, suppurating tracks opening into the urethra, but without external openings. **F., Biliary**, of the biliary ducts or gall-bladder. **F., Complete**, with two openings, internal and external. **F., Fecal**, abdominal F., opening into the intestine. **F. in Ano.** See *Anal F.* **F., Mammary**, or **Milk**, of the mamma or its ducts. **F., True**, one that discharges the secretion of an organ. In **F. recto-labial**, **recto-urethral**, **recto-vaginal**, and **recto-vesical**, the gut communicates by a fistulous track with the labia majora, the urethra, the vagina, or the bladder, respectively. **F., Thiry's**, an artificial intestinal F. made in the dog to obtain intestinal juice. **F., Vellas'**, the same, but so made that the loop is supplied by its own blood vessels and nerves, isolated, and with an upper and lower aperture.

Fit (Sax. *fit*, a song). A popular name applied to any sudden paroxysm of a disease, but especially to one of epilepsy

Fixa'tion (*fixus*, fixed). A making firm or rigid. **F. Forceps**, those used for fixing or holding a part in position during a surgical operation.

Flank (*flaccus*, soft). The part of the body between the ribs and the upper border of the ilium.

Flap (O. E. *flappan*, to break). A loose and partly detached portion of the skin or other soft tissue. **F. of Amputation**. See *Amputation*. **F. Extraction**. See *Extraction of Cataract*.

Flat-foot. See *Talipes*.

Flat'ulence (*flatus*, breath). A condition marked by the presence of gases in the alimentary canal. It arises mainly from the fermentation of the contents of the stomach and intestines.

Fla'tus (*flatus*). A term applied to gases in the stomach and bowels.

Flax'seed. See *Linum*.

Flea. See *Pulex*.

Flea'bane. See *Erigeron*.

Fleece of Stel'ling. An interlacing of fibers passing from the cortex about the dentate nucleus.

Fleischl's Law of Contrac'tion. That the excitability of a nerve varies at certain points in its course.

Fleit'mann's Test for Arsenic. Put some strong potassium hydrate into a test tube and a few pieces of pure zinc; clasp over mouth of tube paper wet with silver nitrate and boil. If the paper is not stained no arsenic is present.

Flesh (Sax. *flesc*). The soft tissues of the body, especially the muscles. **F., Proud**, a colloquial term for the soft and inflamed granulation of the edges of a wound.

Flexibil'itas Ce'rea. (Lat.) A condition of the limbs in catalepsy in which they resist passive movement and seem as if made of wax.

Flex'ible (*flexus*, bent). That which may be bent. **F. Catheter**, a catheter made of flexible substance. **F. Collodion**. See *Pyroxyline*.

Flexile (*flexilis*, pliable). Easily bent.

Flex'ion (*flexus*). The operation or process of bending. **F., Forcible**, in surgery, a mode of treating aneurism by a forcible bending of the limb so as to compress the popliteal artery, thereby reducing the volume of blood; also, of breaking up adhesions of the joints by mechanical bending.

Flex'ion-stage of Labor. One of the stages of labor consisting in a bending of the head forward toward the chest.

Flex'or (*flexus*). A name applied to those muscles which bend a limb or part. See *Muscle*.

Flex'ura (Lat., a bending). A bending or curve in an organ.

Floating Ribs. See *Ribs*.

Floc'culus (dim. of *floccus*, a tuft of wool). A small lobule of the cerebellum.

Flood'ing. A popular name for the copious bleeding from the womb during child-birth.

Floor of Pelvis. See *Pelvis*.

Floor-space. The distance apart of beds required for proper ventilation of hospitals. It should be not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the cubic space.

Flor'ida All'spice. The leaves of *Calycanthus floridus*. A pleasant aromatic stimulant. Dose of fld. ext. gtt. x-xxx. Unof.

Flou'ren's Doctrine. That the whole of the cerebrum is concerned in every psychical process.

Flow (Sax. *flowan*). The free discharge of a liquid, as the blood.

Fluctua'tion (*fluctuo*, to float or roll). The wave-like motion of contained fluid upon pressure, or by succussion.

Flu'id (*fluo*, to flow). A substance whose molecules move freely upon one another. Also applied to the liquid tissues of the body.

Fluidrachm'. See *Weights*.

Fluores'cence (*fluo*). A property possessed by certain substances, consisting in the emission of colors while light is being passed through them. Quinine, fluorspar, and several structures of the eye, possess this power. See also *Phosphorescence*.

Fluores'cin (*fluo*). An amorphous product of the reduction of fluoresceïne, the latter an anhydride of resorcin. On account of its neutral quality and green fluorescence, it has been used to study the movements of the intraocular fluids.

Flu'orine. $F=19$; quantivalence 1. One of the elements. It has not been isolated, but is probably a gas. All the salts are highly corrosive and poisonous in their full strength. Ammonium fluoride is recommended by Lucas in hypertrophy of the spleen. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\nu$ of a gr. iv to $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ solution. Unof.

Flux (*fluxus*, flowing). An abnormal flow of any of the excretions of the body, especially the feces. Also, a synonym for *Dysentery*.

Flux'ion (*fluxus*). Gathering of blood or other fluid to one part of the body.

Focal (*focus*, a fire-place). Pertaining to or occupying a focus. **F. Disease.** See *Disease*. **F. Hæmorrhage**, localized H., in contradistinction to diffuse or disseminated. **F. Meningitis**, involving but a small area of the membranes. **F. Myelitis**, localized, in contradistinction to diffuse or disseminated. **F. Sclerosis**, the chronic indurating form, sometimes called *Sclerotic Myelitis*.

Fo'cus (*focus*). The principal seat of a disease. The point (called *principal focus*) whereto are gathered the rays of light by a convex lens or a concave mirror. **F., Negative, or Virtual**, the imaginary focus of an object placed within the principal focus. **Conjugate Foci**, interdependent foci.

Fœnic'ulum. Fennel. The fruit of *F. vulgare*. Properties due to a volatile oil. A mild stimulant and aromatic carminative. **F., Aq.**, 2 parts of the oil in 100 of water. Dose ʒss-ʒj. **F., Ol.**, the volatile oil. Dose mʒij-v.

Fœ'tal. Pertaining to the fœtus.

Fœ'ticide (*fœtus*, unborn offspring, *cado*, to kill). The killing of the fœtus in the womb by intent.

Fœ'tid (*fæto*, to become putrid). Having a foul odor.

Fœ'tus (*fœtus*, offspring). The product of conception from the fourth month of intra-uterine life to delivery. Often used of the whole period of intra-uterine life. **F., Altitude of**, the general form and direction of the trunk and the position of the limbs in relation to it. **F., Papyraceous**, a retained dead fœtus mummified and compressed. **F., Presentation of.** See *Presentation*.

Fold. A term applied to the plication or doubling together of various parts of the body. **F., Recto-vaginal**, the fold of the peritoneum descending in front of the rectum. (Called in the male the *recto-vesical fold*.)

Folie à deux (Fr.). See *Insanity, Communicated*.

Fol'licle (dim. of *follic*, a pair of bellows). In anatomy a very small secretory cavity or sac, as the follicles of Lieberkühn. **F., Graafian**, the small vesicular bodies in the cortical layer of the ovary, consisting of flattened granular cells with oval nuclei and membrana propria, each about $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch in diameter. **F., Sebaceous**, the sacs lying within the skin which secrete the oily fluid with which the skin is softened.

Follic'ulose (*follic*). Full of follicles. Having the appearance of follicles.

Fomenta'tion (*fomentum*). The application of cloths soaked in hot medicinal solutions, to reduce inflammation or allay pain. Also, the application of hot dry cloths. Also, the decoction applied.

Fons Pulsat'lis. See *Fontanelle*.

Fonta'na's Markings. Delicate microscopic transverse folds of nerve-fibers, to which is due their non-retraction when divided.

Fontana's Spaces. Those between the processes of the ligamentum pectinatum iridis.

Fontanelle' (dim. of *fontana*, a spring, from the appearance and feeling). The membranous spaces of the infant's head, from delayed ossification of the cranial bones. **F., Anterior**, that at the point of union of the frontal, sagittal and coronal sutures. See also *Bregma*. **F., Posterior**, that at the point of junction of the apex of the lambdoidal sagittal sutures.

Food (Sax. *fôda*). Anything used for the nourishment or formation of tissue. The substances ordinarily employed as aliments.

Foods, Isodynamic. Those producing an equal amount of heat. **F., Plastic**, proteids. **F., Respiratory**, fats and carbohydrates. (The nomenclature of the two last rests upon an erroneous theory.)

Foot (Sax. *fôf*). The organ at the extremity of the leg; one of the organs of locomotion. In biped and quadruman it consists of the tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges, or toes. **F. Clonus.** See *Clonus*.

Fora'men (*foro*, to pierce). A passage or opening. **F. Cæcum**, the blind passage at the root of the spine of the frontal bone.

Applied also to other caual foramina.

F. of Magendie, an opening in the inferior boundary of the fourth ventricle. **F.**

Magnum. That in the occipital bone communicating with the spinal canal. **F.**

of Monro, an opening under the arch of the fornix. **F. Ovale**, an opening between the auricles of the fetal heart. **F.**

of Winslow, the aperture that extends between the large sac of the omentum and the cavity of the abdomen.

Force (*fortis*, strong). That which produces or arrests motion.

Forceps (*forceps*, a pair of tongs). An instrument with two blades and handles for purposes of seizing, traction, *etc.*, in surgical, obstetrical, and other operations.

F., Angular, forceps bent for insertion into a canal. **F., Arterial**, specially adapted

for seizing an artery; many varieties are named after inventors. **F., Bone**, exceptionally strong, for use in operations upon bones. **F., Bullet**, of peculiar construction, to extract bullets. **F., Canula**, long, slender forceps enclosed in a tube, that open by protruding the blades. **F., Craniotomy**; the halves are crossed and adapted to embryotomy. **F., Dental**, adapted for extraction of teeth. **F., Ectropion**, adapted for seizing the lid in ectropion operations. **F., Gouge**, cutting forceps for operations upon bone. **F., Iridectomy**, delicate forceps for seizing the iris. **F., Midwifery**, or *Obstetric*, for seizing the foetal head in labor and by traction aiding its exit; a great number of varieties.

Forc'ible. With force or power. **F. Ex-tension**. See *Extension*.

For'cippressure (*force*, and *presser*, to squeeze). The arrest of a minor hæmorrhage by pressing the end of the divided vessel with a pair of spring forceps, the pressure being continued for 24-36 hours.

Fore-arm. That part of the arm between the wrist and the elbow.

Fore-brain. The anterior of the encephalic vesicles into which the primary nervous system of the embryo divides at an early stage.

Fore-gut. The cavity in the raised cephalic end of the embryo, called also **Head-gut**.

Fore'head. That part of the face between the orbits of the eyes, the hair above, and the temples at the sides.

For'eign Bod'y. A substance in a wound or cavity acting as an irritant.

Fore'n'sic (*forensis*, belonging to the forum). Pertaining to a court of law. In medicine, that part of the science connected with judicial inquiry. Also, medical jurisprudence.

Fore'skin. The prepuce.

Forma'tio Reticula'ris (Lat.). The intercrossing of the fibers in the medulla.

Form'ative Cells. Large spherical, refractive cells beneath the hypoblast.

Formica'tion (*formica*, an ant). A sensation like that produced by ants or other insects crawling upon the skin.

Form'u'la (dim. of *forma*, a form). A prescribed method. In pharmacy, a list of the names and respective quantities of substances entering into a composition. In chemistry, a method of representing the gravimetric structure of a compound by symbols. **F., Constitutional**, one that

shows structure and proportionate composition of its component parts. **F., Empirical**, that showing the constitution of a body without showing how the molecules are grouped. **F., Graphic**. Same as *Constitutional*. **F., Rational**. Same as *Constitutional*.

For'nix (*fornix*, an arch). The triangular lamina of the white substance of the brain, extending into the lateral ventricles and arching downward.

Fortifica'tion Spect'r'm. A term used of the appearance of a peculiar subjective visual sensation in migraine. The luminous shape of its outer edge assumes a zigzag form, with angles like a fortification.

Fos'sa (*fossa*, a ditch). A depression, furrow or sinus. **F., Canine**, the depression on the external surface of the superior maxillary bone, forming the origin of the *levator anguli oris* and *compressor nasi* muscles. **F., Cranial**, any fossa of the skull. **F., Iliac**, the smooth internal surface of the ilium. **F., Lachrymalis**, the depression in the frontal bone for the reception of the lachrymal gland. **F., Nasal**, the nostrils. See *Nasal Fosse*. **F., Navicularis**, a fossa within the penis, formed by a dilatation in the spongy portion of the urethral passage.

Fossette' (Fr). A dimple or small depression.

Fourchette' (Fr., a fork). A fold of mucous membrane at the junction of the labia majora.

Fove'a (*fovea*, a small pit). Applied to many depressions in the body or its organs, but more particularly to the *fovea centralis retinae*, a little pit in the *macula lutea* opposite the visual axis, the spot of distinct vision, where the retinal cones are massed together and the rods and some other parts are absent.

Fowl'er's Method. See *Urea*.

Fowl'er's Solution. See *Arsenic*.

Fox-glove. See *Digitalis*.

Frac'tional Cultiva'tion. The isolation of one variety of microorganism from a mixture of several in order to study or cultivate it. This is done by attenuation of the medium so that a drop will probably contain but one organism. Distilled water was first used as the attenuating medium, but gelatinized media are now used. Brefeld and Nägeli suggested the procedure, and Lister isolated the first microbe, the *bacillus lacticus* of Cohn.

Frac'ture (*frango*, to break). The breaking of a bone, either by external force, or

by the action of the muscles of the body. Applied also to the breaking of a cartilage. **F.**, **Barton's**, oblique, of the lower end of radius, beginning in the articulating surface. **F.-Bed**, a double inclined plane for fractures of the hip. **F.**, **Capillary**, consisting of only a fine crack or fissure. **F.**, **Comminuted**, with shattering of the bone. **F.**, **Colles'**, one of lower end of radius with displacement backward. **F.**, **Complete**, entirely through the bone. **F.**, **Complicated**, with injury to adjacent parts. **F.**, **Compound**, with communicating wound of the skin. **F.**, **Depressed**, with depression of the fractured part below the normal level, as in fracture of the skull. **F.**, **Double**, one bone is fractured in two places. **F.**, **Dupuytren's**, fracture of the fibula with retraction and displacement outward, and with laceration of the ligaments of the foot. **F.**, **Epiphyseal**, with separation of the epiphysis of a bone. **F.**, **Greenstick**, one side of the bone is broken, the other bent. **F.**, **Impacted**, with forcible compression of the parts into each other. **F.**, **Pott's**, same as Dupuytren's, without laceration of the inferior tibio-fibular ligaments. **F.**, **Simple**, without rupture of the skin or mucous membrane. **F.**, **Spontaneous**, with but a slight force to cause it, as in diseases of the bone.

Fræ'num (Lat., a curb). A ligament, fold of integument, or other part which checks or limits the movement of any organ, as **F. Labiorum**, the fourchette or lower commissure of the *labia pudendi*. **F. Linguae**, the bridle of the tongue.

Fragil'itas (Lat.). Brittleness. In physiology, a want of flexile strength. **F. Cri'num**, a brittleness of the hair, which breaks or splits. **F. Ossium**. Abnormal brittleness of the bones.

Fragmenta'tion (*fragmentum*, a piece). The subdivision into fragments. **F. of Calculi**, **Spontaneous**, the exfoliation and breaking up of a calculus by the action of the uric acid or other morbid products in the bladder.

Frambæ'sia. Yaws, Pian, Amblyna Button, Parangi, Coco, Endemic Verrugas. A contagious disease of the skin characterized by dirty or bright red raspberry like tubercles; appearing usually on the face, toes and genital organs.

Fran'gula. Buckthorn. The bark (one year old) of *Rhamnus F.*, or alder buckthorn. Fresh bark a violent irritant; old bark a non irritant purgative much used in

constipation of pregnancy. **F.**, **Ext. Fld.** Dose ʒ ss-ij.

Frank'incense. A name given to a variety of resinous aromatic substances, especially the exudation of *Abies excelsa*.

Frank'lin Spec'tacles. See *Bifocal*.

Fra'serin. See *American Columbo*.

Frec'kles. See *Lentigo*.

Freez'ing. The congelation of liquids, especially of water. **F. Fluids**, liquid preparations, syrupy or gummy in consistence, with boric acid, in which tissue specimens are immersed prior to freezing and section-cutting. **F. Machine**, an apparatus for producing intense cold by the evaporation of condensed gases. **F. Microtome**, a microtome attached to a contrivance for freezing artificially the tissue to be sectionized. Used with very soft tissues. **F. Mixture**, a mixture of salts which in undergoing solution absorb heat.

Frem'itus (Lat., a murmur). A tremor caused by the sympathetic vibration of the body in consonance with some other vibrating body. Also a murmuring.

Fri'able (*frio*, to rub). Easily broken or crumbled.

Fri'ar's Bal'sam. See *Benzoin*.

Fric'tion (*frio*, to rub). The act of rubbing. The process, in medicine, called shampooing. Also the inunction of a medicinal substance by rubbing. **F. Sound**, the sound observed in auscultation, caused by the rubbing of adjacent parts.

Fried'reich's Disease. Hereditary Ataxia, or Hereditary Ataxic Paraplegia; depending on combined posterior and lateral sclerosis of the cord, differing from tabes and ataxic paraplegia in the early age, hereditary nature and some other symptoms.

Frigorif'ic (*frigus*, cold, *facio*, to make). That which produces extreme cold.

Fringe-tree. The bark of the root of *Chionanthus Virginica*. A mild diuretic, aperient and reputed alterative. Dose of fld. ext. ʒ ss-j. Unof.

Fro'mann's Lines. Silver nitrate stainings of the axis-cylinders of nerves at their nodes.

Front'al (*frons*). Pertaining to the anterior part or aspect of an organ or body. **F. Bone**, the anterior bone of the skull and superior of the face. **F. Sinuses**, the cavities, one over each orbit, of the frontal bone.

Fronto- (*frons*). A prefix denoting anterior position.

Frost-bite. Injury to the skin or a part from extreme cold, resulting in inflammation and gangrene.

Frost-wort. See *Helianthemum*.

Fructifica'tion (*fructus*, fruit, *facio*, to make). The formation and development of the seed or fruit of a plant. Applied also to animal reproduction.

Frugiv'orous (*frux*, fruit, *voro*, to devour). Fruit-eating.

Frühlingskatarrh. See *Vernal Conjunctivitis*.

Fruit (*fructus*). The developed ovary of a plant, and especially the succulent, fleshy parts gathered about the same. Also applied to the offspring of animals. **F. Sugar.** See *Sugar*.

Fuch'sin. Rosein, Magenta, Eosin, Aniline Red. The hydrochloride of rosanilin, a lustrous, green, crystalline salt imparting an intense red to solutions. In large doses produces violent emesis and purging. Injected into a vein causes staggering and trembling. Very efficient in reducing albuminuria. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -iv.

Fu'cus Vesiculo'sus. Bladder-wrack, Sea-wrack. A marine alga abundant on the seashore. Alterative and tonic. Employed in goitre and glandular enlargements, but mainly as an empiric remedy for the absorption of fatty tissue in obesity. An extract for such purpose is sold under the name of anti-fat. Unof.

Ful'minate (*fulmen*, lightning). A compound of fulminic acid with a base, usually silver, gold or mercury; characterized by highly explosive qualities.

Fumiga'tion (*fumigo*, to smoke). Disinfection by exposure to the fumes of a vaporized disinfectant.

Func'tion (*fungor*, to perform). The normal or special action of a tissue, organ or part of the body.

Func'tional (*fungor*). Pertaining to the special action of an organ, whether physiological or pathological.

Fund'ament (*fundo*, to be at the bottom). The foundation or base of a thing. Also the anus.

Fund'us (*fundus*, the bottom). The base of an organ. **F. Glands**, microscopic tubular glands of the cardiac portion of the gastric mucous membrane. **F. Oculi**, the posterior and interior portion of the eye seen by the ophthalmoscope, comprising chiefly the retina, papilla, retinal vessels, etc.

Fun'giform (*fungus*, a mushroom). Having the form of a mushroom. **F. Papil-**

læ, elevations over the middle and front part of the tongue.

Fun'gus (*fungus*). An order of plants without stems, leaves or roots, consisting of juxtaposed cells, without chlorophyll. They reproduce by spores. The chief classes are the *Hymenomycetes*, *Basidiomycetes*, *Ascomycetes*, and *Oomycetes*. **F. of the Dura Mater**, a tumor of the skull, of malignant nature, originating in the layers of osteal cells. **F. of Brain**, hernia cerebri. **F. Hæmatodes**, a bleeding tumor.

Fun'gus Foot. Madura Foot, Mycetoma, Ulcus Grave. An endemic disease of India affecting the foot or the hand, accompanied by mammillated pustules, in each of which is a deep-seated sinus. It is now thought that the presence of fungoid growths is an incidental feature and not a cause.

Fu'nic (*funis*, a rope). Pertaining to the funiculus.

Funic'ulus (dim. of *funis*). The spermatoc or the umbilical cord.

Fu'nis. See *Umbilicus*.

Fun'nel (Old Fr. *fonel*). A wide-mouthed, conical vessel ending in a tube, designed for the speedy and safe transportation of liquids from one vessel to another. Also used as a support for paper filters.

Furfura'ceous (*furfur*, bran). Resembling bran. Applied also to dandriff-covered skin.

Fu'ror Uteri'nus. See *Nymphomania*.

Furred (Old Fr. *forre*, a sheath). A coating of granular or epithelial scales and other matter upon the tongue.

Fur'row (Sax. *furh*). A groove or trench. **F., Genital**, a groove in the Wolffian body, appearing about the sixth week of pregnancy.

Furun'culous (*furunculus*, a boil). Pertaining to the continuous production of furuncles.

Furun'culus (Lat.). A boil. A local inflammatory affection, commonly investing a skin-gland or hair-follicle, ending in necrosis and central suppuration of adjacent parts. It begins with a painful induration, followed by a swelling, that finally suppurates and sloughs the "core." **F. Orientalis.** Oriental Boil, Aleppo Boil, Delhi Boil, Biscara Button, Gafsa Button, Kandahar Sore, Pendjeh Sore, Natal Sore. A local disease, marked by the successive formation of papule, tubercle, scab, and sharply circumscribed ulcer, on the face, especially the cheeks and angle of the

mouth. Common along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

Fu'sel Oil. See *Alcohol*.

Fu'sible (*fusus*, melted). That which can be easily fused or melted.

Fu'siform (*fusus*, a spindle). Spindle-shaped.

Fu'sion (*fundo*, to pour out). The process of liquefying a solid by the agency of heat.

Fustiga'tion (*fastigo*, to beat). Flagellation. **F., Electric**, an application of electricity in which the surface of the body is rapidly tapped with the electrodes of an induced current.

G

G. Abbreviation of *gramme*.

Gal. Abbreviation of *gallon*.

Gr. Abbreviation of *grain*.

Gtt. Abbreviation of *gutta* or *guttae*.

Gad-fly (*gad*, a goad). A dipterous insect belonging to the genus *Tabanus*. Also, applied to flies of the genus *Estris*.

Gad'inine (from *Gadus callarias*, haddock). A ptomaine obtained from decomposing haddock,—also from cultures of the bacteria of human feces. It acts as a decided poison when given in large doses.

Gad'uin (*gadus*, the codfish). A fatty principle occurring in cod-liver oil.

Gaert'ner, Ducts of. Remains of the Wolffian bodies persisting in certain animals.

Gaf'sa Button. See *Furunculus Orientalis*.

Gag (Mid. Eng. *gaggen*, to suffocate). An instrument placed between the teeth to prevent the closing of the jaws.

Galac'tagogue (*gala*, milk, *ago*, to bring). An agent that increases the secretion of milk in the breast.

Galac'tia (*gala*). The family or class of diseases, according to Good's Nosology, embracing defective or abnormal secretion of milk.

Galac'toceles (*gala*, *kytē*, tumor). A cystic tumor of the female breast owing to the closure of the milk duct.

Galactom'eter. See *Lactometer*.

Galactoph'agus (*gala*, *phago*, to eat). Milk-eating.

Galactoph'orous (*gala*, *phoro*, to bear). Milk-bearing. **G. Ducts**, the excretory ducts of the mammae.

Galactoph'orus. An artificial nipple placed over the natural organ in order to

facilitate suckling and also to protect the natural nipple when albraded.

Galacto-phthi'sis (*gala*, *phthisis*, consumption). Emaciation and debility due to excessive secretion of milk.

Galactophy'gous (*gala*, *phero*, to flee). Having the power to reduce or arrest the secretion of milk.

Galactopoi'et'ic (*gala*, *poieo*, to make). A term applied to agents or remedies that induce the secretion of milk.

Galactopo'sia (*gala*, *piro*, to drink). "Milk-cure." The treatment of diseases by the use of milk diet.

Galactorrh'e'a (*gala*, *rho*, to flow). An excessive secretion and flow of milk in a nursing-woman.

Galact'oscope. See *Lactoscope*.

Galact'ose (*gala*). A carbohydrate obtained by boiling lactose with dilute mineral acids. It crystallizes, is very fermentable, and has the reactions of glucose.

Galactother'apathy (*gala*, *therapeia*, treatment). The treatment of disease in suckling infants by the administration of the remedies to the mother or wet-nurse.

Galba'num. A gum resin of *Ferula galbanum*, native to Asia. Expectorant, stimulant and antispasmodic. Useful in chronic bronchitis and catarrh. Dose gr. x-xx. **G. Pil. Comp.** See *Asafatida*. **G. Emplastrum**, galbanum 16, turpentine 2, Burgundy pitch 6, lead plaster 76 parts.

Gal'lum Apar'inè. Goose Grass. A succulent plant, the juice of which is a popular remedy in strumous affections. Dose of the juice $\frac{3}{4}$ v. Unof.

Gall (*gale*, bile). The bile. The juice normally secreted by the liver. **G. Blad-**

der, the pear-shaped sac in the right lobe of the liver, constituting the reservoir for the bile. **G. Stones**, the calcareous concretions occasionally formed in the gall-bladder and its ducts.

Gal'la (Lat.). Nut-gall. An excrescence on the leaves of dyer's oak, *Quercus lusitanica*, caused by the deposited ova of an insect. Contains tannic acid from 10-75 per cent., gallic acid 5 per cent. **G.**, **Tinct.**, 20 per cent. Dose ʒss-ijj. **G. Unguentum**, 10 per cent. See *Acid, Tannic*.

Gal'lic (*galla*, an oak-gall). Pertaining to the oak-gall or nut-gall. **G. Acid**. See *Acid, Gallic*.

Gal'lon. A standard unit of volumetric measurement, having in the United States a capacity of 231 cu. in., and equivalent to a weight of 58,328.8 grains of distilled water at maximum density. In Great Britain its capacity is 277.27 cu. in.

Galton's Whistle. An instrument for testing the power of hearing shrill notes.

Galvan'ic (*Galvani*, an Italian physician and scientist). Pertaining to galvanic or chemical electricity. **G. Battery**. See *Battery*. **G. Belt**, a belt composed of alternate plates of copper and zinc separated by pieces of felt moistened with dilute acid. Designed to be worn around the waist. **G. Caутery**. See *Caутery*.

Galvaniza'tion. The transmission of a current of low electro-motive force through any part of the body, for the purpose of diagnosing or curing disease.

Galvan'o- (*Galvani*). A prefix denoting connection with chemical or current-electricity. **G.-caутery**. See *Caутery*. **G.-puncture**, the introduction of fine needles, that complete an electric circuit, into the skin or other tissue. Also a form of galvanic-caутery employing a current of the necessary electro-motive force to heat the needle to whiteness.

Galvanom'eter (*μετρων*, a measure). An instrument used for the qualitative determination of the presence of an electric current.

Gamboge'. See *Cambogia*.

Gang'liiform (*ganglion* and *forma*, a form). Formed like, or having the nature of, a ganglion.

Gang'lion (*γαγγλιον*, a knot). A separate and semi-independent nervous center communicating with other ganglia or nerves, with the central nervous system and peripheral organs. Used also of an enlarged bursa in connection with a tendon.

Ganglia, Basal, the ganglia at the base of the brain, comprising the corpus striatum (caudate and lenticular nucleus), optic thalamus and corpora quadrigemina. **Bidder's Ganglia**, two ganglia at the auricular groove of the frog's heart. An alphabetical table is appended of the principal ganglia, showing their location, roots and distribution (see p. 169).

Gangræ'na Oris. See *Stomatitis*.

Gan'grene (*γαγγραινα*, a sore, from *γραιο*, to gnaw). Mortification or death of a part of the body from failure in nutrition. The putrefactive fermentation of a dead limb or tissue. **G.**, **Constitutional**, that dependent upon systemic disease, such as diabetes, or circulatory disease. **G.**, **Dry**, shriveling and desiccation from insufficiency of blood. **G.**, **Embolie**, caused by an embolus that cuts off the supply of blood. **G.**, **Hospital**, a contagious form arising in crowded conditions without antiseptic precautions. **G.**, **Moist**, with abundance of serous exudation and rapid decomposition. **G.**, **Primary**, without preceding inflammation of the part. **G.**, **Secondary**, with preceding inflammation. **G.**, **Senile**, that attacking the extremities of the aged. **G.**, **Symmetric**, attacking corresponding parts of opposite sides. Called, also, *Raynaud's G.* See, also, *Sphaceloderma*.

Gan'grenous. Pertaining to or being of the nature of gangrene.

Gaps, Cra'nial. Certain occasional congenital fissures of the skull.

Garb'age. The refuse materials of kitchens, cookery, etc.

Gar'gle (dim. of *garga*, the throat). To rinse or wash the interior of the throat and upper part of the pharynx. Also, a wash for the throat.

Gar'lic. See *Allium*.

Gar'rot (Fr. *garotter*, to bind). An instrument for compression of an artery by twisting a circular bandage about the part.

Garru'lity. See *Vulva*.

Gar'rya. California feverbush. The leaves of *G. Fremontii*. A bitter antiperiodic, popular on the Pacific coast as a remedy in malarial diseases. Dose of the fld. ext. ℥x-xxx. Unof.

Gas (Dutch, *geest*, a ghost). Any substance which is normally æiform. Substances normally in a liquid or solid state are usually called *vapors* when changed to an æiform condition.

Gas'kell's Clamp. An instrument for compression of the heart so that the pulsa-

TABLE OF GANGLIA (ALPHABETICAL).

NAME.	LOCATION.	ROOTS.	DISTRIBUTION.
Abdominal.	See <i>Semilunar</i> .		
Andersch (Petrous or Inferior).	Petrous Portion of Temporal Bone.	Hypoglossal.	Nerves at Base of Skull.
Arnold.	See <i>Otic</i> .		
Cardiac (<i>Wrisberg</i>).	Beneath Arch of Aorta.	Cardiac Plexus.	Cardiac Plexus.
Carotid.	Carotid Artery.	Carotid Plexus.	Carotid Plexus.
Cervical (Inferior).	Last Cervical Vertebra.	7th and 8th Cervical, Middle Cervical.	Cardiac Nerves and Plexus, <i>etc.</i>
Cervical (Middle or Thyroid).	Opp. 5th Cervical Vertebra.	Cervical and Spinal Nerves and Ganglia.	Cavernous Plexus, Laryngeal, Cardiac, <i>etc.</i>
Cervical (Superior).	Opp. 2d and 3d Cervical Vertebrae.	Cervical, Petrosal, Pneumogastric, Hypoglossal, <i>etc.</i>	Sup., Inf., Ext., Int. Branches Carotid and Cavernous Plexuses, <i>etc.</i>
Ciliary.	See <i>Ophthalmic</i> .		
Diaphragmatic.	Under Surface Diaphragm.	Phrenic Plexus.	Inf. Vena Cava, Supra-renal Capsule, Hepatic Plexus.
Gasserian.	Petrous Portion of Temporal Bone.	Fifth.	Ophthalmic, Sup. Maxillary and Inf. Maxillary.
Jugular (or Superior).	Jugular Foramen.	Hypoglossal.	Continuation of Hypoglossal.
Lenticular.	See <i>Ophthalmic</i> .		
Meckel.	See <i>Spheno-Palatine</i> .		
Ophthalmic.	Back of Orbit.	Ophthalmic of the Fifth, Third, Sympathetic.	Short Ciliary.
Otic (<i>Arnold</i>).	Foramen Ovale.	Inf. Maxillary, Int. Pterygoid, Auriculo-Temporal, Sympathetic, Glosso-Pharyngeal, Facial.	Tensor Tympani, Tensor Palati, Chorda Tympani.
Ribes.	Ant. Communicating Artery.	Cords of Sympathetic.	Cords of Sympathetic.
Semilunar.	See <i>Gasserian</i> .		
Semilunar-2.	Front of Crura of Diaphragm.	Solar Plexus.	Solar Plexus.
Spheno-Palatine.	Spheno-maxillary Fossa.	Sup. Maxillary, Facial, Sympathetic.	Ascending (Orbit), Descending (Palate), Internal (Nose), Posterior (Pharynx).
Submaxillary.	Above Sub-maxillary Gland.	Gustatory, Chorda Tympani, Sympathetic.	Mouth and Submaxillary Gland.
Supra-renal.	Junction of Great Splanchnic.	Solar Plexus.	Supra-renal Capsule.
Thyroid.	See <i>Cervical (Middle)</i> .		

tions of the auricles and ventricles may be separately registered; used in the study of cardiac pulsation.

Gasp (Ice. *gaispa*, to yawn). To catch for breath. To breathe spasmodically with open mouth.

Gasse'rian. See *Ganglion*.

Gas'tero- (γαστήρ, the belly). See *Gastro*.

Gas'tral (γαστήρ). Pertaining to the stomach or abdomen.

Gastral'gia (γαστήρ, αλγος, pain). Pain of the stomach. A mild form is sometimes called *gastrodynia*.

Gastrec'tomy (γαστήρ, εκτομή, a cutting out). Resection of the pyloric extremity of the stomach.

Gas'tric (γαστήρ). Pertaining to the stomach. **G. Digestion**, that part of the digestion of food performed by the gastric juice; the conversion of albuminous bodies into peptones. **G. Fistula**, a perforation or communication other than the normal one, between the stomach and peritoneal cavity, or with the outer part of the body.

G. Follicles. See *Glands, Peptic*. **G. Juice**, the normal secretion of the tubular, peptic glands of the stomach. A clear, colorless liquid, having an acid reaction containing from .5 to 2 per cent. of solid matter in solution. A small amount of hydrochloric acid .2 to .4 per cent., and a ferment called *pepsin*, are the essential elements.

Gastri'tis (γαστήρ, ιτις, inflammation). Inflammation of the coats of the stomach.

Gas'tro- (γαστήρ). A Greek prefix denoting connection with or relation to the stomach. **G.-colic**, pertaining to both the stomach and the colon. **G.-colitis**, concurrent inflammation of the stomach and large intestine. **G.-colpotomy**, the operation of the Cæsarean section in which the opening is made through the *linea alba* into the upper part of the vagina. **G.-duodenal**, pertaining to the stomach and duodenum. **G.-elytrotomy**. See *Cæsarean Operation*. **G.-enteralgia**, concurrent pain of the stomach and bowels. **G.-enteric**, pertaining to both stomach and bowels. **G.-enteritis**, concurrent inflammation of stomach and bowels. **G.-enterostomy**, formation of a fistulous connection between the stomach and duodenum in obstruction of the pylorus. **G.-enterotomy**, intestinal incision through the abdominal wall. **G.-epiploic**, pertaining to stomach and omentum. **G.-hysterectomy**. See *Cæsarean Operation*. **G.-hysterotomy**. See *Cæsarean Opera-*

tion. **G.-stenosis**, a stricture or morbid contraction of the stomach.

Gas'trocele (γαστήρ, κήλη, hernia). A hernia of the stomach.

Gastrocne'mius. See *Muscle*.

Gastrodyn'ia (γαστήρ, ὀδυνή, pain). A mild pain of the stomach. See also *Gastroalgia*.

Gas'trolith (γαστήρ, λίθος, a stone). A calcareous formation in the stomach.

Gastrol'ogy (γαστήρ, λογος, a treatise). A treatise on the stomach and its functions.

Gastromala'cia (γαστήρ, μαλακία, softening). An abnormal softening of the structural tissue of the stomach.

Gastrop'athy (γαστήρ, παθος, suffering). Any disease or disorder of the stomach.

Gastrorrhæ'gia (γαστήρ, ῥήγνυμι, to break forth). See *Hæmatemesis*.

Gastror'raphy (γαστήρ, ῥάφει, suture). Suture of wounds of the abdominal wall or stomach.

Gastrorrhœ'a (γαστήρ, ῥέω, to flow). A regurgitant flow of gastric mucus or liquid from the mouth.

Gast'roscope (γαστήρ, σκοπεω, to see). An instrument for viewing the interior of the stomach. Consists essentially of a tube with incandescent electric light and reflecting prisms.

Gastros'copy. The inspection of the interior of the stomach by means of the gastroscope.

Gastro'ses (γαστήρ). A general term for diseases of the abdomen or of the stomach only.

Gastros'tomy (γαστήρ, στομα, mouth). The establishing a fistulous opening into the stomach.

Gastrot'omy (γαστήρ, τεμνω, to cut). Incision of the abdomen or stomach.

Gastrox'ia (γαστήρ, οξύς, acid). Abnormal acidity of the contents of the stomach.

Gas'trula (γαστήρ). In Haeckel's classification, the larval form of all animals above the *protozoa*.

Gath'ering. A popular name for abscesses, pustular inflammations and suppurating sores.

Gaule's Experiment. See *Cytozoön*.

Gaulthe'ria. Wintergreen, Teaberry, Methyl Salicylate. The leaves of wintergreen, *G. procumbens*, an evergreen plant. Properties due to a volatile oil, that is also found in black birch and several other plants. Stimulant, astringent, and antipyretic. Used in rheumatism and gout, or where salicylate acid is indicated. **G., Ol.**, oil of wintergreen, much used as a flavor.

Dose mij-x . **G.**, **Spt.**, oil of wintergreen 3, alcohol 97.

Gauze. See *Antiseptic*.

Gavage' (Fr.). Forced feeding. Applied to the feeding of weak infants by the aid of an esophageal tube.

Gel'atine (*g'lo*, to congeal). An albuminoid substance of jelly-like consistence, obtained by boiling skin, connective tissue, and bones of animals in water. The glue of commerce is an impure variety. **G. Capsules**, capsules of gelatine designed for containing medicines of nauseating taste. **G.**, **Medicated**, a soft basis consisting of gelatine 3, zinc oxide 3, glycerine 5, water 9 parts, to which antiseptic or other medicaments may be added. Preferable to greasy ointments. All unof. **G. Culture-medium**, a jelly made by a solution of the best commercial food gelatine in the proportion of 6, 8 or 10 parts to 100 of water, with 1 or 2 parts of dried peptones or glucose (the latter not used if the culture is to be made on slides), for increased nutritive value. Bicarbonate of soda is used to neutralize the acid reaction. This in bacteriology is simply known as *Gelatine*.

Gelat'inous. Resembling, or having the nature of gelatine. **G. Tissue.** See *Animal Tissue*.

Gel'ose. A culture-medium used in bacteriological investigation. Gelatine liquefies at 23° or 24° C., and is thus inferior to gelose, for those cultures that require a higher degree of heat for their proper development. The base of gelose is a vegetable mucilage, derived from an Indian seaweed, *Gelidium spiniforme*, of which a jelly is made, 2 to 3 parts (to 100) of dried peptones added; 10 to 15 parts of this substance to 50 parts of water, with 1 to 5 of glycerine, forms the nutritive jelly called *gelose*.

Gel'osine. A mucilage extracted from a species of alga found in Japan. Soluble in water and alcohol. An excellent excipient for powders, tinctures and salts. Unof.

Gelsem'ium. Yellow Jasmine. The root of *G. sempervirens*, abundant in the southern U. S. Properties mainly due to an alkaloid, *gelsemine*, a powerful motor depressant, antispasmodic and diaphoretic. In toxic doses produces diplopia, extreme muscular weakness, and anæsthesia, death occurring from asphyxia. Useful in exaltation of nerve action, cerebro-spinal meningitis, etc. Especially valuable in remittent and malarial fevers. Dose gr. ij-xx.

G., **Ext. Fld.**, alcoholic. Dose mij-xx . **G.**, **Tinct.**, 15 per cent. in strength. Dose m v-xxx . **Gelsemina**, the alkaloid. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{5}$.

Gemel'lus (dim. of *geminus*, twin). Double. In pairs. **G. Muscle**, the gastrocnemius muscle, on account of its double origin. See *Muscle*.

Gem'inate (*geminus*). In pairs. In botany, parts that are disposed in pairs.

Gem'inous. Same as *Geminate*.

Gemma'tion. See *Budding*.

Gen'erate (*genero*, to beget). To beget, to produce of the same kind.

Genera'tion (*generatio*, a begetting). The begetting or production of offspring. **G.**, **Organs of**, those that are functional in reproduction; the genitalia. **G.**, **Spontaneous**, the supposed production of organic matter or beings, from inorganic matter. **G.**, **Alternations of**. See *Alterations of G.*

Gener'ic (*genus*, a kind). Pertaining to the same genus.

Gene'sial (*γενεσις*, origin). Pertaining to generation. **G. Cycle**, the periods of ovarian, uterine, and mammary activity, into which the reproductive life of the female is divided; the first extending from puberty to conception, the second from conception to gestation, and the third from gestation through lactation.

Gen'esis (*γενεσις*). The act of begetting. Generation.

Gener'ic (*γενεσις*, generation). Pertaining to generation. Also, anything inherited.

Genic'ulate Bodies. Two oblong, flattened bodies on the outer side of the corpora quadrigemina and under the back part of the optic thalamus.

Gen'io- (*γενιον*, the chin). A prefix denoting connection with the chin.

Gen'ital (*genitalis*, pertaining to generation). Pertaining to the organs of generation or to reproduction. **G. Cord**, the union of the two ducts of Wolff and of Müller to form a common cord in the embryo. **G. Eminence**, or **Tubercle**, an elevation appearing about the 6th week of embryonic life, in front of the cloaca, and from which the penis or clitoris is developed. **G. Fissure**, a furrow extending from the genital eminence of the embryo to the cloaca. **G. Folds**, two plications at the side of the orifice of the cloaca. **G. Sense**, the degree of vigorousness of the development of ovisacs.

Genita'lia (*genitalis*). The organs of generation.

Gen'ito- (*genitus*, begotten, from *gigno*, to be born). A prefix denoting connection or relation to the genital organs.

Gen'tian, or **Gentia'na**. The root of *G. lutea*, a European, and of *G. catesbaei*, an American species. A simple, non-astringent bitter. Highly esteemed as a stomachic tonic in convalescence from acute diseases and malarial fever. **G.**, **Ext. Fld.** Dose gr. j-v. **G.**, **Ext. Fld.** Dose ʒss-j. **G.**, **Infusum Comp.**, unof., gentian 10, bitter orange peel 2½, coriander 2½, alcohol 40, water to make 320. Dose ʒj-ʒj. **G.**, **Mist. Alkal.**, unof., dil. hydrocyanic acid mʒij, sodium bicarb. gr. xv, infus. of gentian comp. to make ʒj. Dose ʒj. **G. et Sennæ Mist.**, unof., infus. of senna ʒij, comp. tinct. cardamom ʒj, comp. infus. of gentian ʒvj. Dose ʒx. **G.**, **Tinct. Comp.**, contains gentian 8, bitter orange peel 4, cardamom 2, dil. alcohol to make 100. Dose ʒss-ij.

Gen'u (*genu*, the knee). Pertaining to the knee. **G. Extrorsum**, outward bowing of the knee,—bow-legs. **G. Valgum**, inward curving of the knee,—knock-knees. **G. Varum**. Same as *G. Extrorsum*.

Gen'uclast (*genu*, *κλαω*, to break). An instrument for breaking irreducible adhesions of the knee-joint.

Gen'u Cor'pus Callo'si. A name given to the reflected part of the *corpus callosum*.

Genuflex' (*genu*, *flexus*, bent). Bent at, or like, the knee. Also, bent at any joint.

Ge'nus (*genus*, a family). A species or a number of species marked by one or more common characteristics that distinguish them from the species of another family.

Genyplast'y (*γεννς*, the cheek, *πλασσω*, to form). The operation for reforming or restoring the cheek imperfect either from injury or from congenital malformation.

Geog'raphy (*γη*, the earth, *γραφω*, to write). In medicine, a description of the earth's surface with reference to climatology, and the distribution of disease, with relation to origin and locality.

Geol'ogy (*γη*, *λογος*, a treatise). The science treating of the structural development of the earth.

Geom'etry (*γη*, *μετρον*, a measure). That branch of mathematical science treating of the relations of magnitudes.

Geoph'agism (*γη*, *φαγω*, to eat). The practice of earth- or clay-eating, practiced in a few localities.

Gera'nium. Cranesbill-root. The root of *G. maculatum*. Properties due to tan-

nic and gallic acids. Useful in diarrhoea, infant colic, etc. **G.**, **Ext. Fld.** Dose m-v-ʒj.

Geratol'ogy (*γηρας*, old age, *λογος*, a treatise). A treatise concerning old age.

Ger'lach's Network. An exceedingly delicate fibrous network of the finest nerve fibrils in the gray matter of the cord.

Ger'lach's Theory. Pertains to the connection of the nerve-fibers and ganglionic cells of the cord.

Ger'lier's Disease. An affection (of farm-hands) characterized by sudden paroxysms of ptosis, vertigo, muscular paresis, and cervico-occipital pain.

Germ (*germen*, a sprout). The ovum, spore, or zoospore that, by fecundation, is capable of developing into an organism like that whence it was derived. **G. of Disease**, the special virus or spore by which a disease becomes communicable. **G. of Sac**, the vesicle constituting the blastoderm of mammals. **G.**, **Specific**, same as *Germ*. **G. Theory of Disease**, the theory that contagious and infectious diseases are communicated by means of the transference to and development of a specific seed or spore within the organism of the animal infected.

German Breast Tea. A decoction of althæa, *q. v.*

German Chamomile. See *Matricaria*.

Germ Epithe'lum. Cylindrical cells on the surface of the median plate of the mesoblast.

Ger'minal. Pertaining to a germ or the genesis of a tissue or organ. **G. Area**, the *area germinativa*, or *embryonal shield*, a white round spot upon one side of the vitelline membrane in which the blastoderm becomes double. **G. Matter**. See *Protoplasm*. **G. Membrane**, the blastoderm. **G. Spot**. The nucleolus of the ovule. **G. Vesicle**. The nucleus.

Germina'tion (*germinatio*, a sprouting). The sprouting of a seed. The beginning of the development of an ovum, spore or germ.

Gero'ni Specio'sa. An Andean plant, having a reputation as a local remedy in syphilis and rheumatism. Unof.

Gerontox'on. See *Arcus Senilis*.

Gesta'tion (*gero*, to bear). Same as *Pregnancy*.

Giacomini's Method of Preserving the Brain. Immerse in a saturated solution of chloride of zinc; turn several times daily and inject 600 grms. of the liquid through the carotids. Remove membranes

in 48 hours. Allow to remain in solution until it begins to sink, then immerse in alcohol for 10 days. Immerse in glycerine until it sinks; remove, allow to dry, and varnish.

Gi'ant (*gigas*, large or ponderous). An adult of a species excessively developed in stature and proportions.

Gibbos'ity (*gibbosus*). The condition of being gibbous.

Gib'bous (*gibbosus*, hunchbacked). Bunched or bulged out. Abnormally crooked.

Gi'bert's Syrup. See *Hydrargyrum*.

Gid'diness (Sax. *gyddian*, to be merry). A sensation of whirling or unsteadiness of the body, usually accompanied by more or less nausea.

Gig'ger. See *Pulex*.

Gimbernat's Ligament. See *Ligament*.

Gin. See *Spiritus*; also, *Juniperus*.

Gin'ger. See *Zingiber*.

Gingi'va (Lat.). The vascular tissue surrounding the necks of the teeth and covering the alveoli. In the plural it is popularly known as the gums.

Gingi'val (*gingiva*). Pertaining to the gums. **G. Line**, the blue or purplish line along the gums where they meet the teeth, indicative of chronic lead-poisoning.

Gingivi'tis (*gingiva*). Inflammation of the gums.

Gin'glymoid (*γῆγλυμος*, a hinge). Resembling a hinge-joint.

Gin'glymus. See *Diar'throsis*.

Gin'seng. The fleshy root of several species of *Panax*. An aromatic bitter with tonic properties. Unof.

Giral'dés, Organ of. The *vasa aberrantia* of the Wolfian Bodies.

Gir'dle (Sax. *gyrdel*, a waistband). Any band designed to go around the body. **G.**, **Pelvic**, the bones (or cartilages) forming the support for the lower limbs of vertebrates. In mammals they consist of the ilium, ischium and os pubis. **G. Sensation, or Pain**, a sensation as though a band had been tied around the pelvis, or one of the limbs. A symptom of affections of the spinal cord.

Giz'zard (Old Fr. *Gesier*). The strong muscular stomach of birds.

Glabel'la (dim. of *glaber*, smooth). The triangular space between the eyebrows.

Gla'brous (*glaber*). Smooth. In botany, destitute of hairs or down.

Gla'cial (*glacies*, ice). Ice. Resembling ice in appearance.

Glacia'tion (*glacies*). Assuming a condition like that of ice. Also producing erosive effects like those of moving ice.

Gladi'olin. A certain alkaloid occurring in brain tissue.

Gladio'lus (dim. of *gladius*, a sword). The middle or second piece of the sternum.

Glair'ine. See *Barytine*.

Glai'ry (*glair*, the white of egg). Slimy. Also, albuminous.

Gland (*glans*, an acorn). A name given to various small racemose or ovoid organs of the body, both secretive and excretive in function, withdrawing from the blood material for other purposes, or that is injurious or of no use to the economy. In structure they may be simple, saccular or tubular. Also, the bulbous end of the penis and clitoris. **G.**, **Arytenoid**, the small muciparous glands in front of the arytenoid cartilage. **G. of Bartholini**, two small glands, one on each side of the vagina, opening through ducts on the inner surface of the nymphæ. Also, the sublingual glands. **G.**, **Bowman's**, tubular glands of the olfactory region. **G.**, **Brunner's**, the granular bodies occurring in the duodenum. **G.**, **Buccal**, the glands between the buccinator muscle (of the cheek) and the adjacent mucous membrane. **G.**, **Cervical**, the lymphatic glands of the neck, also called *cervical ganglion*. **G.**, **Ceruminous**, the glands that secrete the wax of the ear. **G.**, **Coccygeal**, a gland at the tip of the coccyx. **G.**, **Cowper's**, two small glands anterior to the prostate gland. **G.**, **Duodenal**. See *G.*, *Brunner's*. **G.**, **Ebner's**, serous glands of the tongue. **G.**, **Epiglottic**, the muciparous glands about the epiglottis. **G.**, **Gastric**, the glands of the stomach—tubular and peptic. **G.**, **Haversian**, the fatty bodies lying behind the synovial fringes of most joints. **G.**, **Iliac**, the glands, six or eight in number, lying on both sides of the iliac vessels, that receive certain lymphatics and the efferent vessels of the inguinal glands. **G.**, **Labial**, the racemose glands near the edges of the lips. **G.**, **Lachrymal**. See *Lachrymal Glands*. **G.**, **Laryngeal**, the muciparous glands scattered about the region of the larynx. **G.**, **Lieberkühn's**, the columnar glands distributed over the mucous membrane of the intestines. **G.**, **Lingual**. See *Salivary Glands*. **G. of Littré**, the glands in the submucous tissue of the urethra. **G. of Luschka**. See *Coccygeal Gland*. **G.**, **Mammary**,

the milk-secreting glands in the breasts of the female. **G.**, **Meibomian**, the minute follicles between the cartilage and conjunctiva of the eyelids. **G.**, **Molar**, the glands between the masseter and buccinator muscles of the cheek. **G.**, **Moll's**, sweat glands opening into the hair-follicles of the eyelashes. **G. of Naboth**, the small glandular bodies within the mouth of the uterus. **G.**, **Nuhn's**, mixed glands near the tip of the tongue. **G.**, **Odoriferæ**, the glands behind the cervix of the penis, excreting the smegma. **G.**, **Œsophageal**, the glands in the submucous tissue of the œsophagus. **G.**, **Pacchionian**, the so-called granulations clustered about the outer surface of the dura mater, pia mater, and certain sinuses of the brain. **G.**, **Palatine**, the small glands forming a continuous layer near the surface of the hard palate and about the soft palate. **G.**, **Parotid**. See *Salivary Glands*. **G.**, **Peptic**, the glands situated all over the mucous coat of the stomach secreting the gastric juice. **G.**, **Peyer's**, the clustered glands near the lower end of the ileum. **G.**, **Pharyngeal**, the racemose glands of the pharynx. **G.**, **Pineal**. See *Pineal Gland*. **G.**, **Pituitary**. See *Pituitary Body*. **G.**, **Prostate**. See *Prostate Gland*. **G.**, **Salivary**. See *Salivary Glands*. **G.**, **Sebaceous**, the minute saccular glands in the corium of the skin, that secrete the sebum. **G.**, **Solitary**, the glands scattered through the mucous membrane of the smaller intestine. **G.**, **Sublingual**. See *Salivary Glands*. **G.**, **Submaxillary**. See *Salivary Glands*. **G.**, **Sudoriferous**, the glands of the skin that secrete sweat. **G.**, **Suprarenal**, the suprarenal capsules. See *Capsule*. **G.**, **Thymus**, a temporary organ lying mainly in the neck, attaining its full growth at two years and practically disappearing at puberty. **G.**, **Thyroid**, a lobulated gland in the upper part of the trachea. **G.**, **Tracheal**, the minute ovoid glands abundant in the posterior part of the trachea. **G. of Tyson**. See *G. Odoriferæ*. **G.**, **Uterine**, the tubular follicles distributed throughout the mucous membrane of the uterus. **G.**, **Vulvo-vaginal**, the gland of Bartholini. **G.**, **Weber's**, mucous glands near the root of tongue.

Gland'ers. See *Equinia*.

Glans Pe'nis. The conical shaped body forming the head of the penis.

Glass (Sax. *glas*). A brittle, hard, and transparent substance consisting usually of the fused, amorphous silicates of potassium

and calcium, or sodium and calcium, with an excess of silica. When glass of a high refractive index is required, lead silicate is also added. **G.-blowers' Disease**, a term formerly used to designate any infectious disease of the lips, especially syphilitic eruptions. Also, applied to pulmonary emphysema. **G.**, **Crown**, a very hard glass, made from sodium sulphate and lime. Has a low refractive index but considerable chromatic dispersion. Used in lenses of optical instruments. **G.**, **Flint**, composed of lead and potassium silicates. Has a very high refractive index. Used in lenses of optical instruments. **G.**, **Soluble**, potassium or sodium silicate.

Glas'ses. A synonym of spectacles or optical lenses.

Glauc'ber's Salt. See *Sodium*.

Glauc'o'ma (*γλαυκος*, sea-green). A disease of the eye whose essential and characteristic symptom is an abnormally heightened intraocular tension, resulting in hardness of the globe, excavation of the papilla or optic nerve, a restriction of the field of vision, corneal anesthesia, colored halo about lights, and lessening of visual power that may, if unchecked, proceed to blindness. The etiology is obscure. **G. Absolutum**, or **Consummatum**, the completed glaucomatous process, with blindness. **G. Acutum**, the first or the renewed attack, with the characteristic and inflammatory symptoms, generally intermitting after a few days. **G. Fulminans**, an acute attack coming on with great suddenness and violence. **G. Hæmorrhagicum**, that associated with retinal hæmorrhage. **G.**, **Secondary**, that consequent to other ocular diseases. **G.**, **Simplex**, without inflammatory symptoms.

Gleet (Sax. *glidan*, to slip down). The chronic stage of gonorrhœa with mucopurulent discharge.

Glen'oid (*γληνη*, a cavity). A name given to any part or organ having a shallow cavity.

Gli'a Cells. See *Deiter's Cells*.

Gli'adin. See *Gluten*.

Glio'ma (*γλια*, glue). A name given by Virchow to a variety of round-celled sarcoma, consisting of a tumor of neuroglia cells, occurring in the central mass of the brain, or of the spinal cord. **G. of the Retina** ("encephaloid of the retina"), a glioma springing from the connective tissue of the retina, usually occurring in the young, and involving the choroid, optic nerve, and extending finally into the brain. **G.**,

Pseudo-, of the **Retina**, metastatic purulent choroiditis, simulating the appearance of retinal glioma.

Gliomato'sis. Exuberant masses of glioma-like tissue in syringo-myelia.

Gliomyxo'ma. A term applied to tumors having the character both of *glioma* and *myxoma*.

Gliosarco'ma. Such tumors as have both the neuroglia cells of glioma and the fusiform cells of sarcoma.

Glis'son. See *Capsule*.

Globe of the Eye. The eyeball.

Glob'in (*globus*, a globe). A native proteid of the globulin class, one of the products of the decomposition of hæmoglobin.

Glob'ular (dim. of *globus*). Having the shape of a globe or sphere.

Glob'ule (dim. of *globus*). A small globe. In biology, any minute spherical structure. In pharmacy, a small pill or pellet.

Glob'ules of Donné. See *Blood-Plates*.

Glob'ulin. One of the native proteids of the general class called globulins; it is obtained from the crystalline lens.

Glob'ulins. A class of native proteids comprising Globulin, Vitellin, Para-, or Serum-globulin, Fibrinogen, Myosin and Globin. They are insoluble in distilled water, but soluble in dilute neutral saline solutions. These solutions are coagulated by heat, and precipitated by a large amount of water. They yield acid-albumin when acted upon by dilute acids, and alkali-albumin by dilute alkalis. **Vegetable Globulins** have been studied, and named *vegetable Myosin*, *Vitellin*, and *Paraglobulin*,—found in the seeds of plants.

Glob'us (Lat.). A ball or globe. **G. Epididymis**. See *Epididymis*. **G. Hystericus**, the "lump" or choking sensation occurring in hysteria, caused probably by spasmodic contraction of the œsophagus and pharyngeal muscles. **G. Major**, the larger end or head of the epididymis. **G. Minor**, the lower end of the epididymis.

Glom'erate (*glomero*, to wind around). A descriptive term applied to any gland consisting of vessels lunched together like a ball of thread.

Glomer'ulus, or **Glom'erule** (dim. of *globus*). A knot or small rounded mass. **G. Malpighii**. See *Malpighian Bodies*.

Glos'sa (*γλωσσα*). The tongue; also the faculty of articulate speech.

Gloss'al (*γλωσσα*). Pertaining to the tongue.

Glossal'gia (*γλωσσα, αλγος*, pain). Any pain in the tongue.

Glossec'tomy (*γλωσσα, εκτομη*, excision). Amputation or excision of the tongue.

Glossi'tis (*γλωσσα, ιτις*, inflammation). Inflammation of the tongue.

Glos'so- (*γλωσσα*). A prefix denoting connection with the tongue. **G.-hyal**, pertaining conjointly to the tongue and the hyoid bone. **G.-pharyngeal**, pertaining jointly to the tongue and the pharynx. **G.-pharyngeal Nerve**. See *Nerve*. **G.-spasm**, spasm of the tongue.

Glossog'raphy (*γλωσσα, γραφα*, to write). A descriptive treatise upon the tongue.

Glossol'ogy (*γλωσσα, λογος*, a treatise). A treatise concerning the tongue.

Glossophy'tia (*γλωσσα, φειτα*, a plant). Black Tongue. A dark discoloration of the tongue, due to accumulations of spores, dead epithelium and accidental impurities.

Glossople'gia (*γλωσσα, πληγη*, a stroke). Paralysis of the tongue.

Glossot'omy (*γλωσσα, τεινω*, to cut). The dissection of the tongue. Also, the excision of the tongue.

Glos'sy Skin. See *Atrophoderma*.

Glot'tis (*γλωττα*, the tongue). The *rima glottidis*. The opening between the arytenoid cartilages, or the interval between the vocal chords. Over it is the epiglottis, a thin lamella of cartilage covering the larynx during deglutition.

Glu'cose (*γλυκος*, sweet). Dextrose, Levulose, Grape Sugar, Starch Sugar. A substance obtained from starch by the action of the natural ferment diastase, and by the catalytic action of mineral acids on starch. Less soluble, and therefore less sweet than cane sugar, but equally nutritious. Much used as an adulterant of cane sugar. Dextrose differs from levulose in its behavior to the polarized ray that is turned by the former to the right, and by the latter to the left.

Glu'coside (*glucose, ειδος*, like). A name given to a series of compounds that may be resolved by the presence of acids into glucose and another principle.

Glu'cosine. Various ptomaine-bases obtained by the action of ammonia on glucose. One of these, $C_{14}H_{10}N_2$ ($C = 6$), corresponds in formula and general properties to a remarkable unnamed base formed during the alcoholic fermentation of sugar or molasses, = Morin's base, $C_{17}H_{10}N_2$;—a colorless, strongly refracting, very mobile oil, with a nauseous, pyridine-like odor. It produces stupor,

paralysis, diminution of sensibility, dilatation of pupils, lowering of pulse and temperature, coma, and death. Alkaloidal bases have also been found in petroleum, paraffine-oil, chloroform, benzole, ether, amyl alcohol, and in most solvents in common use.

Glue. An impure gelatine obtained from the hides and hoofs of animals.

Glute'al (γλουτος, the buttock). Pertaining to the gluteal muscles or to the buttocks. **G. Artery.** See *Artery*. **G. Nerve.** See *Nerve*. **G. Reflex,** a contraction of the gluteal muscles when the skin over the buttock is stimulated.

Glu'ten (*gluten*, glue). A substance resembling albumin, with which it is probably identical. Occurs abundantly in the seed of cereals in the form of cubical cells surrounding the starchy fecula of the seed. It consists mainly of gluten-fibrin, gluten-cascin, gliadin and mucedin.

Glyc'erine (γλυκερς). Propenyl hydrate. A viscous, syrupy, colorless substance derived from certain fats—mainly palm oil—by decomposing them with superheated steam. Pure glycerine is an emollient; the impure article an irritant to the skin.

Glyc'erine Cu'pric Test (for sugar). To an inch of potassium hydrate in a test-tube add a few drops of copper sulphate and a few of glycerine. Boil and add suspected urine by small amounts up to less than one inch in the tube. Sugar will throw out the cuprous oxide, red or yellow.

Gly'cerite, or

Glyceri'tum. A glycerite, or mixture of medicinal substances with glycerine. There are two official glycerites.

Gly'cin. Called, also, glycocoll, amid-acetic acid, or gelatin sugar; derived from gelatin.

Glycocol'hic Acid (γλυκερς, χολη, bile). An acid found in the bile.

Gly'cocol. See *Glycin*.

Gly'cogen (γλυκερς, γενναω, to produce). A white amorphous powder, tasteless and odorless, forming an opalescent solution with water, insoluble in alcohol. Commonly known as animal starch. Occurs in the blood and the liver, by which it is elaborated. Changed by diastasic ferments into glucose.

Gly'conin. See *Vitellus*.

Glycosu'ria (γλυκερς, ουρον, the urine). The existence of grape sugar in the urine. See *Diabetes*. **G., Tests for.** See *Boettcher's*, *Fehling's*, *Glycerine*, *Cupric*, *In-*

digo-carmin, *Pavy's*, *Picro-saccharimeter*, *Phenyl-hydrazin*, *Roberts' Differential Density*, *Saccharometer*, *Trommer's*.

Glycyrrhi'za. Liquorice Root. The root of *G. glabra*. A demulcent and mild laxative, of sweet taste. In combination with other medicaments, an excellent expectorant. Much used as an excipient in pills, troches, etc. **G., Ext.,** the liquorice of commerce, occurring in black rolls. **G., Ext. Purum,** made with aq. ammonia and water by percolation and evaporation. **G., Fld. Ext.,** prepared with water and alcohol. **G., Mist. Comp.,** Brown mixture, pure extract, sugar, acacia, āā 3 parts, tinct. opium camph. 12, vin. antimony 6, spt. nitrous ether 3, water 70. Dose ʒj–ʒss. **G. et. Opii Trochisci,** have each G. ext. gr. ij, ext. of opium gr. ʒj, acacia, sugar, oil of anise q. s. Dose j–ij. **G. Ammoniatum,** the sweet principle of the root made soluble by ammonia. Dose gr. v–xv.

Gme'lin-Heintz Reaction. A test for bile-pigments in urine. Nitric acid containing some nitrous acid is added to the liquid, and if bile-pigments be present, a play of colors follows, beginning with green and passing through blue, violet, red to yellow.

Gme'lin's Test. See *Gmelin-Heintz Reaction*.

Gnat (Sax. *gnat*). A dipterous insect, the *Culex pipiens*, differing but slightly from the common mosquito, with which it is popularly included. The "bite" consists in a piercing of the skin and the withdrawal of a minute quantity of blood. It has no sting nor poison glands.

Gna'thic (γναθος, the cheek bone). Pertaining to the cheek or the upper jaw.

Goad'by's Solution. A solution of salt and corrosive sublimate in water, for preserving meat against putrefaction.

Gob'let Cells. Chalice-like cells lying between the epithelial cells of the intestinal villi.

Gog'gles (E. *goggle*, to roll the eyes). Spectacles with colored lenses and wire or cloth sides, to protect the eyes from excessive light, dust, etc.

Goi'tre (*guttur*, throat). Enlargement, particularly if hypertrophic, of the thyroid gland. Called, also, *Bronchocoele* and *Trachocoele*. It generally accompanies cretinism. **G., Exophthalmic,** a disease characterized by one or more of three symptoms—cardiac palpitation, goitre and exophthalmos.

Gok'ruhu. The fruit of *Pedaliu murex*, found in East Indies. Much used by the natives in enuresis and spermatorrhœa. Used in infusion of 3j to Oj of boiling water. Dose *ad lib.* Unof.

Gold. See *Aurum*.

Golden Rod. The leaves of *Solidago odora*. Aromatic stimulant and carminative. A volatile oil distilled from the plant is used in flatulence. Dose of the fld. ext. 5j-ij; of the oil mjj-x. Unof.

Golden Seal. See *Hydrastis*.

Gold'-thread. See *Coptis*.

Goltz's Balancing Experiment. Animals lose their power of equilibrium with removal of the mid-brain or corpora quadrigemina.

Goltz's Croaking Experiment. A pithed male frog croaks when the skin of its back or flanks is stroked.

Goltz's Embrace Experiment. During the breeding season the body of the male frog between the skull and fourth vertebra embraces every rigid object with which it is brought into contact.

Goltz's Statical Theory. Every position of the head causes the endolymph of the semicircular canals to exert the greatest pressure upon some part of the same, thus in varying degree exciting the nerve-terminations of the ampulle.

Gompho'sis. See *Synarthrosis*.

Gona'gra (γοιν, the knee, αγρα, a seizure). Gout of the knee or knee-joint.

Gonarthri'tis (γοιν, αρθρον, a joint). Inflammation of the knee-joint.

Gonarthroc'ace (γοιν, αρθρον, κακη, evil). A cancerous or ulcerated affection of the knee-joint, popularly known as white swelling.

Gonarthrot'omy (γοιν, αρθρον, a joint, τεμνω, to cut). Incision into the knee-joint.

Gonecyst'ic (γοιν, semen, κυστις, a bladder). Pertaining to the *vesiculae seminales*.

Gonepoiet'ic (γοιν, ποιω, to produce). Pertaining to the secretion of semen.

Gonococ'cus (γοιν, κοκκος, a kernel). A microbe thought to be the specific cause of gonorrhœa. See *Gonorrhœa*.

Gon'ion. See *Skull*.

Gonorrhœ'a (γοιν, ρω, to flow). Etymologically, an involuntary discharge of semen, but generally applied to an infectious pus-like discharge from the genital organs. The gonococcus of Neisser is believed to be the specific microbe of gonorrhœa. It is a diplococcus, found in clumps of from 10 to 20, surrounded by a mucous envelope.

G. Balani, affects the glans penis. **G. Ophthalmia.** See *Ophthalmia*. **G. Rheumatism**, a rheumatic affection of the joints as a sequel of gonorrhœa.

Gonos'cheocele (γοιν, σελειον, the scrotum, κληη, a tumor). A swelling of the testicle with semen.

Gonyon'cus (γοιν, the knee, ογκος, a tumor). A tumor or swelling of the knee.

Goose Grass. See *Galium Aparine*.

Goose Skin. Cutis Ansera, Goose Flesh. A popular name for a well-known condition of the skin marked by prominence about the hair follicles of acute papules. See *Arrector Pili Muscle*.

Gor'get (gorges, a chasm). A channeled instrument similar to a grooved director. It may be blunt, cutting, hooked, etc.

Gossyp'ium. Cotton. The hairs of the seed of *G. herbaceum*. Freed from impurities, and deprived of natural fatty matter, it becomes the *absorbent cotton* of surgery. Soluble in an ammonio solution of copper sulphate. The root is thought to have emmenagogue properties; the oil is an excellent substitute for olive oil. **G. Rad.** Cortex, cotton-root bark. Dose gr. xxx-5j. **G. Rad. Ext. Fld.**, prepared with glycerine and alcohol. Dose ℥ xxx-5j. **G. Seminis Ol.**, the expressed oil, constitutes most of the so-called olive oil of commerce. See, also, *Pyroxylin*.

Gouge (Fr.). An instrument for cutting or removal of bone or of other hard structures.

Gou'lard's Extract. See *Lead*.

Gout (gutta, a drop). A disease characterized by an excess of uric acid or alkaline urates, especially sodium urate, in the fluids of the body. The latter is first deposited about the articular surfaces of the small joints, but in time the arteries, cardiac valves and connective tissue of the kidneys may be involved. The metatarso-phalangeal of the great toe is, curiously, the favorite point of attack, and the helix of the ear is another favorite seat. Tophi form about the affected part. To decreased solubility of the urates, due to increased acidity of the blood; increased formation of uric acid, and failure in function of the kidney,—is ascribed the cause of gout.

Gow'ers' Method,—of counting the corpuscles of the blood by the hemacytometer.

Graaf'ian Fol'licles. See *Vesicle*.

Grac'ilis. See *Muscle*. **G. Experiment**, an experiment performed upon the gracilis muscle of the frog, showing that pure

muscular excitation does not travel backward from the muscle to the nerve.

Grad'uate (*gradus*, a step). To take a degree from a college or university. Also, a person on whom a degree has been conferred. Also, in pharmacy, a glass vessel upon which the divisions of liquid measure have been marked.

Grad'uated Com'press. A compress made of pieces decreasing progressively in size, the apex or smallest piece being applied to the focus of pressure.

Graduated Cones. See *Cones*.

Gräfe's Symp'tom. In exophthalmic goitre, when the eyeball is directed downward, the upper lid does not, as usual, follow, but remains in a state of spasmodic elevation.

Graft (*γρᾱφῆς*, a style). A small portion of skin, bone, periosteum, nerve, etc., inserted into or upon a raw surface or tissue deficient in the special structure desired. **G-, Sponge**, the insertion of antiseptised sponge to act as a framework for the granulations.

Grain (*granum*, corn). A general name applied to starch-producing seeds, or those of the cereals. Also, any small seed. In pharmacy, a small pill. Also, the $\frac{1}{5760}$ part of the Troy pound.

Graminiv'orous (*gramen*, grass, *voro*, to devour). Feeding upon grass.

Gramme (*γρᾱμμα*, a Greek weight). The weight of a cubic centimeter of distilled water at its maximum density. The gravimetric unit of the metric system of weights and measures. See *Metric System*.

Gram's Method. See *Gram's Solution*.

Gram's Solution. A decoloring agent used in bacteriological studies, consisting of iodine 1 part, potassium iodide 2, water 300. The preparation is taken from the color-bath, washed and plunged into this solution until it takes a blackish tinge, then washed in alcohol until decoloration is complete. This process is called *Gram's Method*.

Grana'tum. Pomegranate. The cortex of the root of *Punica G.* contains a liquid alkaloid, *pelletierine*. One of the most efficient anthelmintics against tapeworm, rarely failing to bring away the whole worm. **G., Fld. Ext.** Dose $\mathfrak{z}$ ss-jss. **G., Decoctum**, fresh bark $\mathfrak{z}$ xvij, water $\mathfrak{z}$ xvij, boiled to $\mathfrak{z}$ xij and strained. Dose $\mathfrak{z}$ iv-vj. **Pelletierine Tannas**, tannate of the alkaloid, known as a patent medicine under the name of Tanret's Pelletierine. Dose gr. ss-j, followed by a quick purgative. All unof.

Grandry's Corpuscles. Occur in the beak and tongue of the duck and goose, in the epidermis of man and mammals, etc. They are terminations of sensory nerves, and are also called Tactile or Touch Corpuscles of Merkel.

Gran'ular Lids. See *Trachoma*.

Granula'tion (dim. of *granum*, a grain). The operation of reducing coarsely crystalline substances to particles of uniform size by solution and rapid evaporation, with constant stirring. Some substances, like ferrous sulphate, are best granulated by filtering a strong solution into alcohol.

Granula'tions (*granulum*). Papilla-, or grain-like growths that spring up in the healing of wounds and ulcers.

Gran'ule (*granulum*). In anatomy, any small rounded grain, such as is found in the Malpighian bodies of the spleen. Also a spore or an isolated cell. In pharmacy, a small pill. **G., Elementary**, irregular protoplasmic bodies in blood, smaller than ordinary corpuscles.

Granulo'ma (*granulum*). A term used by Virchow to include such neoplasms as do not advance beyond the stage of granulation tissue. **G., Fungoides.** See *Mycosis*.

Gran'ulose. The starch granules or starch enclosed by coats of cellulose.

Gran'um. See *Grain*.

Grape Sugar. See *Glucose*.

Grat'ing (*grata*). A frame or screen composed of bars. Also a sound produced by the friction of very rough surfaces against each other. In optics, a glass ruled with exceedingly fine parallel lines to produce chromatic dispersion in the ray of light reflected from it.

Grattage' (Fr.). A method of mild scraping or curetting the internal walls of the uterus by means of a brush.

Grav'el. In surgery, a common name for the larger calculi or urinary concretions. Also, any difficult or painful micturition.

G. Plant. See *Trailing Arbutus*. **G. Root**, Queen of the Meadow, the root of *Eupatorium purpureum*. Therapeutic properties like those of *Boneset*. See *Eupatorium*.

Graves's Disease. See *Goitre*, *Exophthalmic*.

Grav'id (*gravo*, to load). With child. Pregnant. **G. Uterus**, the womb during pregnancy or gestation.

Grav'ity (*gravis*, heavy). The property of possessing weight. Also, a condition of serious import. **G., Specific**, the

measured weight of a substance compared with that of an equal volume of another taken as a standard. For gaseous fluids hydrogen is taken as the standard; for liquids and solids, distilled water at its maximum density.

Gray Matter. See *Brain*.

Great Lau'rel. The leaves of *Rhododendron maximum*. An expectorant. Useful in obstinate coughs. Dose of fld. ext. $\mathfrak{m}\text{v}-\text{xv}$. Unof.

Green. A simple color of the spectrum.

G. Dragon. The corn of *Arum dracunculium*. Expectorant and diaphoretic. Dose of fld. ext. $\mathfrak{m}\text{j}-\text{x}$. Unof.

G. Osier, the bark of *Cornus circinata*. An astringent tonic and febrifuge. Dose of fld. ext. $\mathfrak{m}\text{xx}-\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. Unof. **G. Sickness.** See *Chlorosis*.

Gregarin'idæ (*græx*, a herd). A class of parasitic protozoa, of extremely simple nature.

Griffe. See *Mulatto*.

Griffith's Mixture. See *Ferrum*.

Griffith's Pills. See *Ferrum*.

Grinde'lia. The leaves and flowering top of *G. robusta*, found in California. An antispasmodic and motor depressant, in large doses producing mydriasis. Valuable in asthma, bronchitis and whooping-cough. Dose of the fld. ext. $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}-\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. **G. Squarrosa**, common ague weed. An herb popular in the western U. S. as a remedy for ague and malarial diseases. Has proved serviceable in chronic rheumatism. Dose of the fld. ext. $\mathfrak{m}\text{xv}-\text{xxx}$. Unof.

Grind'ers' Asth'ma. A chronic affection of the lungs resulting from the inspiration of metallic or siliceous dust, accumulating in the lungs, and producing symptoms similar to those of consumption. Called also *G. Rot* and *G. Disease*.

Grippe. See *Influenza*.

Groin. The depression between the belly and the thigh.

Groove (*D.*, *groof*, a channel). A furrow, or channel. **G., Dental.** See *Dental Groove*. **G., Infraorbital**, the furrow at the posterior of the superior maxillary bone on its orbital surface, which finally develops into a canal of the same name. **G., Occipital**, the furrow on the inner surface of the temporal bone, in which the occipital artery lies.

Ground Laurel. See *Trailing Arbutus*.

Ground-nut Oil. Peanut Oil. A fixed oil expressed from the embryo of the seed, of the peanut, *Arachis hypogæa*. Resem-

bles olive oil in general properties, for which it is often substituted.

Growing Pains. A term applied to neuralgic pains of the limbs occurring during youth.

Growth (*Sax. growan*, to increase). The augmentation of the body taking place between infancy and manhood. Also, the increase of any part of the body by addition to the number of its cellular elements without the production of structural abnormality or differentiation into unlike tissues.

Gru'el (dim. of *grutum*, meal). A decoction of corn- or oat-meal boiled to a thick paste in water.

Gru'mous. Knotted, or in granular masses. **Gru'tum.** See *Milium*.

Guacha'ta. The flowers of a Mexican plant; contains several bitter tonic principles.

Gua'co. The leaves of *Mikania G.*, much used in S. America in snake-bites. Thought to be of value in chronic rheumatism. Dose of fld. ext. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}-\text{j}$. Unof.

Gua'i'acol. An active constituent of creasote. Has been recommended instead of creasote in phthisis. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\text{j}-\text{ij}$. Unof.

Gua'i'acum. Lignum Vitæ. The heart of the tree, and also the oleo-resin of *G. officinale*. A prompt diaphoretic, expectorant and alterative. Efficient in tonsillitis, neuralgic dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa and rheumatism. Formerly much used as an antisyphilitic. **G., Tinct.**, strength 20 per cent. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\text{v}-\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ in *mucilage*. **G., Tinct. Ammoniat.**, has guaiac 20, arom. spt. ammonia 80 parts. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\text{v}-\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$.

Guan'idine. A toxic derivative from guanine.

Gua'nine (*guano*). A leucomaine discovered by Unger in 1844, as a constituent of guano. Since then it has been proved one of the decomposition-products of nuclein in both animal and vegetable organisms. In the case of the lower animals it is evidently the end-product of katabolic change. Guanine and creatine appear to mutually replace each other—both being substituted guanidines. It is an intermediate product in the formation of urea. It is non-poisonous and a muscle stimulant.

Gua'no (*Peruv. huano*, dung). The excrement of sea fowl found on certain islands in the rainless regions of the Pacific Ocean. Consists essentially of alkaline urates and phosphates. Used externally in certain skin diseases.

Guara'na. A dried paste prepared from the seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis*, found in Brazil. Contains an alkaloid, guaranine, identical with caffeine. Employed chiefly in nervous sick headache. Commercial preparations not always trustworthy. Dose of the fld. ext. $\mathfrak{m}x-3ij$.

Gubernac'ulum Testis (Lat.). The conical-shaped cord attached above the lower end of the epididymis and governing the descent of the testes in foetal growth.

Gubler's Tumor. A prominence over the carpus of the dorsum of the hand in chronic wrist-drop from lead-poisoning.

Guil'lotine. A surgical instrument for excision of the tonsils or growths in the larynx, etc.

Guin'ea Worm. A nematode worm of tropical countries, that in the human tissues in which it burrows may develop to a length of several feet, producing inflammatory ulceration, unless removed.

Guil'et. See *Œsophagus*.

Gum. A name loosely applied to concreted juices of plants. Chemically, a substance yielding *muic acid* when treated with nitric acid. See, also, *Gums*.

Gum Arabic. See *Acacia*.

Gum-boil. Abscess of the jaw.

Gum Dammar. The resin of a species of pine, *Dammara orientalis*, native to the East Indies. An ethereal solution is used by microscopists as a mounting fluid.

Gum'ma (Fr. *Gomme*). Gum-like tumors, resulting from a peculiar caseation of tertiary syphilitic inflammatory deposit.

Gums. See *Gingiva*.

Gun Cotton. See *Pyroxylin*.

Gurgling Sound. The peculiar sound caused by air passing through a liquid. It is heard in breathing, when the bronchi or pulmonary cavities contain a fluid substance.

Gur'jun Bal'sam. Balsamum Diptero-carpus, Wood Oil. An oleo-resin obtained from several species of *Diptocarpus*, a tree native to Southern Asia. Similar to Copaiba in therapeutic effects. Dose $\mathfrak{m}x-3ij$, in emulsion. Unof.

Gus'tatory (*gusto*, taste). Pertaining to the special sense of taste and its organs.

Gut. A common name for intestine.

Gut'ta (Lat.). A drop. Also, freely used as a minim or sixtieth part of a fluid drachm. **G. Nigra**, or **Black Drop**, a dilute acetic acid containing saffron, and flavored with sugar and nutmeg. Unof. **G. Rosacea.** See *Acne*. **G. Serena**, a synonym of Amaurosis.

Gut'ta Per'cha. The elastic gum exuding from *Isonandra gutta*, a tree growing in the East Indies; the best solvents are chloroform, oil of turpentine and carbon disulphide. **G. P. Liq.**, a solution in 91 parts of commercial chloroform with 9 parts lead carbonate. For protective application to slight wounds and eruptions. See, also, *Traumaticine*.

Gutta'tim (*gutta*). A pharmaceutical term signifying *drop by drop*.

Gut'tur (*guttur*, the throat). The throat with reference to the trachea.

Gut'tural (*guttur*). Pertaining to the throat.

Gut'turo-tet'any (*guttur, tetany*). A form of stuttering in which the pronunciation of such sounds as *g, k, q*, is difficult.

Gymna'sium (*γυμνος*, naked). A place designed and fitted with appliances for the systematic exercise of the muscles and other organs of the body. Also, in Germany, a high school.

Gymnast'ic (*γυμνος*). Pertaining to the science of preserving health by bodily exercise.

Gymnas'tics (*γυμνος*). The science of preserving (and formerly of restoring), health by bodily exercise. **G., Medical**, any physical exercise designed to restore or promote health. **G., Ocular**, regular muscular exercise of the eye, to overcome muscular insufficiency of the eye. **G., Swedish**, a system of exercises to restore paretic muscles.

Gynæcol'ogy (*γυνή*, a woman, *λογία*). A treatise on the diseases of woman.

Gynæcomast'ia (*γυνή*, *μαστός*, a breast). A term used to denote the excessive development of the breasts of a man, either with or without atrophy of the testicles.

Gynan'dria (*γυνή*, *ανήρ*, a man). The same as Hermaphroditism.

Gynatre'sia (*γυνή*, *α*, without, *τιννμι*, to perforate). The obliteration or imperforation of the vagina.

Gynoplast'ic (*γυνή*, *πλαστικός*, suitable for moulding). Pertaining to the closing of unnatural openings, or the dilatation of contracted, narrow openings in the female organs of generation.

Gyp'sum (*γυψος*, lime). Native calcium sulphate. See *Calcium*.

Gyra'tion (*gyro*, to turn or whirl). A turning in a circle. Also, giddiness.

Gy'ri (pl. of *gyrus*, a circuit). A name applied to the spiral-shaped cavities of the internal ear, and also to the convolutions of the brain.

Gy'rus (*gyrus*, a circle). A term applied to the convolutions of the brain. Also, the winding of the cochlea. **G.**, **Angular**, the posterior division of the lower parietal lobule of the brain. **G.**, **Annectant**, the first and second external occipital gyri. **G.**, **Ascending Frontal**, the anterior central gyrus. **G.**, **Ascending Parietal**, the posterior central gyrus. **G.**, **Anterior Central**, the convolution bounding anteriorly the fissure of Rolando, extending from behind that fissure backward to the margin of the great longitudinal fissure of the brain. **G.**, **Posterior Central**, the convolution bounding posteriorly the fissure of Rolando, joining the anterior central gyrus at the upper and lower ends. **G.**, **Cuneus**, the small convolution joining

the posterior end of the gyrus fornicatus with the apex of the cuneus. **G.**, **Dentate**, a small notched convolution of gray matter in the hippocampal fissure. **G.**, **Frontal Inferior**, a convolution of the frontal lobe of the brain, called also the third frontal convolution. **G.** **Hippocampi**, the convolution at the inferior median edge of the upper lobe of the brain. **G.**, **Marginal**, the convolution on the inner surface of the great longitudinal fissure of the cerebrum. **G.**, **Occipital**, a name given to several convolutions, one of which, the **G. Occipital Primus**, or first annectant of Huxley, connects the parietal and occipital lobes. **G.**, **Temporal**, a convolution on the under surface of the temporal lobe.

H

H. Abbreviation of *hypermetropia*. In chemistry, the symbol of hydrogen. In pharmacy, the abbreviation of *haustus*, a draught.

Haben'ula (*habena*, a rein). A ribbon-like structure. In anatomy, the superficial gray nucleus of the optic thalamus in front, and superior to the posterior commissure.

Hab'it (*habere*, to have). That condition or quality that one naturally possesses, or that may be acquired. The tendency to repeat an action or condition. In biology, the appearance and mode of living of an organized being.

Hab'itat (*habito*, to dwell). The natural locality, or geographical range of an animal or plant.

Habita'tion (*habito*). A dwelling place. The natural locality of an animal or a plant.

Hab'itus (*habeo*, to have). A habit.

Hæ'ma- (*aima*, blood). A Greek prefix signifying blood.

Hæmacy'anin (*aima*, *κρῆσ*, blue). A blue coloring matter found in the blood and the bile.

Hæmacytom'eter. See *Hæmocytometer*.

Hæmadynamom'eter. See *Hæmodynamometer*.

Hæ'magogue (*aima*, *αγω*, to expel). A remedy or agent that excites or increases menstrual discharge.

Hæ'mal (*aima*). Pertaining to the blood or vascular system.

Hæmalo'pia (*aima*, *οφ*, the eye). Effusion of blood in the eye. Erythropsia.

Hæmarthro'sis (*aima*, *αρθρωσις*, a joint). Effusion of blood into a joint.

Hæmastat'ics (*aima*, *στατικός*, standing). That branch of physiology treating of the laws of the equilibrium of the blood.

Hæmastheno'sis (*aima*, *ασθενια*, weakness). A weakening or deterioration of the blood.

Hæmatachom'eter. See *Hæmotachometer*.

Hæmatangio'sis (*aima*, *αγγειον*, a blood vessel). Any disease of the blood vessels.

Hæmateme'sis (*aima*, *εμεω*, to vomit). Vomiting of blood, from any cause.

Hæmatenceph'alon (*aima*, *εγκεφαλον*, the brain). A hemorrhage or bleeding within the brain.

Hæmatherm'ous (*aima*, *θερμη*, heat). Having warm blood.

Hæmat'ic (*aima*). Bloody. Pertaining to, full of, or having the color of blood. Also a tonic to the blood.

Hæmatidros'is (αἷμα, ἰδρῶσις, sweat). Bloody sweat. Ephidrosis cruenta. A sanguineous perspiration of the sweat glands caused by the extravasation of blood into the coils and ducts, whence it is carried to the surface mixed with sweat.

Hæ'matin (αἷμα). An amorphous principle of the blood with steel-black metallic luster. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether, but dissolves freely in dilute acids and alkaline solutions. Should not be confounded with *hematin*, a synonym of *hæmatoxylin*.

Hæmato- (αἷμα). A Greek prefix signifying blood.

Hæ'matoblasts (αἷμα, βλαστος, a cell). Hayem's term for blood-plates.

Hæ'matocele (αἷμα, κήλη, a tumor). A tumor formed by the extravasation and collection of blood in a part.

Hæmatoceph'alus (αἷμα, κεφαλή, the head). An effusion of blood, or a sanguineous tumor of the brain. Also, a monstrosity characterized by the effusion of blood into the cerebral hemispheres. Also, a vascular tumor that is sometimes observed in the pia mater of anencephalic monstrosities.

Hæmatocol'pos (αἷμα, κόλπος, the vagina). Hæmorrhage into the vagina. Also a collection of menstrual discharges within the vagina.

Hæ'matocyst (αἷμα, κύστις, a bladder). A cyst containing blood. Also an effusion of blood into the bladder.

Hæmato'des. See *Hæmatomyces*.

Hæmatogen'ic (αἷμα, γενεσις, birth or origin). Pertaining to the formation of blood.

Hæmatog'enous (αἷμα, γένος, a kind). Derived from, or having its origin in, the blood.

Hæmatoglob'in. See *Hæmoglobin*.

Hæmatohidro'sis. See *Hæmatidrosis*.

Hæmatoid'in (αἷμα, εἶδος, resemblance). A derivative of hæmoglobin, probably identical with the bile-pigment, bilirubin.

Hæmatol'ogy (αἷμα, λόγος, a treatise). A treatise on the blood, its nature and functions.

Hæmatol'ysis (αἷμα, λύσις, a solution). A solution, or an imperfect coagulation of the blood.

Hæmato'ma (αἷμα, ὤμα, tumor). A tumor, fungus, or swelling containing blood.

H. Auris, an effusion of blood or serum between the cartilage of the ear and its covering, occurring in various forms of insanity. **H. of Dura Mater**, an effusion

under the dura mater, consisting of flattened sacs containing blood.

Hæmatom'eter. See *Hæmodynamometer*.

Hæmatome'tra (αἷμα, μήτρα, the womb). Hæmorrhage in the womb. Also, a collection or distention of the uterine cavity with menstrual discharge, due to obstruction.

Hæmatomphal'ocle (αἷμα, ὀφθαλός, the navel, κήλη, a tumor). A tumor or a hernia at the navel distended with blood.

Hæmatom'yces (αἷμα, μύκης, a fungus). A hæmatoid variety of encephaloid cancer. Called, also, *Fungus Hæmatodes*.

Hæmatomye'lia (αἷμα, μνῆλος, marrow). Hæmorrhage into the spinal cord. The symptoms vary with the seat, but paralyzes, vasomotor and trophic changes, loss of sensation, etc., are common.

Hæmatomyeli'tis (αἷμα, μνῆλος, ιτις, inflammation). An acute myelitis in which there is paralysis arising from effusion of blood into the spinal cord.

Hæmatopericar'dium (αἷμα, περικαρδιον, the pericardium). An effusion of blood into the pericardium, due to rupture or perforation of the walls of the heart.

Hæmatoph'agous (αἷμα, φαγω, to eat). Blood-eating; pertaining to insects such as the gnat, mosquito, etc., that suck the blood.

Hæmatoplast'ic (αἷμα, πλαστικός, plastic). Blood-forming.

Hæmatopoie'sis (αἷμα, ποίεω, to make). Blood-making. See, also, *Hæmatosis*.

Hæmatopor'phyrin (αἷμα, πορφύρος, purple). Iron-free hæmatin, a decomposition product of hæmoglobin.

Hæmatops'ia (αἷμα, ὤψ, the eye). An extravasation of blood in the subconjunctival tissues of the eye. Bloodshot.

Hæmator'hachis (αἷμα, ῥαχίς, the spine). Spinal hæmorrhage.

Hæmatorrhæ'a (αἷμα, ῥέω, to flow). A passive flow or discharge of blood. A hæmorrhage.

Hæmatosal'pinx (αἷμα, σαλπιγξ, a trumpet). A distention or obstruction of the Fallopian tubes with blood.

Hæmatos'cheocele (αἷμα, σσχέον, the scrotum, κήλη, a tumor). A tumor or distention of the scrotum with blood.

Hæmatos'copy (αἷμα, σκοπεω, to see.) Examination of the blood and blood-discs.

Hæmatosep'sis. See *Septicæmia*.

Hæm'atosine. See *Hæmatin*.

Hæmato'sis (αἱματοω, to make bloody). The process of the formation of blood and the development of blood corpuscles.

Hæmatospon'gus. See *Hæmatomyces*.

Hæmatox'ic (*αιμα, τοξικον*, a poison).

Pertaining to a poisoned or impure condition of the blood.

Hæmatox'ylo'n. Logwood. The heart of *H. campechianum*. Occurs in dark brown raspings or coarse powder. Contains tannic acid and a coloring principle, *hæmatoxylin*, that becomes grayish-red by the action of light. A mild astringent.

H. Ext. Dose gr. v-xx. **H. Decoc-tum**, strength 1 to 17. Dose 5j-ij. Unof.

Hæmatozo'on (*αιμα, ζωον*, an animal). Any living organism or animal in the blood.

Hæmatu'ria (*αιμα, ουρον*, urine). Blood in the urine. Called, also, *hæmaturæsis*. It is due to injury, local disease, general disorder, or the presence of entozoa.

Hæmautog'raphy (*αιμα, αυτος*, self, *γραφω*, to write). The tracing of the pulse-curve by the jet of blood from a divided artery caught upon paper drawn in front of it.

Hæmid'rosis. See *Hæmathidrosis*.

Hæ'min. Chloride of hæmatin. A doubly refractive pleochromatic crystalline substance derived from blood. **H. Test** (for blood in urine); from the colored earthy phosphates hæmin may be extracted in several ways.

Hæmochro'mogen (*αιμα, χρωμα*, color, *γεννω*, to beget). A reduced alkali-hæmatin.

Hæmocryst'alline. See *Hæmoglobin*.

Hæmocy'anin. A substance corresponding to hæmoglobin, found in the plasma of invertebrata.

Hæ'mocyte (*αιμα, κυτος*, cell). A general term for the corpuscles of the blood.

Hæmocytol'ysis (*αιμα, κυτος, λυνω*, to un-*loose*). The dissolution of blood corpuscles under heat.

Hæmocytom'eter (*αιμα, κυτος*, a cell, *μετρον*, a measure). A device for estimating the relative number of corpuscles in the blood.

Hæmocytotryp'sis (*αιμα, κυτος*, cell, *τριβω*, to rub). The breaking up of blood corpuscles under strong pressure.

Hæmodromom'eter (*αιμα,δρομος*, speed, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for measuring the rate of the flow of blood in the blood-vessels.

Hæmodynamom'eter (*αιμα, δυναμις*, strength, *μετρον*, a measure). A contrivance for measuring the tension or pressure of blood against the walls of the arteries. Careful experiments show that in man, the pressure of blood in the

carotid artery is about that of six inches of mercury.

Hæmoglo'bin (*αιμα, globus*, a round body). Hæmatoglobulin, HæmocrySTALLINE. A doubly refractive, pleochromatic colloid or crystalline matter existing in the corpuscles of the blood, to which the red color of the latter is due. In man the amount is 13.77 per cent., in woman 12.59 per cent., reduced by pregnancy to 9 to 12 per cent.

Hæmoglobinom'eter (*hæmoglobin*, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for the quantitative estimation of hæmoglobin by comparing the color of a solution of an unknown with that of a known strength.

Hæmoglobinu'ria (*hæmoglobin*, *ουρον*, the urine). The presence of hæmoglobin, red coloring matter of the blood, in the urine, due to its solution from the red corpuscles and subsequent transmission to the urine. It occurs after transfusion of blood, during certain stages of septicæmia, and after severe burns. It is not attended with the presence of any structures of the blood in the urine, thus differing from *hæmaturia*. **H. Test**: to a suspected sample add a drop of acetic acid and boil; a red coagulum indicates hæmoglobin. See, also, *Almen's Test*, *Hæmin* and *Heller*.

Hæm'oid (*αιμα*, the blood, *ειδος*, likeness). Having the appearance of or resembling blood.

Hæmom'eter. See *Hæmodynamometer*.

Hæmome'tra (*αιμα, μητρα*, the womb). The retention of menstrual discharge in the womb or uterine cavity owing to obstruction.

Hæmophil'ia (*αιμα, φιλια*, love of). An abnormal tendency to hæmorrhage, or ease of bleeding.

Hæmophthal'mia (*αιμα, οφθαλμος*, the eye). A hæmorrhage into the interior of the eye. It may arise from contusion, from iridectomy, or by rupture of a vessel.

Hæmopneumotho'rax (*αιμα, πνευμα*, wind, *θοραξ*, the chest). An effusion of air and blood within the pleura.

Hæmop'tysis (*αιμα, πτωω*, to spit). The spitting of blood.

Hæm'orrhage (*αιμα, ρηγνυω*, to burst forth). The flowing of blood from wounded or broken vessels. **H.**, **Accidental**, from premature detachment of the placenta when normally placed. **H.**, **Capillary**, oozing of blood from a wound without a flow from large vessels. **H.**, **Collateral**, in acute inflammations. **H.**, **Complementary**, succeeding to another hæmorrhage that has

been cut short. **H.**, **Consecutive**, ensuing some time after injury. **H.**, **Critical**, occurring at the turning point of some other disease. **H.**, **Post-partum**, *primary*, within 24 hours after labor; *secondary*, after 24 hours. **H.**, **Unavoidable**, from detachment of a placenta prævia. **H.**, **Vicarious**, abnormal discharge of blood from some other part of the body than the vagina, and occurring in suppression of the menses.

Hæmorrhoids (*hæmorrhoids*, piles). Piles. An anal disease consisting of inflammatory swellings of the tissues about the anus, sometimes with eversion of the rectal mucous membrane. **H.**, **External**, situated without the sphincter *ani*. **H.**, **Internal**, within the anal orifice.

Hæmostat'ic (*αιμα, στατικός*, stationary). Having the property to arrest hæmorrhage. Also, an agent or remedy that arrests or restrains bleeding.

Hæmotachom'eter (*αιμα, ταχος*, swiftness, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for measuring the rate of flow of arterial blood.

Hæmothor'ax (*αιμα, θοραξ*). The emptying of a wounded or ruptured vessel within the thoracic cavity.

Hæ'ser's Formula. See *Christison's Formula*.

Haid'inger's Brushes. A visual phenomenon seen upon directing the eye toward a source of polarized light, due to the double-refractive character of the elements of the macula.

Hair. The hirsute appendage of the skin. Each hair consists of a bulb and a shaft. The former is situated in the true skin, but is enveloped in a sheath of epidermis.

Hair-cap Moss. Robin's Rye. The leaves and stems of *Polytrichum juniperum*. A powerful diuretic. Dose of the decoction *ad lib.*; of the fld. ext. ʒj-ij. Unof.

Half'-breed. A popular term applied to offspring whose parents belong to different races.

Halistere'sis. The loss by fully formed bones of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ their lime-salts, resulting in osteomalacia.

Ha'litus (Lat., a vapor). A vapor. Also, expired breath. **H. Oris Fœtidus**, tainted or foul breath. **H. Sanguinis**, the characteristic smell of the blood, peculiar to each kind of animal.

Hallucina'tion (*allucino*, to wander in mind). The highest degree of subjective sensation, dependent alone upon patholo-

gical stimulation of the sensory cortical centers. (Illusion is where sensations are modified and mistaken by the sensorium.)

Hal'lux, or **Hal'lus** (*hallux*). The great toe. The great toe when overriding the second toe. **H. Valgus**, displacement of the great toe outward, or its contraction.

Ha'lo (*ἀλωος*, a threshing floor). The brownish circle about the female nipple, called also the areola; the luminous or colored circles seen by the patient about light in glaucoma.

Ha'logen (*ἄλς*, a salt, *γεννω*, to produce). A term formerly applied to chlorine, bromine and iodine, as acid elements, other than oxygen, that formed salts when combined with bases.

Ha'lloid (*ἀλς, εἶδος*, likeness). A term sometimes applied to the chlorine, bromine and iodine salts of the various bases.

Ham (Sax. *hamm*). That part of the leg between the knee and hip joints.

Hamame'lis. Witch Hazel. The leaves of *H. virginica*. Properties not fully known. Thought to be tonic, styptic and sedative. Appears to affect circulation in a manner similar to aconite. Highly recommended as a hæmostatic. A preparation of this drug is sold under the name of Pond's Extract. **H.**, **Fld. Ext.** Dose ʒj-ʒj. **Hamamelin**, unof., an extract of uncertain composition. Dose gr. j-ij.

Ham'mer, Thermal. Same as *Cautery, button*.

Ham'mer-toe. A distortion of the second toe, in which it is bent upward.

Ham'mock (Span. *hamaca*). A couch or bed made of netting or canvas, suspended at the ends. Much used aboard vessels and in tropical regions.

Ham'string. The tendons of the posterior muscles of the thigh. Also, to cripple by cutting the tendons of the muscles of the thigh. **H.**, **Inner**, the tendons of the semimembranosus, sartorius, and semitendinosus muscles. **H.**, **Outer**, the tendons of the biceps flexor cruris.

Ham'ular (*hamus*, a hook). Pertaining to or shaped like a hook.

Hand (Sax.). The organ of prehension in bimana and quadrumana, composed of the carpus, the palm and the fingers.

Hang'ing. Death by suspension of the body from the neck, by a rope provided with a slipnoose. The immediate cause of death may be asphyxia, cerebral hemorrhage (from strangulation), or dislocation or fracture of the cervical vertebrae.

Hang'nail (Sax. *angnagl*, a sore by the nail). A partly detached piece of epidermis at the root of the nail, the friction against which has caused inflammation of the abraded surface.

Haphemet'ric. See *Esthesiometer*.

Hap'loscope ($\alpha\pi\lambda o\sigma$, single, $\sigma\kappa o\pi\epsilon\omega$, to see). An instrument for measuring the visual axes.

Hard'hack. The leaves and twigs of *Spirea tomentosa*. Astringent and tonic. A popular New England remedy in diarrhoea and *cholera infantum*. Dose gr. v-xv, in decoction,—of fld. ext. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss-j. Unof.

Hard'lip (*hare, lip*). Congenital fissure of the lip. **H.**, Complicated, with cleft or malformation of the bone also. **H.**, Double, two clefts of the lip, or one of each lip. **Twisted or Harelip Suture**, figure-of-8 suture about a pin thrust through the lips of freshened edges of the cleft.

Har'ison's Groove. A depression, laterally, from the xiphoid cartilage in persons with chronic difficulty of breathing.

Harts'horn. A name popularly given to *ammonium hydrate*. See *Ammonium*.

Har'vest Bug. See *Leptus Autumnalis*.

Hasch'isch. See *Cannabis*.

Has'sall's Corpuscles. Concentric, granular, nuclear, endothelial cells in the medulla of the thymus.

Hatters' Disease. A form of constitutional mercurial poisoning. Also a skin disease arising from the use of mercury and arsenic. Also an acute irritation of the respiratory tract caused by the fumes of nitrogen tetroxide; all these chemicals being used in hat-making.

Haunch (Fr. *hanche*). The part of the body including the hips and buttocks.

Haust'us (*haurio*, to pour out). In pharmacy, a draught. A portion of medicine in the form of a draught.

Haut Mal. See *Epilepsy*.

Haver'sian Canal. See *Bone*.

Hawk'ing. Clearing the throat by a peculiar expiratory current of air.

Hay Asthma. See *Hay Fever*.

Haycraft's Method. See *Uric Acid*.

Hay'den's Viburnum Compound. See *Viburnum*.

Hay Fever. A disease of the mucous membranes of the nasal and respiratory passages, also at times involving the conjunctiva and eyeball. It is marked by catarrhal inflammation, coryza and abundant lachrymation. It is thought to be due to the pollen of the grains and other

grasses. It is also attributed to the influence of microbes that float in the air.

Hay's Reaction. See *Strassburg's Test*.

Hay's Test. For the presence of bile-acids, that lower the surface-tension of fluids in which they are dissolved. Throw a small quantity of sulphur on the surface of the fluid containing bile-acids, and the sulphur will sink and be precipitated in a few minutes.

Head (Sax. *heafod*). The anterior or upper part of the body. That part of the body containing the brain or central nerve-system. Also, the upper end of a long bone, as, the femur.

Head'ache. Any pain in the head, general or local, arising from any cause whatever. According to Hughlings-Jackson, frontal headaches, such as "sick" and "bilious" headaches, are due to disorders of the digestive system; headache at the vertex, to cerebral troubles; and occipital headache, to anemia. Eye-strain is a frequent source of headache, especially of the frontal region.

Head'-breeze, Electro-therapeu'tic. A device for general static cephalic electrization by a head-plate with numerous insulated pencils for subdividing and accumulating strong currents, and giving more gradual effects. See *Static Breeze*.

Head'-fold. An inflection or tucking-in of the layers in front and beneath the head of the embryo.

Head'-gut. See *Fore-gut*.

Head'-locking. A term in obstetrics denoting the entanglement of the heads of twins at the time of birth.

Heal'ing (Sax. *helan*). Union and cicatrization of a wound. Applied generally to the cure of disease. **H. by First Intention**, without the granulating process. **H. by Second Intention**, by the intermediation of granulations. **H. by Third Intention**, the direct union of two already granulating surfaces.

Health (Sax. *healh*). That condition of the body and its organs necessary to the proper performance of their normal functions. A hale, or whole condition of body.

Hear'ing (Sax. *hyran*). The special sense by which the sonorous vibrations of the air are communicated to the mind. The cerebral center is excited by the vibration of the fluid contents of the labyrinth, or terminal organs of the auditory nerve. Sound is composed of three factors, pitch, intensity and *timbre*. The first depends

upon the number of the aerial vibrations; the second upon their amplitude; the third upon their form.

Heart. The organ giving the initiative and chief impulse to the circulation of the blood. It is enveloped by a membranous tissue called the *pericardium*. Consists essentially of four cavities, a right auricle and ventricle, and a left auricle and ventricle. **H.**, Dilatation of, the abnormal increase in size of any or all of the cavities of the heart. **H.**, Hypertrophy of, an abnormal increase of the muscular tissue of the heart. **H.**, Sounds of, the sounds observed in the auscultation of the heart, occurring synchronously with the contraction and the closure of the valves, *etc.* **H.**, Valves of. See *Valve*.

Heart/burn. A burning feeling at the stomach and lower part of the chest, caused by the acetic or putrefactive fermentation of the food.

Heat. A mode or rate of vibration of ethereal or physical wave-motion. Within certain limits of intensity it is essential to the development of all organized beings; above a certain degree, destructive to all organization and life. As regards the body, a temperature above 98.6° F. Also, in physiology, the period of sexual excitement in the females of many animals. **H.**, Animal, the heat generated within the bodies of living animals by the liberation of the latent heat contained in the food. **H.**, Latent, physiologically the potential energy existing in a complex proteid molecule, and which is liberated by the simplification of the latter, or the katabolic processes of the organism. **H.**, Prickly. See *Urticaria*. **H.**, Specific. See *Specific*. **H.** Stroke, a nervous affection characterized by sudden syncope, enfeebled circulation and respiration, caused by exposure to intense heat. Called also *Sunstroke*.

Hebephre'nia (ἡβη, puberty, φρον, the mind). A special form of mental derangement occurring in young persons of both sexes at or soon after the age of puberty.

Heb'etude (*hebeto*, to be blunt). Dullness of the senses and intellect. A term applied to the state of partial stupor in affections of the brain.

Hec'tic (ἐκτικος, habitual or consumptive). Habitual. A word now commonly used in connection with certain constant symptoms of phthisis, as **H.** Fever, the febrile symptoms concurrent with pulmonary con-

sumption. **H.** Flush, the flushed cheek accompanying pulmonary consumption.

H. Spot, same as *H. Flush*.

Hec'togramme (ἐκατον, one hundred, *gramme*). One hundred grammes.

Hec'tolitre (ἐκατον, *liter*). One hundred liters.

Hec'tometre (ἐκατον, *meter*). One hundred meters.

Hedeo'ma. Pennyroyal. The leaves and tops of *H. pulgioides*, distinguished by their aroma. Properties due to a volatile oil. Stimulant and carminative. Has some value as an emmenagogue. Useful in flatulent colic of children. Odor extremely repulsive to fleas and mosquitoes.

H. Oil., the volatile oil. Dose mjj-x.

H. Spt., unof., 10 per cent. of the oil in alcohol.

Hed'rocele (ἔδρα, the anus, κηλη a tumor). A hernia in which the part protrudes through the notch of the ischium. Also, prolapsus of the anus.

Heel (Sax. *hela*). The hinder part of the foot

Helco'sis (ἐλκωσις, ulceration). The formation and development of an ulcer.

Hel'coid (ἐλκος, an ulcer). Resembling an ulcer.

Hel'enin. See *Inula*.

Helianthel'ia. The root of *H. tenuifolia*. Aromatic, expectorant, antispasmodic, and in large doses emetic. Of reputed service in pulmonary complaints. Dose of the fld. ext. m̄v-xxx. Unof.

Helianth'emum. Frostwort, Rock Rose. The herb *H. canadense*. Astringent, aromatic, tonic and alterative. Useful in diarrhœa, scrofula and secondary syphilis. Dose of fld. ext. m̄v-xx. Unof.

Hel'icine (ἑλιξ, a spiral). Tortile, or spiral in structure. **H.** Arteries, arteries proceeding from the profundæ penis branches of the pudic, and from the dorsal arteries of the penis.

Heli'coid (ἑλιξ). Having a structure with spirally arranged parts.

Helicotre'ma. The opening connecting the *scala tympani* and *vestibuli* of the spiral canal of the cochlea.

Heliother'aphy (ἥλιος, the sun, θεραπεία, treatment). The treatment of disease by exposure of the body to sunlight. Sunbathing.

Heliotro'pin. See *Piper*.

He'lix (ἑλιξ, a coil). The margin of the external ear.

Hel'lebores, or **Helleb'orus**. The root of *H. niger*, black hellebore. Properties due

to two glucosides, *helleborin* and *helleborein*. A drastic hydragogue cathartic, and emmenagogue. Formerly a popular remedy in insanity, dropsy, and amenorrhœa. *Helleborein* is sometimes used in cardiac affections as a substitute for digitalis, its action being obtained by smaller doses and less irritation. **H. Nigri.**, **Ext.** Unof. Dose gr. j-x, cautiously. **H. Nigri.**, **Ext. Fld.** Unof. Dose mjj-xv. **Helleborin**. Unof. Poisonous, insoluble in water. **Helleborein**. Unof. Very soluble in water. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{20}$.

Hellebore'ine. See *Hellebore*.

Heller's Blood-test. A test for blood in urine: Add to urine half its volume of solution of caustic potash and heat gently. The earthy phosphates are precipitated and carry the hæmatin with them, falling as garnet-red flocculi.

Heller's Test (for albumin in urine). Pour down the side of the test-glass containing the urine, pure nitric acid. A white zone of coagulated albumin between the acid and urine indicates the presence of albumin. (See, also, *Roberts' Reagent*).

Helminthagogue. See *Anthelmintic*.

Helminth'asis (ἑλμινς, a worm). A condition marked by the presence of parasites in the body, especially of intestinal worms. Also, disorders or lesions caused by worms.

Helmin'thics. See *Anthelmintics*.

Helminthology (ἑλμινς, λογος, a treatise). A treatise on worms, especially those parasitic upon the body.

Helminth'ous (ἑλμιν). Wormy.

Helo'des (ἑλος, a swamp). Swampy, or marshy. Also, a fever attended by profuse sweating. Also, marsh fever.

He'ma-. See *Hæmato-*.

Hem'atin. A synonym for *hæmatopylin*. See *Hæmatoxylin*.

Hemeralo'pia (ἡμερα, day, ὤψ, the eye). Night-blindness, a symptom of several diseases of the eye, of failure of general nutrition, etc. Vision is good in day or strong light, but fails at night. An unfortunate difference of definition prevails in reference to this word and *Nyctalopia*. Sometimes it is defined as a condition the reverse of that given above.

Hemi- (ἡμι, half). A Greek prefix, meaning one-half. In anatomy and physiology it is applied to one of the two *lateral halves* of the body.

Hemichromatops'ia (ἡμισιν, χρωμα, color, ὀψις, sight). Defective, or absent color vision in corresponding halves of the field of vision.

Hemi-albumin. See *Anti-albumin*.

Hemialbu'minose. The same as *Hemi-albumose*.

Hemial'bumose. See *Peptones*.

Hemianæsthe'sia (ἡμι, ἀναίσθησια, want of feeling). Partial or complete loss of the sense of feeling in a lateral half of the body.

Hemiano'pia. See *Hemianopsia*.

Hemianops'ia (ἡμι, half, ὀψις, sight). Blindness of one-half of the visual field. It may be bilateral (binocular) or monolateral (monocular or unocular), according as it affects one or both eyes. **H.**, **Binasal**, due to anæsthesia of the temporal halves of the retina, the nasal fields thereby becoming invisible. **H.**, **Bitemporal**, the reverse of the last. **H.**, **Crossed** or **Heteronymous**, a general term for either binasal or bitemporal. **H.**, **Homonymous**, the most common form, affecting the inner half of one field and the outer of the other. **H.**, **Inferior** and **Superior**, the upper or lower halves of the retina are insensitive.

Hemiatax'ia (ἡμι, ἀταξια, disordered movement). Inability to produce orderly or systematic movements on one side of the body.

Hemiatheto'sis (ἡμι, αθετος, without fixed position). A term for athetosis or involuntary rhythmic movements of one side of the body only.

Hemiatrophy (ἡμι, ἀτροφια, lack of nourishment). Imperfect or impaired nutrition confined to one side of the body.

Hemiceph'alus (ἡμι, κεφαλή, a name applied to a monster fetus in which the cerebral hemispheres and skull are absent or undeveloped. See *Anencephalus*.

Hemichore'a (ἡμι, χορεία, a convulsive twitching). A form of chorea in which the convulsive movements are confined to one side of the body only.

Hemicra'nia (ἡμι, κρανιον, head). Neuralgia or headache of one-half of the head.

Hemidiaphore'sis (ἡμι, διαφωρησις, sweating). Sweating of one lateral half of the body only.

Hemidysæsthe'sia (ἡμι, δυσ, difficult, αίσθησις, sensation). Enfeebled or dulled sensation in a lateral half of the body, or in half of one of the organs of sense.

Hemienceph'alus (ἡμι, ἐνκεφαλος). A monstrosity without organs of sense, but possessing otherwise a nearly normal brain.

Hemiep'ilepsy (ἡμι, ἐπιληψια, epilepsy). A form of epilepsy in which the con-

vulsions are confined to one lateral half of the body.

Hemihidro'sis ('ημι, ιδρως, sweat). The same as *hemidiaphoresis*.

Hemim'elus ('ημι, μελος, limb). An ectromelic monstrosity with deficient or atrophied forearms, legs, feet and hands, with normal arms and thighs.

Hemioπ'ia ('ημι, ωψ, eye). The older term for hemianopsia. Hemioπia refers to the seeing half of the retina, hemianopsia to that part of the field not seen.

Hemip'agus ('ημι, παχος, united). A monomphalic monstrosity united by the thoraces, and with a common mouth.

Hemiparaple'gia ('ημι, παραπληγια, paralysis of the limbs). Paralysis of a lower limb on one side only.

Hemipar'esis ('ημι, παρεσις, impairment of strength). Paresis, or weakening of the strength on one side of the body only.

Hemi-pep'tone. See *Peptones*.

Hemipho'nia ('ημι, φωνη, the voice). Speech having the characteristics of half-voice, half-whisper; used by patients in great weakness and exhaustion.

Hemiple'gia ('ημι, πληγη, a stroke). Paralysis of the motor nerves of one side of the body, due usually to a lesion of some part of the corpus striatum and internal capsule, or of the crus cerebri, of the opposite side of the brain. **H.**, **Alternate**, unilateral injury to the pons, causing paralysis of the facial nerve on the same side, but paralysis of the opposite side of the body. **H.**, **Cerebral**, the ordinary form first described above. **H.**, **Crossed**, paralysis of the muscles of the eye supplied by the third nerve on the opposite side to the one otherwise affected. **H.**, **Facial**, motor paralysis of one side of the face. **H.**, **Hephæstic**, from the use of the hammer by smiths; not properly a special type. **H.**, **Spastic**, a form occurring in infants, in which the affected limb is subject to convulsive twitchings. **H.**, **Spinal**, paralysis of one side or of the whole body without loss of sensation of the opposite side. Due to disease of the spinal cord.

Hem'ispasm ('ημι, σπασμος, a spasm). A spasm or convulsive movement affecting only one side of the body.

Hem'isphere ('ημι, σφαира, a ball). Half a sphere. **H.**, **Cerebral**, either lateral half of the cerebrum.

Hem'lock. See *Conium*.

He'mo-. See *Hæmo-*.

Hem'orrhage. See *Hæmorrhage*.

Hem'orrhoids. See *Hæmorrhoids*.

Hen'bane. See *Hyoscyamus*.

Henle, Fenestrated Membrane of. The layer of longitudinal elastic fibers of the inner coat of arteries. **H.**, **Loop of**. See *Tubuli Uriniferi*.

Hensen's Experiment. Proving that the so-called auditory hairs of the crustacean *Mysis* vibrated to a particular note.

Hepatal'gia ('ηπαρ, the liver, αλγος, pain). Pain in the liver, but more especially the paroxysmal pain occasionally affecting the right hypochondrium.

Hepatec'tomy ('ηπαρ, εκτεμνω, to cut out). Excision of a protruding portion of the liver.

Hepat'ic ('ηπαρ). Pertaining or belonging to the liver. **H. Duct**. See *Duct*. **H. Lobes**, the natural anatomical divisions of the liver, usually designated as right, left, quadrate, spigelian and caudate lobes. **H. Zones**, certain areas in an hepatic lobule. The central area, capillaries and cells form the *Hepatic Vein Zone*, specially liable to cyanotic changes; the area next the periphery of the lobule is the *Portal Vein Zone*; and the area between the two the *Hepatic Artery Zone*.

Hepatiza'tion ('ηπαρ). An abnormal change in lung-tissue, in which it becomes solid and friable, somewhat resembling that of the liver. **H.**, **Gray**, the condition of a lung in the third stage of pneumonia. **H.**, **Red**, that in the second stage of pneumonia. **H.**, **White**, the condition of the lungs in stillborn syphilitic children. **H.**, **Yellow**, the condition of the lung in the third stage of pneumonia when tinted by numerous pus cells. See *Pneumonia*.

Hepati'tis ('ηπαρ, ιτις, inflammation). Inflammation of the liver.

Hep'atocele ('ηπαρ, κηλη, a tumor). A form of hernia in which the liver protrudes through an opening in the abdominal wall.

Hepatocirrho'sis ('ηπαρ, κirros, yellow). Cirrhosis of the liver.

Hepatocyst'ic ('ηπαρ, κυστος, a bladder). Pertaining to the liver and gall-bladder.

Hepatodyn'ia ('ηπαρ, οδυνη, pain). Pain in the liver.

Hepatogen'ic ('ηπαρ, γεννω, to beget). Pertaining to conditions produced by the liver, as **H. Icterus**, also called absorption icterus, or jaundice, caused by the absorption of bile already formed in the liver.

Hepatog'raphy ('ηπαρ, γραφω, to write). A description of the liver.

Hepatolithi'asis (*ἥπαρ, λίθιασις*, presence of calculus). A disease characterized by gall-stones or other concretions in the liver.

Hepatol'ogy (*ἥπαρ, λόγος*, a discourse). A treatise on the nature, structure and functions of the liver.

Hepatomala'cia (*ἥπαρ, μαλακός*, soft). Softening of the liver.

Hepator'rhapsy (*ἥπαρ, ῥάψη*, suture). Suture of the liver.

Hepatorrhex'is (*ἥπαρ, ῥήξις*, a rupture). Bursting or rupture of the liver.

Hepatot'omy (*ἥπαρ, τεμνω*, to cut). Incision of the liver.

Herb (*herba*, grass). Any annual or perennial plant that yearly dies to the root. In pharmacy, the leaves, stems and flowers of an annual or perennial.

Herbiv'ora (*herba, voro*, to devour). A name formerly given to a division of mammalia. Animals that feed on vegetation.

Herbiv'orous (*herbu, voro*). A descriptive term applied to animals that subsist on vegetation.

Herbst's Corpuscles. Sensory end-organs in the tongue of the duck.

Hered'itary (*heres*, an heir). Acquired by inheritance. **H. Disease**, one transmitted to the offspring by the parent. **H. Syphilis**. See *Syphilis*.

Hered'ity (*heres*). The law by which natural form, structure, and conditions, both of mind and body, are repeated in offspring or descendants.

Hering's Theory. See *Color-sensation*.

Hermann's Difference Theory. See *Difference*.

Hermaph'rodite (*Ερμης, Mercurius, Αφροδιτη, Venus*). One with some congenital malformation of the genital organs, such as epispadias, hypospadias, cleft of the scrotum, etc., that makes the determination of sex somewhat doubtful. **H., Apparent**, the external non-essential organs are the only ones of the opposite sex. **H., Bilateral**, a testicle upon each side. **H., Female**, essentially female, but with simulated male organs. **H., Lateral**, a testicle upon one side, an ovary upon the other. **H., Male**, the reverse of *H. Female*. **H., Neuter**, with no organs essentially male or female. **H., Spurious**, non-essential peculiarities (as the beard in a female) without abnormality of the genital organs. **H., Transverse**, the external organs of one sex, the internal of another. **H., True**, essential organs of both sexes present. **H. with Excess**, the individual possesses all

the organs of one sex with some of the opposite sex.

Hermet'ical (*Ερμης*, the god Mercury, the reputed founder of alchemy). Pertaining to chemistry. Also, having resistance to chemical action. **H. Sealing**, the closure of an outlet by cementation or fusion, so that it is impervious to air. Also, the closing or covering of a wound by impervious dressings.

Her'nia (*hernia*, from *έρω*, a sprout). A tumor formed by the protrusion of the contents of a cavity (usually the abdominal) through its wall. Hernias may be called after their locality, as *Epigastric, Femoral, Inguinal, Perineal, Scrotal, Umbilical, etc.*; according to their condition, as *Encysted, Reducible, Strangulated, Purulent, etc.*; according to the contents, as *Cerebral, Intestinal, Omental, Vesical, etc.*; or, lastly, according to their origin, as *Acquired, Congenital, Infantile, etc.* **H., External**, one appearing upon the external surface of the body. **H., Femoral**, the protrusion takes place through the femoral ring beneath Poupart's ligament. **H., Humoral**, swelled testicle. **H., Incarcerated**, a strangulated, obstructed or irreducible **H.**,—variously used. **H., Incomplete**, not fully passed through the opening. **H., Inguinal**, passing above Poupart's ligament. **H., Inguinal, Direct**, to the inner side of the epigastric artery, not following the course of the spermatic cord. **H., Oblique Inguinal**, through the inguinal canal following the course of the spermatic cord. **H., Irreducible**, that cannot be put back, but that is not strangulated. **H., Obstructed**, obstruction, but not positive strangulation. **Hernial Sac**, the serous membrane pushed before it by a hernia. **H., Strangulated**, such constriction as to prohibit passage of blood and feces. **H., Umbilical**, appearing at the navel. **H., Ventral**, through the abdominal wall in front other than at the abdominal ring. **Herniopunc'ture** (*hernia, punctura*, a pricking). The puncture of a hernia. **Her'niotomy** (*hernia, τεμνω*, to cut). Operation for the relief of hernia by section of the constriction. **Heroph'ilus, Torcu'lar of**. See *Torcular*. **Her'pes** (*έρπω*, to creep). Formerly creeping eruptions, now applied to eruptions marked by the presence of groups of the same upon an exanthematous base. **H. Circinatus Bullosus**. See *Hydroa*. **H. Esthiomenos**. See *Lupus*. **H. Faci-**

alis or Labialis, an eruption on the lower part of the face, most frequently about the mouth. Thought to be of neurotic origin. Called also *H. Febrilis* and *Hydroa Febrilis*. **H., Gestation.** See *Hydroa*. **H. Iris.** See *Erythema*. **H. Progenital,** consists of vesicles grouped upon an inflamed base, on the genitals, especially the prepuce and labia, frequently a sequel of gonorrhoea and soft chancre. **H. Tonsurans.** See *Pityriasis Rosea*. **H. Zoster.** See *Zoster, Herpes*.

Herpet'ic (ἐρπηξ, a disease of the skin). Pertaining to *herpes*.

Herpet'iform (ἐρπηξ, *forma*, a form). Having a likeness to *herpes*.

Herpetol'ogy (ἐρπηξ, *λογος*, a treatise). A treatise on skin diseases.

Hes'selbach's Triangle. See *Triangle*.

Heteradelph'us (ἐτερος, other, ἀδελφός, brother). The same as *Heteropagus*.

Heterade'nic (ἐτερος, ἄδην, gland). Pertaining to or consisting of tissue that is unlike normal glandular tissue, though essentially glandular.

Heteradeno'ma. Tumor formed of heteradenic tissue.

Het'ero- (ἐτερος, other). A Greek prefix denoting diversity or unlikeness.

Hetero-al'bumose. See *Albumoses*.

Hetero-autoplasty, grafting of skin from one person upon the body of another.

Heteroceph'alus (ἐτερος, κεφαλή, the head). A foetal monstrosity with two heads of unequal size.

Heterochron'ic (ἐτερος, χρόνος, time). Irregular in occurrence. Occurring at different times, or at other than the proper time.

Heterod'y'mus (ἐτερος, διδυμος, twin). A double monster, the accessory part being but an imperfect head.

Heterog'amy (ἐτερος, γαμος, marriage). A term applied to different forms of sexual development arising from difference in nutrition or environment. It is typified in the *Phylloxera vastatrix*, the development of which is far more complex when the insects are bred under ground, on the roots of the grape vine, compared with that when the insects breed upon the leaves of the vine. In the latter case the successive generations consist of apterous, oviparous females only; in the former the cycle consists of male insects, apterous females for perpetuating and winged females for spreading the species.

Heterogene'ity (ἐτερος, γένος, a kind). The condition or quality of being heterogeneous.

Heteroge'neous (ἐτερος, γένος). Differing in kind or nature; composed of different substances, not homogeneous.

Heterogen'esis (ἐτερος, γένεσις, generation). Organic deviations in the situation or character of organs, etc. Also, the fact of a living parent giving rise to offspring that pass through a totally different series of states from those exhibited by the parent, and not returning into the parent's cycle of changes.

Heterogenet'ic (ἐτερος, γένεσις). Pertaining to heterogenesis.

Heteroinfec'tion (ἐτερος, *inficio*, to taint). Infection transmitted by a person who is himself not infected.

Heterol'ogous (ἐτερος, *λογος*, an account). Differing in structure or form from the normal.

H. Series, a series derived from each other by chemical metamorphoses.

H. Tissues, morbid tissues that have no structural relation with the normal tissues of the part. **H. Tumors,** tumors having a different tissue from that of the part in which they are situated.

Heteromorph'ism (ἐτερος, μορφή, form). A condition marked by difference in form, as compared with the normal form. In chemistry, the property of crystallizing in different forms.

Heteron'omous (ἐτερος, νομος, a law). Abnormal. Deviating from ordinary laws or types.

Heterop'agus (ἐτερος, other, παγος, united). A parasitic monstrosity with normal head, upper and lower extremities, but with a parasite attached to the anterior abdominal wall.

Heterop'athy (ἐτερος, παθος, affection). The treatment of a disease by inducing a different morbid condition to neutralize it. Abnormal reaction to stimulus or irritation.

Heteroph'o'ria (ἐτερος, different, φoρος, a tending). A tending of the visual lines in some other way than that of parallelism. It may be **Esophoria**, a tending of the lines inward; or **Exophoria**, outward; or **Hyperphoria**, a tending of the right or left visual line in a direction above its fellow. **Hyperesophoria**, a tending of the visual lines up and inward. **Hyperexophoria**, up and outward.

Heteroplast'ic. See *Heterologous*.

Heterotax'ia (ἐτερος, ταξις, order). A congenital, but not hereditary, displacement of an organ or part. Especially a malposition of internal organs.

Heterotop'ia (ἐτερος, τοπος, a place). Abnormal position. Misplacement of an or-

gan or part. Also, any abnormal growth of tissue foreign to that part of the body wherein it is situated.

Heterotrop'ia. See *Strabismus*.

Heterotyp'ic (ἑτερος, τυπος, a pattern.) Applied to a monstrosity consisting of a well-developed fetus from which grows an immature secondary fetus.

Heteroxanth'ine. A leucomaine isolated from urine in 1884. In composition, it is methyl-xanthine, and is intermediate between xanthine and paraxanthine or dimethyl-xanthine; exists in the urine of man in the same proportion as paraxanthine. But it exists in urine of the dog *unaccompanied* by paraxanthine, and the same fact has been observed in the urine of leucocythæmic persons. It is thought by Solomon to have its origin in the kidney. Its physiological action is not yet fully known. Xanthine, heteroxanthine, and paraxanthine form normally a homologous series of xanthine bodies in the urine.

Hewson's Experiments. To prove that the blood vessels exert a restraining influence on coagulation.

Hexicol'ogy (ἕξις, state or condition, λογος, science). The relations of a creature to its environment.

Hia'tus (*hio*, to gape). A space or opening. Also, the vulva. **H. of Fallopius**, the shallow groove on the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Hiberna'tion (*hibernus*, winter). The dormant condition or winter sleep of certain animals, notably bears, hedgehogs, etc., in which animation is almost suspended. Respiration and circulation are greatly reduced, and nutrition is performed mainly at the expense of the fatty tissues of the animal.

Hic'cough (*hie*, a mimic word; cough). A spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm causing inspiration, followed by a sudden closure of the glottis.

Hick'ory. The bark of shellbark hickory, *Carya alba*. Tonic and anti-intermittent. Useful in malarial fevers. Dose of fld. ext. ʒss-j. Utof.

Hide-bound Disease. See *Scleroderma*.

Hi'dro- (ιδρωρ, sweat). A prefix signifying sweat.

Hidropede'sis (ιδρωρ, πηδησις, a leaping). Excessive sweating.

Hidropoië'sis (ιδρωρ, ποιω, to make). Causing the formation and excretion of sweat.

Hidros'chesis (ιδρωρ, σιχησις, retention). Retention or suppression of the sweat.

Hidro'sis (ιδρωρ). The formation and excretion of sweat.

High'more, Antrum of. The large cavity in the body of the superior maxillary bone.

Hi'lum (Lat. a little thing). A small fissure, notch, or depression, especially the notch on the internal or concave border of the kidney.

Hind'brain (Ger. *hinterhirn*). A division of the brain, developing from a funnel-shaped tube in the embryo to an anterior lobe that becomes the cerebellum, and a posterior lobe that becomes the medulla oblongata.

Hinge-joint. See *Diarthrosis*.

Hip (Sax. *hyfe*). The upper part of the thigh at its junction with the buttocks.

Hip-joint Disease. An arthritis of the hip-joint; an affection of early life, and according as it begins in the head of the femur, the acetabulum, or in the synovial membrane and proper structures of the joint, is divided respectively into *Femoral*, *Acetabular* and *Arthritic*. Its etiology is obscure, its symptoms pain (coxalgia), swelling, and deformity. Coxalgia is incorrectly used as a synonym.

Hippocamp'us (ἵππος, horse, καμπος, a sea monster). A name applied to the convolutions, *H. major* and *H. minor*, the former situated in the inferior, and the latter in the posterior horn of the ventricles of the brain.

Hippocory'za. See *Equinia*.

Hippu'ric Acid. Benzoylamidoacetic acid. An odorless, monobasic acid occurring in large amount in the urine of herbivora, and in them the chief end-product of the metabolism of nitrogenous substances. Human urine contains a small amount.

Hip'pus (ἵππος, horse, from analogy to the movement of the same). Spasmodic pupillary movement, independent of the action of light.

Hir'sute (*hirsutus*, shaggy). Covered with hair or bristles. Shaggy.

Hirsu'ties (*hirsutus*). Hypertrichiasis. Hypertrichosis. Polytrichia. Trichauxis. Hypertrophy, excessive, or abnormal growth of the hair either in quantity or in position.

Histoid. See *Histoid*.

Histochem'istry (ιστος, a web or tissue, chemistry). The chemistry of organic tissue.

Histodial'ysis (ιστος, διαλυσις, a resolution). The dissolution of organic tissue.

Histogen'esis (ιστος, γινωω, to beget). The study of the origin and development of organic tissues.

Histohæ'matin (ἵστος, hæmatin). A pigmentary extractive of the suprarenal bodies.

Hist'oid (ἵστος, εἶδος, likeness). Pertaining to tissue derived from the mesoblast, as a histoid tumor. See *Neoplasm*.

Histol'ogy (ἵστος, λόγος, a treatise). The study of the intimate structure of tissues.

Histol'ysis (ἵστος, λύσις, dissolution). Disintegration and dissolution of organic tissue.

Histon'omy (ἵστος, νομος, a law). The laws of the development and arrangement of organic tissue.

Histophysiol'ogy (ἵστος, φύσις, nature, λόγος, a treatise). A treatise concerning the functions of the various tissues.

Histot'omy (ἵστος, τέμνω, to cut). The dissection of any organic tissue.

Hives. A name loosely applied to almost any papular eruption of the skin. In Great Britain, applied to *croup* and to *chicken-pox*; in the United States, limited to a transitory form of *urticaria*.

Hoang Nan. A Chinese preparation obtained from *Strychnos gaultheria*. Properties due to small percentage of strychnine. Recommended as an alterative in syphilis, leprosy and similar diseases. An alleged preventive of hydrophobia if given in large (gr. xv) doses during period of incubation. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$. Unof.

Hoarse'ness (Sax. *hás*). Harshness of voice depending on some abnormal condition of the larynx or throat.

Hodg'kin's Disease. See *Lymphadenoma*.

Hoff's Malt Extract. See *Malt*.

Hol'agogue (ὅλος, whole, αγωγος, leading). A medicine or remedy that expels or drives out the whole of a morbid substance. A radical remedy.

Holm'gren's Tests. See *Blindness, Color*.

Ho'lo- (ὅλος, entire). A Greek prefix signifying *entirely*.

Holoblast'ic (ὅλος, βλαστος, a sprout). Pertaining to the segmentation of the ovum.

Homat'ropine. See *Atropine*.

Home'sickness. Nostalgia. An urgent desire to return to one's home. May be accompanied by a morbid sluggishness of the functions of the various organs of the body, developing into profound melancholy.

Hom'icide (*homo*, a man, *cædo*, to kill). The killing of a human being without malice or intent, as distinguished from murder or manslaughter. Also, the taking

of human life in general by another. Also, one who takes the life of another.

Ho'mo (Lat.). Man. The sole genus of the order *Bimana*.

Homocent'ric (ὁμος, the same, κεντρον, a center). Concentric. Having the same center. **H. Rays**, a pencil of light-rays either cone-shaped or rod-shaped.

Homocer'ebryn (ὁμος, cerebrin). A nitrogenous glucoside obtained from brain-tissue.

Hom'æo- (ὁμοιος, like). A Greek prefix signifying *like* or *similar*.

Homæomorph'ous (ὁμοιος, μορφή, a form). Like or similar in form and structure.

Homœop'athy (ὁμοιος, like, παθος, ailment or disease). A word applied by Hahnemann to a system of treatment of disease by the use of an agent that, administered in health, "would produce symptoms similar to those morbid conditions for the relief of which the agent or medicine is given." The hypothesis expressed by the adage, "*similia similibus curantur*." See *Regular*, and *Allopathy*.

Homœoplast'ic. Pertaining to a neoplasm resembling its matrix-tissue in texture. One differing widely in this respect is *heteroplastic*. If separated in position, it is said to be *heterotopic*; in date, *heterochronic*.

Homogene'ity (ὁμος, alike, γένος, a kind). The condition of being homogeneous.

Homoge'neous. Having the same nature or qualities. Similar or identical in structure.

Homogen'esis (ὁμος, γειννω, to beget). A term used to denote the fact that a living parent gives rise to offspring that passes through the same cycle of changes as itself.

Homog'eny. See *Homogenesis*.

Homog'onous (ὁμος, γονος, seed). With like or similar offspring.

Homoiother'mal (ὁμοιος, like, θερμη, heat). Pertaining to animals that are "warm-blooded," or that maintain a uniform temperature despite variations in the surrounding temperature.

Homol'ogous (ὁμολογια). Having the same structural form, use, or type. **H. Series**, in chemistry, a graduated series of compounds having a common difference. See *Hydrocarbon*. **H. Tissues**, those identical in type of structure. **H. Tumor**, a name given by Virchow to a tumor consisting of tissue identical with that of the organ whence it springs.

Hom'ologue (ὁμολογος). A particular organ common to any number of species, classes, or orders of animals.

Homol'ogy (ὁμος, λογος, a treatise). The science treating of the comparative study of the same part or organ in different species and orders of animals, and also to the study of organs or parts developed from the same embryonic structure. Also, the morphological identity of parts or organs in different animals.

Homon'omous (ὁμος, νομος, a law). Governed by or under the same law.

Homon'ymous (ὁμος, ονυμα, a name). A term applied to names that have the same sound or pronunciation, but different meanings.

Homother'mic (ὁμος, θερμη, heat). Having uniformity of temperature or bodily heat.

Hom'otype (ὁμος, τυπος, a pattern). A part corresponding and similar to another part, as the humerus to the femur, etc.

Hondu'ras Bark. See *Cascara Amarga*.

Honey. See *Mel*.

Honeycomb Ringworm. See *Flavus*.

Hook (Sax. *hōc*). A curved instrument.

H., Blunt, an instrument described by its name, for exercising traction upon the fetus in an arrested breech presentation.

H., Tyrrell's, a blunt, slender hook for operations upon the eye.

Hop. See *Humulus*.

Hope'ine. See *Humulus*.

Horde'olum (*hord-eum*, a grain of barley).

A sty; a furuncular inflammation of the connective tissue of the lids, near the hair follicle.

Hor'deum (Lat.). Barley. **H. Decorticatum**, barley deprived of its husk; commonly called *pearl barley*. **H. Germinatum**, malt, *q. v.*

Hore'hound. See *Marrubium*.

Hori'zon (ὁρίζων, the horizon). The line separating the visible from the invisible part of the earth from a single point of view.

Horizon'tal (οριζων). Parallel to the horizon.

Hor'mion. See *Skull*.

Horn (Sax., *horn*). The hard projection used as a defensive weapon, growing on the heads of certain animals. Horns may be permanent, as in the ox; or deciduous, as in the deer. Also, the hardened epithelial substance of which the horn is composed. **H., Cutaneous**. See *Cornu Cutaneum*.

Horner's Muscle. The Tensor Tarsi Muscle.

Horop'ter (ὅρος, a boundary, σπηρ, an observer). The sum of all the points seen single by the two retinae while the fixation point remains stationary.

Horripila'tion (*horreo*, to stand on end, pilus, the hair). A sensation as if the hairs of the skin were stiff and erect.

Hor'rors (*horreo*). A popular name for *delirium tremens*, *q. v.*

Horse-Chestnut. See *Esculus Hippocastanum*.

Horse-Radish. The fresh root of *Cochlearia armoracia*. Properties due to a volatile oil. Stimulant, diuretic, and externally a rubefacient. Much used as a condiment. Dose of fld. ext. ʒj-ij. Unof.

Hos'pital (*hospitale*, a large house). A building for the care and treatment of sick or infirm people. **H. Fever**, a feverish condition formerly common in hospitals, due to ill-ventilation and unsanitary conditions. Also, the fever symptomatic of gangrene. See *Fever*. **H. Gangrene**, a contagious, phagedenic gangrene occasionally attacking wounds or open sores. It is confined mainly to military hospitals, and believed to be of microbic origin.

Hos'pitalism. The morbid influences arising from the gathering of diseased persons in a hospital, which seems to have a tendency to produce septic diseases.

Host (*hostis*, a stranger). A landlord. The organic body upon which parasites live.

Hot-spots. See *Temperature Sense*.

Hot'tentot Apron. See *Apron*.

Hound's Tongue. The leaves and root of *Cynoglossum officinale*. Anodyne, demulcent and astringent. Dose of fld. ext. ʒss-j. Unof.

Hour-glass Contraction. See *Uterus*.

Housemaid's Knee. See *Abscess, Bursal*.

Howship's Lacu'næ. Depressions in which lie the osteoclasts of eroded or spongy bone.

Huin'gan. The seed of a plant native to the Andes. Infusion used in urinary affections.

Hum. A low rhythmical murmur. **H., Venous**. See *Venous*.

Humec'tant (*humecto*, to make moist). A diluent. Also a substance used to moisten.

Hu'meral (*humerus*). Pertaining to the humerus.

Hu'merus. (Lat.) The large bone of the upper arm. Also the shoulder.

Humid'ity (*humor*, moisture). The state or quality of being moist.

Hu'mor (*humor*). Any fluid or semi-fluid part of the body. **H.**, **Aqueous**, the transparent fluid that fills the anterior chamber of the eye. **H.**, **Vitreous**, the transparent gelatine-like substance filling the posterior chamber of the eye.

Hu'moral (*humor*). Pertaining to the natural fluids of the body. **H.** **Pathology**, a theory among the Greeks that all diseases resulted from a disordered or abnormal condition of the fluids or humors of the body.

Hu'mulus. Hop. The fruit-cones of *H. lupulus*. Contains various principles, hopenie and lupulin being most important. A bitter stomachic tonic and feeble hypnotic, increasing cardiac action. A poultice of hops is a favorite remedy in inflammations. **H.** **Infusum**, unof., $\mathfrak{Z}$ ss-Oj. Dose $\mathfrak{Z}$ j-iv. **H.** **Tinct.**, 20 per cent. in strength. Dose $\mathfrak{Z}$ j-ij. **Lupulinum**, the glandular powder. Dose gr. v-xv. **L.** **Fld. Ext.**, alcoholic. Dose $\mathfrak{Z}$ ss-ij. **L.** **Oleoresina**, ethereal. Dose gr. ij-v. **L.** **Tinct.**, unof., strength $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Dose $\mathfrak{Z}$ ss-ij.

Hun'ger (Sax. *hungor*). A condition marked by a sensation of emptiness of the stomach and intense desire for food.

Hunte'rian Chancre. See *Chancre*.

Hunt'er's Canal'. See *Canal*.

Hunts'man's Cup. See *Trumpet Plant*.

Hutch'inson's Teeth. A notched or furrowed condition of the free edges of the permanent teeth, especially the central incisors of the upper jaw; due to inherited syphilis.

Hux'ham's Tinct'ure. Red cinchona bark $\mathfrak{Z}$ iv, orange peel $\mathfrak{Z}$ ijj, serpentaria gr. lxxx, Spanish saffron gr. clx, cochineal gr. lxxx, brandy $\mathfrak{Z}$ xl, digested four days. Dose $\mathfrak{Z}$ ss-ij.

Hy'alín (*ιάλος*, glass). A translucent substance, called, also, canalized fibrin, that sometimes occurs in milary tubercle. Also, the membrane or sac forming the wall of hydatid cysts.

Hy'aline (*ιάλος*). Resembling glass in transparency. **H.** **Cast**, or **Cylinder**, a clear, nearly transparent urinary tube-cast. **H.** **Degeneration**, a degeneration of fibrous tissue that becomes transparent, jelly-like, and homogeneous in structure.

Hyali'tis (*ιάλος, ιτις*, inflammation). Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane. Used as a synonym for inflammation of the vitreous humor.

Hy'aloid (*ιάλος, ειδος*, like). Transparent; like glass. **H.** **Artery**, in the embryo, a branch of the arteria centralis retinae, traversing the vitreous humor to the posterior capsule of the lens. Its hyaloid sheath forms the *Canal of Cloquet*. Persistence of this artery after birth has been observed. **H.** **Membrane**, a delicate, transparent membrane surrounding the vitreous humor, except in front, where it becomes fibrous and strong and forms a leaflet of the zonula of Zinn.

Hyaloidi'tis. See *Hyalitis*.

Hyal'oplasma. See *Protoplasm*.

Hy'brid (*hybrida*, a mongrel). A term signifying the offspring of two individuals of distinct but closely related species. Among animals, the mule is the best known hybrid.

Hydarthro'sis. See *Hydrarthrosis*.

Hydat'id (*υδατις*, a vesicle). The cyst of the embryo of *Tenia echinococcus* in the human body; frequently, also, loosely applied to vesicular tumors and cysts of many kinds. They are most frequent in the liver, but are found in most any tissue, even in bone. Synonymous with **H.** **Cyst**. **H.** **Mole**. See *Mole*, *Hydatidiform*. **H.** of **Morgagni**, certain short processes of the tunica vaginalis testis.

Hydatid'iform (*υδατις, forma*, form). Having the form of a hydatid. Resembling a hydatid. **H.** **Degeneration of Chorion**, or **Vesicular Mole**. See *Mole*. **Hydrac'id**. A term sometimes used in chemistry denoting an acid formed by a combination of hydrogen and some acid element or radical other than oxygen. Hydrochloric acid, HCl, and hydrogen or hydric sulphide, H₂S, are examples.

Hydradeno'ma. Adenoma with serous or watery contents.

Hydræ'mia (*ιδωρ, αιμα*, the blood). A watery condition of the blood due to defective renal secretion, or to imperfect fibrination. Accompanies albuminuria and certain other exhausting diseases.

Hy'dragogue (*ιδωρ, αγω*, to expel). A purgative that causes liquid alvine discharges.

Hydram'nios (*ιδωρ, water, αμνιον*, foetal membrane). An abnormal amount of amniotic fluid.

Hydran'gea. The root of *H. arborescens*, a saxifrage. Much used by the Cherokee Indians in calculi of the bladder, and said to be of certain utility. Dose $\mathfrak{Z}$ ss-ij. Unof.

Hydrangiol'ogy (*ιδωρ, αγγειον*, a vessel, λογος, a treatise). A treatise on the nature and functions of the lymphatics.

Hydrargyr'ia. See *Mercurialism*.

Hydrargyri'asis. See *Mercurialism*.

Hydrar'gyrum. Mercury. Hg = 200; quantivalence II, IV. The only liquid metallic element, hence the common name, *quicksilver*. In medicine the metal, its nitrate, oxides, chlorides and iodides are the salts most commonly, the sulphide and cyanide less frequently, used. A tonic, purgative, and alterative in small doses continued not too long a time. In larger doses, or too long continued, is apt to produce ptyalism. In "biliousness," mercurial purgatives have long been a favorite remedy, blue mass, and mercurous chloride or calomel being usually employed. In syphilis mercuric chloride and iodide are generally considered a specific. In the form of calomel, useful in glandular inflammations. Formerly much used in the same form in typhoid and malarial fevers. The soluble salts of mercury are highly poisonous. **H. Ammoniatum**, ammoniated mercury, "white precipitate," mercur-ammonium chloride. Used externally. **H. Ammoniatum Ung.**, "white precipitate ointment,"—ammoniated mercury 10, benzoated lard 90 parts. **H. Chloridum Corrosivum**, corrosive chloride of mercury, mercuric chloride, "bichloride of mercury," "corrosive sublimate." Soluble in water and alcohol; antisiphilitic. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{5}$. Very poisonous. **H. Chloridum Mitis**, mild chloride or subchloride of mercury, mercurous chloride, "calomel,"—laxative, tonic and antipyretic. Insoluble in water and alcohol. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ –x. **H. cum Ammonia, Emplastrum.** See *Ammonium*. **H. cum Creta**, mercury with chalk, "chalk mixture," "gray powder," contains mercury 38, sugar of milk 12, prepared chalk 50, ether and alcohol q. s. Dose gr. ss–x. **H. Cyanidum**, mercuric cyanide. Soluble in water and alcohol. Recommended in diphtheria, with aconite. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{5}$. Poisonous. **H. Emplastrum**, mercurial plaster,—Mercury 30, olive oil 10, resin 10, lead-plaster 50 parts. **H. et Arsenii Iod.**, Liq. Donovan's Solution. See *Arsenic*. **H. Flav.** Lotio, unof., "yellow wash" for syphilitic sores,—corrosive sublimate gr. xvij, lime water $\frac{3}{4}$ x. **Giberti's Syrup**, unof., hydrarg. biniodid. gr. iij, potass. iodid. gr. iij, water $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, syrup q. s. ad $\frac{3}{4}$ x. **H. Iodid. Viride**, green iodide of mercury, mercurous iodide. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$. **H. Iodid. Rubrum**, red iodide or biniodide of mercury, mercuric iodide. Soluble

in solution of potassium iodide. Poisonous. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{5}$. **H. Massa**, "blue mass," "blue pill," has mercury 33, licorice 5, althaea 25, glycerine 3, confection of rose 34. Used mainly as a purgative. Dose gr. ss–xx. **H. Nigra Lotio**, unof., "black wash" for syphilitic sores,—calomel gr. xxx, lime water $\frac{3}{4}$ x. **H. Nitrat. Liq.**, solution of mercuric nitrate. Used as an escharotic. **H. Nitrat. Rub., Ung.**, unof., red ointment of mercuric nitrate, brown citrine ointment; made with cod-liver oil. **H. Nitrat., Ung.**, citrine ointment,—mercury 7, nitric acid 17, lard oil 76. **H. Oleat.**, contains yellow oxide 10, oleic acid 90. **H. Oxid. Flav.**, yellow oxide of mercury. Insoluble in water; soluble in nitric and hydrochloric acids. Used in preparation of ointments, etc. **H. Oxid. Flav., Ung.**, contains 10 per cent. of the oxide. **H. Oxid. Rub.**, red oxide of mercury. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{5}$. **H. Oxid. Rub., Ung.**, contains 10 per cent. of the oxide. **H. Subsulph. Flav.**, yellow subsulphate of mercury, basic mercuric sulphate, "turpeth mineral." Soluble in nitro-hydrochloric acid. Dose, for emesis, gr. ij–v. **H. Succinimidum**. Has been recommended for hypodermic use. **H. Sulph. Rub.**, red mercuric sulphate, "cinnabar." Used only in fumigation. **H. Unguent.**, mercurial ointment, "blue ointment,"—mercury 450, lard 225, suet 225, comp. tinct. benzoin 40, old mercurial ointment 100; triturated until the globules of mercury disappear under a magnifying glass. Used to produce mercurial effect by inunction.

Hydrarthro'sis (*ιδρωρ*, water, *αρθρον*, joint). An effusion of fluid in a joint as a result of chronic synovitis. Called also **Hydrops Articul.**, dropsy of the joint, white swelling, etc.

Hydrar'thrus. See *Hydrarthrosis*.

Hydras'tis, Golden Seal. The roots of *H. canadensis*. Properties due to several alkaloids, the principal being hydrastine. A simple, bitter tonic with antiperiodic properties. Arrests the movements of white blood corpuscles. An excellent remedy in catarrh of stomach and urinary organs, and useful as a lotion in gonorrhea and gleet. Dose of the fld. ext., mx–xxx; of the tinct.—20 per cent.— $\frac{3}{4}$ ss–ij. **Hydrastin**, unof., consists mainly of chloride of berberine. Dose, gr. ij–v.

Hy'drate (*ιδρωρ*, water). A compound of an elementary atom, or of a radical, with the radical *hydroxyl* H–O– or –O–H, as

the hydrogen atom may be positive or negative. Practically a hydrate is considered as a molecule of water with its basic atom of hydrogen replaced by another electropositive atom, as potassium hydrate, $K-O-H$, is derived from water, $H-O-H$.

Hydra'tion (*ἵδωρ*). The process by which a body or substance becomes impregnated or saturated with water.

Hydrenceph'alocele. See *Meningocele*.

Hydrenceph'alus. See *Hydrocephalus*.

Hydri'asis. See *Hydro-therapeutics*.

Hy'dro- (*ἵδωρ*, water). A prefix signifying water, or that water forms a structural part. See, also, *Hydrate*.

Hydro'a (*ἵδωρ*). Hydroa herpetiform, Dermatitis herpetiformis, Pemphigus pruriginosus, Herpes gestationis, Herpes circinatus bullosus. A bullous or papular eruption accompanied with erythematous lesions and intolerable itching, appearing on uncovered parts of the body, as the face, hands and wrists. Occasionally resembles Herpes Zoster and Erythema circinatum. The recognized varieties are **H. Gestationis**, of pregnancy, and **H. Bulleux**, in which the eruption is attended with bullæ instead of papulæ. **H. Febrilis.** See *Herpes*.

Hydrobiliru'bin. Derived from bilirubin, a coloring matter of fæces, identical with stercobilin.

Hydrocar'bon. A name applied to any one of a multitude of compounds composed mainly of hydrogen and carbon, but also under certain conditions containing other elements as substitution products. The possibilities of the number of such compounds may be seen in the following series, perhaps the simplest, carbon, C, being a tetrad, and requiring four monad atoms to saturate its quantivalence :—

Methane, CH_4 .	} In either of these one or more atoms of hydrogen may be replaced by other atoms or radicals without altering the structure of the compound.
Ethane, C_2H_6 .	
Propane, C_3H_8 .	
Butane, C_4H_{10} .	
Pentane, C_5H_{12} .	

It will be noticed that the members of the series differ by CH_2 in the present case. The various members of the Fat Series are usually indicated as follows :—

Paraffine Series, C_nH_{2n+2} ,	} in which n stands for any number of carbon atoms. Thus, if $n = 3$, the corresponding member of the Paraffine
Olefines, C_nH_{2n} ,	
Acetylenes, C_nH_{2n-2} ,	

series would be C_3H_8 , etc. All the hydrocarbons are inflammable. They occur in nature as marsh gas (fire damp), natural gas, naphtha, petroleum, asphaltum, ozocerite, etc., in a multitude of forms.

Hy'drocele (*ἵδωρ, κηλη*, tumor). A collection of serous fluid in the tunica vaginalis, or in connection with the testicle or cord. Applied, also, to a serous tumor in other locations.

Hydroceno'sis (*ἵδωρ, κενωσις*, evacuation). An evacuation of water either by the use of hydragogue cathartics or by the operation of "tapping" the cavity containing the accumulation of fluid. See *Paracentesis*.

Hydroceph'alic (*ἵδωρ, κεφαλη*). Pertaining to or affected with hydrocephalus. **H. Cry**, the shrieks of pain of the hydrocephalic child during the exacerbations.

Hydroceph'alocele (*ἵδωρ, κεφαλη*, the head, *κηλη*, a tumor). Congenital hydrocephalus in which the encephalon protrudes through the ununited or undeveloped cranial wall.

Hydroceph'aloid (*ἵδωρ, κεφαλη*, the head). Pertaining to or resembling hydrocephalus.

H. Disease, a disease resembling hydrocephalus, sometimes observed in poorly nourished infants just after weaning.

Hydroceph'alus (*ἵδωρ, κεφαλη*, head). A collection of fluid in the cerebral ventricles, preventing closure of the fontanelles and causing enlargement of the skull.

Hydrocholecys'tis (*ἵδωρ, χολη*, the bile, *κυστις*, a bladder). Dropsy of the gall-bladder.

Hydrocirs'ocele (*ἵδωρ, κισσος*, a venous enlargement, *κηλη*, a tumor). Hydrocele accompanied with varicose veins of the spermatic cord.

Hydrocœ'lia (*ἵδωρ, κοιλια*, the belly). Dropsy of the belly or abdominal region.

Hydrocol'lidine. A highly poisonous ptomaine-base, so named by Gautier and Etard, and declared by them to be identical with the hydrocollidine obtained by Cahours and Etard by the action of selenium on nicotine. Nencki, on the other hand, asserted its identity with a base isolated by him in 1876, to which he had ascribed the formula $C_8H_{11}N$. The formula of Gautier and Etard's hydrocollidine is $C_8H_{13}N$. This ptomaine was obtained from chloroformic extracts, from putrefying mackerel, and putrefying horse flesh and ox flesh. The free base is an almost colorless, alkaline, oily fluid, having a strong, penetrating odor like syringa. So small a

dose as 0.0017 gram of the hydrochloride injected into birds, produces dizziness, paralysis and death. The pupils are normal, and the heart stops in diastole.

Hydrocol'pocele (ἵδωρ, κολπος, κηλη, tumor). A serous tumor of the vagina.

Hydrocot'yle. Pennywort. The leaves of *H. asiatica*. Active principle *vellarine*, a bitter tonic and alterative, very serviceable in skin diseases, syphilitic sores and leprosy. Unof.

Hydrocyan'ic. See *Cyanogen*, and *Acid*, *Hydrocyanic*.

Hy'drocyst (ἵδωρ, κύστις, a bladder). A cyst containing a water-like liquid. Synonymous with hydatid.

Hydroderm'a (ἵδωρ, δερμα, the skin). Dropsy of the skin.

Hydro-electric (ἵδωρ, electricity). Pertaining to electricity developed by the physical action of fluids or in connection with water. **H. Bath**, a bath in which the metallic lining of the tub is connected with one pole of a battery, the other being in contact with the person of the patient.

Hy'drogen (ἵδωρ, γενναω, to produce).

H = 1. Quantivalence 1. A gaseous element, one liter of which weighs .0896 gramme. It is feebly basic and occurs in nature combined with oxygen in the form of water H_2O . It has been liquefied at a temperature of $-286^{\circ} F$. under a tension of 650 atmospheres—a pressure of about 4.7 tons per square inch. In combination with carbon, oxygen and nitrogen, it forms a multitude of radicals formerly known as "organic" compounds, but now often synthetically formed. Used largely in the qualitative determination of arsenic and antimony, and for combustion with oxygen to produce intense heat. Has also been used by inhalation in consumption. **H. Peroxide**, an unstable compound having the composition H_2O_2 . A powerful antiseptic and germicide. Used as a disinfectant in diphtheria, glandular swellings and suppurative inflammations. It is the basis of most hair-bleaching solutions. Dose, $\mathfrak{z}$ ss–ij. Unof.

Hydrohæ'mia (ἵδωρ, αἷμα, the blood). Watery, or poor condition of the blood.

Hydrol'ogy (ἵδωρ, λόγος, a treatise). A treatise on the nature and uses of water.

Hydrolyt'ic (ἵδωρ, λύω, to dissolve). Pertaining to the decomposition of water, or the liberation of water during a chemical reaction. **H. Ferments**, those causing a combination with the elements of water in the substances they decompose.

Hydro'ma (ἵδωρ). A cyst or sac filled with water or serous fluid. Also, an œdematous swelling. Also, the dilatation of a lymphatic of the neck from a cystic tumor.

Hydromeningi'tis (ἵδωρ, μηνιγξ, a membrane). Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or cord, accompanied by effusion of watery fluids.

Hydromenin'gocele (ἵδωρ, μηνιγξ, κηλη, a tumor). A watery tumor of the meninges, protruding through the skull. Also, a watery tumor in the arachnoid cavity or in the continuation of the subarachnoid space.

Hydrom'eter (ἵδωρ, μετρον, a measure). An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids or solutions containing water.

Hydrome'tra (ἵδωρ, μήτρα, uterus). A collection of water or mucus in the womb.

Hydrom'phalus (ἵδωρ, ομφαλός, the navel). A tumor at the navel distended with water. May arise either from ascites or umbilical hernia.

Hydromy'elus (ἵδωρ, μυελός, marrow). A congenital cavity of the spinal cord. Also, distention of the spinal cord caused by the effusion of water or serous fluid.

Hydron'cus (ἵδωρ, σκύκος, a mass). A distention or swelling caused by an accumulation of water. See, also, *Œdema* and *Anasarca*.

Hydronephro'sis (ἵδωρ, νεφρός, kidney). A collection of urine in the kidney from obstructed outflow.

Hydrop'athy (ἵδωρ, παθος, suffering). The treatment of diseases by the use of water, externally and internally.

Hydropericar'dium (ἵδωρ, περικαρδιον, (the pericardium). Dropsy of the pericardium. Also, an effusion of water or serous fluid into the pericardium during pericarditis.

Hydroperitonæ'um. See *Ascites*.

Hydropho'bia (ἵδωρ, φόβος, dread). A symptom of rabies in man, consisting in fear of water, or inability to swallow it. Used commonly as a synonym of *Rabies*, and particularly of the disease in man. **H., Pseudo-**. See *Pseudo-hydrophobia*.

Hydropho'bic (ἵδωρ, θός, to). Pertaining to or having the nature of hydrophobia. **H., Tetanus**. See *Kopftetanus*.

Hydrophobopho'bia (hydrophobia, φόβος). A morbid and intense dread of hydrophobia.

Hydrophthal'mia (ἵδωρ, water, οφθαλμός, eye). An increase of the fluid contents of

the eye, resulting in *glaucoma*, *keratoglobus*, *staphyloma*, etc.

Hydrophthal'mos. See *Keratoglobus*.

Hydrophysom'etra (ἵδωρ, φύσα, wind, μήτρα, the womb). An abnormal collection of water, or other fluid, and gas in the womb.

Hydrop'ic (ἵδρωπικος, dropsical). Pertaining to dropsy.

Hy'droplasm. According to Nägeli, a fluid constituent of protoplasm.

Hydropneumato'sis (ἵδωρ, πνευματώσις, inflation). An abnormal or morbid collection of water, or other fluid, and air within any of the tissues of the body. See, also, *Hydropneumonia*.

Hydropneumo'nia (ἵδωρ, πνευμῶν, the lung). A disease thought to consist of a serous infiltration within the lung; also, an effusion within the pleura sometimes accompanying pneumonia.

Hydropneumopericard'ium (ἵδωρ, πνεύμα, air, περικαρδίον, the pericardium). A morbid collection of air and water within the pericardium. It causes the clacking sound commonly known as the "water-wheel" sound.

Hydropneumotho'rax. See *Pneumothorax*.

Hy'drops (ἵδρωψ, dropsy). Dropsy; an abnormal collection of fluid in a cavity or part of the body. See *Anasarca*. **H.** Paralyticus, that in paralyzed parts. **H.** Spurious, from obstruction of the natural outlet of a secreting organ.

Hydroquin'one. Obtained from *Uva Ursi*. Valuable as an antipyretic without producing injurious after-effects. Effects temporary. Dose, gr. xv-xx. Unof.

Hydrorrhachi'tis. See *Spina (Ventosa)*.

Hydrorrhœ'a (ἵδωρ, ῥοία, a flow). A flow of water. **H.** Gravidarum. An abnormal discharge of liquid from the pregnant uterus.

Hydrosadeni'tis (ἵδωρ, adenitis). Inflammation of the sudoriparous follicles.

Hydrosal'pinx (ἵδωρ, σαλπινγίς, a trumpet). A distention of the Fallopian tube with a fluid substance, and its obstruction at the fimbriated extremity, caused by inflammation. Frequently a result of gonorrhœa.

Hydrosar'cocele. See *Sarcocoele*.

Hydros'cheocele (ἵδωρ, σσχέον, the scrotum, and κήλη, a tumor).¹ Dropsical hernia of the scrotum.

Hydrostat'ic (ἵδωρ, στασις, standing). The science treating of the conditions and properties of liquids in a state of equilibrium.

Hydrotherapeu'tics (ἵδωρ, θεραπεύω, to heal). That part of balneology treating of the hygienic use of cold water, and of its therapeutic application to the body. See, also, *Bath* and *Aqua*.

Hydrothionu'ria (ἵδωρ, θιον, sulphur, ουρον, the urine). Hydrogen-sulphide in the urine.

Hydrotho'rax (ἵδωρ, θωραξ, chest). Dropsy of the chest.

Hydrot'omy (ἵδωρ, τέμνω, to cut). A method of dissecting certain tissues by the forcible injection of water into the arteries and capillaries whereby the structures of the tissues are separated.

Hydrova'rium (ἵδωρ, ovarium, an ovary). Ovarian dropsy.

Hydroxyl'amine. An amine having the composition $\text{NH}_2(\text{HO})$, and much resembling pyrogallic acid in physiological properties. It has been successfully used as a local application in psoriasis. It does not discolor the skin. The following formula is used by Fabry: hydroxylamine hydrochlorate 2-5, alcohol 100 parts, chalk to neutralize. Unof.

Hydrozo'a (ἵδωρ, ζῶον, an animal). A class of the Coelenterata including the Siphonophora, Ctenophora and Hydroids.

Hygei'a (Ἥγεια, the goddess of health). State or condition of health.

Hy'giene (ὑγιεινός, good for the health). That science treating of the laws of health in its broadest sense.

Hygreche'ma (ὑγρός, moist, ἤχη, sound). The peculiar sound produced by a liquid as observed by the stethoscope, or by percussion.

Hygrin'ic Ether. A substance of uncertain composition, said to have mydriatic properties. Unof.

Hy'gro- (ὑγρός, moist). A prefix denoting moist or wet.

Hygro'ma (ὑγρός, ὄμα, tumor). A serous cyst. The bacillus of tuberculosis, has been found in four cases of hygroma containing rice bodies.

Hygrom'eter (ὑγρός, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for determining quantitatively the amount of moisture in the air. This amount, constantly varying, is expressed in terms of the percentage required to saturate the air at the particular temperature observed.

Hygromet'ric (ὑγρός, μέτρον). Pertaining to hygrometry, or the quantitative determination of atmospheric moisture.

Hygroph'ila Spino'sa. A shrub used in Ceylon and India as a diuretic in dropsy. Unof.

Hygrosco'pic (ὑγρός, σκοπεω, to see). Having the property of absorbing moisture from the air.

Hy'lonite. See *Celluloid*.

Hy'men (ὑμην, a membrane). The fold of mucous membrane at the vaginal entrance. **H.**, **Imperforate**, a congenital abnormality, the hymen without an opening, thus closing the vaginal outlet or inlet.

Hyme'nal (ὑμην). Pertaining to the hymen. **H. Tubercles.** See *Myrtiform Caruncles*.

Hymenol'ogy (ὑμην, λογος, a treatise). A treatise on the nature and structure of membranous tissue.

Hymenomala'cia (ὑμην, μαλακος, soft). An abnormal softening of membranous tissues.

Hymenomyce'tes (ὑμην, μυκης, a fungus). An order of fungi having the hymenium or umbrella. All the edible mushrooms belong to this class.

Hymenop'tera (ὑμην, πτερον, a wing). An order or family of insects distinguished by two pairs of membranous wings. Includes ants, bees, wasp, ichneumon, flies, etc.

Hy'o-. A prefix denoting attachment to or connection with the *hyoid bone*.

Hyoglos'sal (ὑγῶϊδ, γλῶσσα, the tongue). Pertaining to the hyoglossus. Extending between the hyoid bone and the tongue.

Hyoglos'sus. See *Muscle*.

Hy'oid Bone (ὑοειδης, similar to Greek upsilon). A bone situated between the root of the tongue and the pharynx, supporting the tongue and giving attachment to its muscles.

Hy'oscine. See *Hyoscyamus*.

Hyoscy'amus. Henbane. The older leaves of *H. niger*. Contains an alkaloid, hyoscyamine, isomeric with and similar to atropine; also, a derivative hyoscine. An excellent narcotic, calmative and hypnotic, less irritating than belladonna and stramonium. Useful in mania and the delirium of fevers. Hyoscyamine is useful when ever atropine is indicated. A powerful but uncertain mydriatic. **H.** **Abstract.** Dose gr. iij-v. **H.** **Ext.**, **Alcoholic.** Dose gr. j (of uncertain strength). **H.** **Ext.**, **Fld.** Dose ℥v-xv. **H.** **Tinct.**, 15 per cent. in strength. Dose ʒj-iv; as a hypnotic ʒss-j. **Hyoscyamine Sulph.** Dose, hypodermic, gr. ʒss-℥ss; by

mouth gr. ¼-j. **Hyoscine Hydrobrom.** Unof. Dose ʒss-℥ss.

Hypacou'sis,

Hypacu'sia,

Hypacu'sis or

Hypaku'sis (ὑπο, ακουσις, to hear). Hardness of hearing from defect of the auditory nerve.

Hypalbumino'sis. Morbid diminution in the proportion of the albumin in the blood.

Hypal'gia (ὑπο, αλγος, pain). Diminished sensibility to pain.

Hy'per- (ὑπερ, above). A Greek prefix signifying *above, beyond or excessive*.

Hyperacou'sis. See *Hyperakusis*.

Hyperæ'mia (ὑπερ, αιμα, blood). A condition of plethora or congestion of blood, especially in the capillaries of the skin. **H.**, **Active**, caused by an abnormal supply of blood. **H.**, **Passive**, caused by an impediment to the removal of the blood.

Hyperæsthe'sia (ὑπερ, αισθησις, sensation). Excessive or exalted sensibility of the skin. May be symptomatic or idiopathic.

Hyperæsthet'ic (ὑπερ, αισθησις). Pertaining to hyperæsthesia or an unusual sensibility to impressions in the sensory nerves.

Hyperaku'sis (ὑπερ, ακουσις, hearing). An excessive or exalted sensibility of the sense of hearing. Also, a highly developed sensitiveness to the discernment of pitch and timbre of musical sounds.

Hyperalbumino'sis. An unusual richness of albumins in the blood.

Hyperalge'sia (ὑπερ, αλγησις, sense of pain). Excessive sensibility to pain.

Hyperal'gia (ὑπερ, αλγος, pain). Excessive pain. **H.**, **Acoustic**, excessive hyperakusis.

Hyperaph'ia (ὑπερ, αψη, touch). Excessive sensitiveness of the tactile surfaces of the body.

Hypercathar'sis (ὑπερ, καθαρσις, cleansing). Excessive purging, or too free use of cathartic medicines.

Hyperchro'ma (ὑπερ, χρωμα, color). The hypersecretion of the pigment of the skin, as in phthiriasis, syphilis, etc.

Hypercrin'ia (ὑπερ, κρινω, to separate). Abnormal or excessive secretion.

Hypercy'e'sis (ὑπερ, κυσις, conception). Superfétation.

Hyperdicrot'ic. Pertaining to the pulse when the pulse curve shows the aortic notch below the base line.

Hyperdisten'tion ('υπερ, *distendo*, to stretch). Forcible or extreme distention.

Hyperdiure'sis ('υπερ, *διουρεω*, to pass urine). Excessive secretion of urine.

Hyperdyna'mia ('υπερ, *δυναμις*, energy). Excessive strength or exaggeration of nervous or muscular functions.

Hypereme'sis ('υπερ, *εμεσις*, vomiting). Excessive vomiting.

Hyperenceph'alus ('υπερ, *εγκεφαλον*, brain). An exencephalic monstrosity with lack of the superior part of the cranium, the brain protruding.

Hyperhidro'sis ('υπερ, *εφιδωσις*, slight perspiration). Excessive or long-continued sweating.

Hypersopho'ria. See *Heterophoria*.

Hyperexopho'ria. See *Heterophoria*.

Hypergen'esis ('υπερ, *γεννω*, to beget).

A general term signifying excess or redundancy of the parts or organs of the body. It may be normal, as in the increase of the tissue of a muscle; or abnormal, as seen in monstrosities. Also, an excessive production of the elements of a tissue or organ.

Hypergeu'sia ('υπερ, *γευσις*, taste). Abnormal increase of the sense of taste.

Hyperglobu'lia. Polycythemic plethora. An abnormal increase of the red-blood corpuscles.

Hyper'icum. St. John's Wort. The flowering tops of *H. perforatum*, abundant in temperate climates. A long-known and useful remedy, applied locally in contusions and ecchymoses. Unof.

Hyperhidro'sis or

Hyperidro'sis ('υπερ, *ιδρως*, sweat). Idrosis, Ephidrosis, Sudatoria. Excessive sweating. A functional disorder of the sweat glands marked by excessive secretion. May be general or local.

Hyperin'osis. ('υπερ, *ινωσις*, muscle). Abnormal increase in the fibrin-factors in the blood.

Hyperinvolu'tion ('υπερ, *ινυολω*, to roll around). A diminution in size of the uterus, due to the abnormal involution occurring after pregnancy.

Hyperkerato'sis ('υπερ, *κερας*, horn, cornea). Hypertrophy of the cornea either in extent or thickness.

Hyperkine'sia ('υπερ, *κινησις*, energy). A general term to denote any exaggerated spasm or muscular contraction.

Hyperkinet'ic ('υπερ, *κινησις*). Pertaining to hyperkinesia.

Hypermas'tia ('υπερ, *μαστος*, the breast). Excessive development or hypertrophy of

the mammary gland, which remains normal in structure.

Hypermetrop'ia. Same as *Hyperopia*.

Hypermn'e'sis ('υπερ, *μνησις*, memory). Abnormal exaltation of the power of memory.

Hyperodontog'eny ('υπερ, *οδους*, a tooth, *γεννω*, to beget). The phenomenon of a third dentition late in life. Supposed to be due to development of one or more superfluous tooth-germs which have remained dormant.

Hyperop'ia ('υπερ, *ωψ*, the eye). That condition of the refractive media of the eye in which, with suspended accommodation, the focus of parallel rays of light is behind the retina; it is due to an abnormally short antero-posterior diameter of the eye, or to a subnormal refractive power of its media. **H., Latent**, that part of the total that cannot be overcome by the accommodation, or the difference between the manifest and total. **H., Manifest**, that the accommodation can overcome, or that corrigible by a convex glass with acting accommodation.

Hyperos'mia ('υπερ, *οσμη*, odor). An abnormal and usually morbidly acute sense of smell.

Hyperosto'sis ('υπερ, *οστεον*, bone). Exostosis or general hypertrophy of bony tissue.

Hyperpho'ria. See *Heterophoria*.

Hyperpla'sia ('υπερ, *πλασις*, moulding). The excessive deposit or augmentation of the elements of the tissue composing an organ.

Hyperplast'ic ('υπερ, *πλαστικός*, fit for moulding). Pertaining to hyperplasia.

Hyperporo'sis ('υπερ, *πωρωσις*, cementing or uniting). An excessive formation of callus in the reuniting of fractured bones.

Hyperprax'ia ('υπερ, *πραξις*, exercise). The excessive restlessness of movement characterizing certain forms of mania.

Hyperpselaphe'sia ('υπερ, *ψηλαφησια*, touch). Abnormal increase of tactile sensibility.

Hyperpyret'ic ('υπερ, *πυρ*, fire). Pertaining to hyperpyrexia.

Hyperpyrex'ia ('υπερ, *πυρ*, *εχω*, to have). A condition marked by excessively high temperature or febrile symptoms.

Hypersecre'tion. Excessive secretion.

Hypersthen'ia ('υπερ, *σθενος*, strength). A condition of exalted strength or tone of the body.

Hyperton'ic ('υπερ, *τονος*, tone). A condition beyond the natural tension or tone. Also, irritability.

Hypertrichi'asis. See *Hirsuties*.

Hypertricho'sis. See *Hirsuties*.

Hypertroph'ic ('*υπερ, τροφη*, nourishment). A condition of hypertrophy or excessive size.

Hyper'trophy ('*υπερ, τροφη*). Excessive nourishment or increase in size of any part or organ of the body. **H.**, **Cardiac**, may be caused by valvular disease, or by disease of the kidneys and other distant organs, or by constitutional disease. **H.**, **Concentric**, though the wall be hypertrophied, the cavity of the heart is contracted. **H.**, **Eccentric**, cardiac **H.** with dilatation. **H.**, **Idiopathic**, when without further disease of the heart's structure, or those of other organs. **H.** **Numerical**, an increase in the number of the constituent cells or structures.

Hypertro'pia. See *Strabismus*.

Hyphæ'mia ('*υπο, αιμα*, blood). Hæmorrhage within the globe of the eye.

Hyhidro'sis ('*υπο, υδωρ*, water). Deficiency of water. Less than the normal amount of water in the tissues of the body.

Hypino'sis ('*υπο, ις* [gen. *ινος*], a fiber). A deficiency of fibrin in the blood.

Hypino'tic ('*υπο, ις* [gen. *ινος*], the fiber of flesh). Pertaining to hypinosis.

Hypnol'ogy ('*υπνος, λογος*, a treatise). A treatise upon sleep and its hygienic effects.

Hyp'none. See *Acetophenon*.

Hypnop'athy ('*υπνος, παθος*, disease). Sleep due to a diseased or morbid condition of the body, brain, or mind.

Hypno'sis ('*υπνος*). An artificial condition produced by hypnotizing. Also, the gradual approach of sleep.

Hypnot'ic ('*υπνος*). A remedy that causes sleep. A soporific. Also, pertaining to hypnotism.

Hypnotism ('*υπνος*). A state of artificial somnambulism; may be produced by various means, as, for example, looking with concentrated attention at any small object so near that effort is required to converge the axes of the eyes. It is characterized by a partial or complete absence of volition, sensation and self-consciousness, except that which comes from the hypnotizer or some dominating will or idea. See, also, *Somnambulism*.

Hypnoti'zable. Susceptibility in being hypnotized.

Hypnotiza'tion. The employment of the means used to hypnotize a person.

Hy'poblast ('*υπο, under, βλαστος*, a sprout). The internal layer of the blastoderm, called,

also, the endoderm, entoderm or epithelioglandular layer, from which is developed the intestinal epithelium (except that of the mouth and anus) and that of the glands opening into the intestines; also the epithelium of the air passages.

Hypobro'mite Meth'od. A method of estimating the urea in urine, based upon the fact that when urea is acted upon by sodium hypobromite (or calcium hypochlorite) it is decomposed into nitrogen, carbon dioxide and water.

Hypocho'n'driac ('*υπο, χονδρος*, cartilage). Pertaining to the hypochondrium.

Hypochondri'asis ('*υπο, χονδριακος*, one affected in the hypochondrium). A disturbance of the functions of the nervous system similar to melancholia, in which the patient believes himself suffering from bodily disease. Characterized by alternate spells of moodiness and excitability.

Hypocho'n'drium. See *Abdomen*.

Hypochro'mia ('*υπο, χρωμα*, color). Abnormal pallor or transparency of the skin, occurring in certain skin diseases.

Hypodermat'ic ('*υπο, δερμα*, the skin). Pertaining to that which is under the skin, or to the introduction of medicines beneath the skin.

Hypoder'mic. See *Hypodermatic*.

Hypodermocly'sis ('*υπο, δερμα*, skin, *κλυσις*, a drenching). The hypodermatic injection of nutrient material beneath the skin in the algid stage of Asiatic cholera, collapse, etc.

Hypogas'tric ('*υπο, γαστηρ*, the belly). Pertaining to the hypogastric region. See *Abdomen*.

Hypogas'trium. See *Abdomen*.

Hypoge'u'sia ('*υπο, γενσις*, taste). Diminution in the sense of taste.

Hypoglos'sal ('*υπο, γλωσσα*, the tongue). Under the tongue. **H.** **Nerve.** See *Nerve*.

Hypoglot'tis ('*υπο, γλωττα*, the tongue). The under part of the tongue, adherent to the lower jaw. Also, a swelling at the under part of the tongue.

Hypognath'us ('*υπο, beneath, γναθος*, jaw). A monstrosity in which the parasite is attached to the inferior maxillary bone.

Hypoma'nia ('*υπο, μανια*, madness). A moderate degree of maniacal exaltation.

Hyponeu'ria ('*υπο, νευρον*, a nerve). Slight, or diminished nerve power.

Hypoph'ysis ('*υπο, φτω*, to be developed). The pituitary body; sometimes called the **H. Cerebri**.

Hypopla'sia. See *Aplasia*.

Hyposelaphe'sia ('υπο, ψηλαφήσεις, touch). Diminution of the sensitiveness of tactile sensation.

Hypop'yon ('υπο, πον, pus). A collection of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye, secondary to inflammation of adjacent tissues.

Hypos'mia ('υπο, οσμη, a smell). Diminution of the sense of smell.

Hypospad'ias ('υπο, σπaw, to draw). An abnormal opening and ending of the urethra upon the under surface of the penis.

Hypos'tasis ('υποστας, a standing under). A word loosely used to denote feces, or any sediment falling from a liquid, especially the sediment of urine. Also, a form of passive hyperæmia caused by the dependent position of the part affected.

Hypothen'ic ('υπο, σθενος, strength). That which reduces strength, especially diseases that are more than ordinarily enfeebling. Also, a medicine that reduces the action of the heart without affecting its rhythm.

Hypoth'enar ('υποθενar). The fleshy eminence on the palm of the hand over the metacarpal bone of the little finger. Also, the prominences on the palm at the base of the fingers. Also, the ball of the thumb.

Hypother'mal ('υπο, θερμη, heat). Tepid. A temperature placed arbitrarily between 59° and 68° F., or 15° and 25° C. Also, pertaining to the reduction of the temperature of the body.

Hypoth'esis ('υπο, θεσις, a position). A supposition set forth for discussion or demonstration. A theory.

Hypoxan'thine. A leucomaine, also known as Sarcine or Sarkine. Occurs, accompanying adenine and guanine, in nearly all the animal tissues and organs rich in nucleated cells. In minute quantities it is a normal constituent of urine. It has also been found in plants, seeds, ferments and wines. Hypoxanthine appears to be one of the products formed by the decomposition and successive oxidation of proteid matter previous to formation of uric acid and urea. It arises from adenine by action of nitrous acid. It is non-poisonous.

Hys'sop. The leaves and tops of *H. officinalis*. An aromatic stimulant, carminative and tonic. Much employed in chronic catarrh. Dose of fld. ext. ʒj–ij. Unof.

Hys'tera ('υστερα, the womb). The uterus or womb. Also, the vulva. Also, the placenta or afterbirth.

Hyster'al'gia ('υστερα, αλγος, pain). Any pain in the womb. Also restricted to neuralgic pains.

Hysterat're'sia ('υστερα, α, without, τετρανω, to perforate). An imperforate or impervious condition of the mouth of the womb.

Hysterec'tomy ('υστερα, εκτομη, a cutting out). Excision or removal of the womb by surgical operation.

Hyste'ria ('υστερα). A functional disturbance of the nervous system, supposed by early physicians to be due to disordered condition of the womb. It is now often considered a reflex neurosis; not with certainty known whether it is due to structural alteration of any part of the central nervous system, or to abnormal blood supply, etc. Paralysis, impairment of vision, convulsions, etc., are usually prominent symptoms. Major and minor types are differentiated. The popular significance of the term is that of feigned disease. The physician usually considers the affection real. Hypochondriasis is often the analogue in men.

Hyster'ic ('υστερα). Pertaining to hysteria, *q. v.* Also, pertaining to the womb.

Hyster'ics. A popular term for hysterical or convulsive movements and conditions.

Hysteri'tis. See *Metritis*.

Hystero-cat'alepsy ('υστερα, καταληψις, catalepsy). A form of hysteria accompanied by catalepsy.

Hystero-clei'sis ('υστερα, κλεισις, a closure). The closure of the os uteri by scarifying and suturing the labia—an operation formerly employed in vesico-uterine fistula.

Hystero-cye'sis ('υστερα, κυσις, pregnancy). Uterine pregnancy.

Hystero-dyn'ia ('υστερα, οδυνη, pain). Pain in the womb.

Hys'tero-ep'ilepsy (*hysteria*, επιληψια, falling sickness). A form of hysteria accompanied by convulsions resembling those of epilepsy. Gowers advises the term *hysteroid* in reference to these seizures.

Hys'tero-epileptog'enous (*hysteria*, επιληψια). Producing hysteria and epilepsy.

Hysterogen'ic (*hysteria*, γεινωω, to beget). Causing or producing hysteria.

Hys'teroid. Resembling hysteria. See *Hystero-epilepsy*. **H. Convulsions**, convulsional movements with hysterical symptoms in various organic diseases of the brain, in epilepsy, and in hydrophobia.

Hys'terolith ('υστερα, λιθος, a stone). Calculus or stone in the womb.

Hysteromala'cia ('υστερα, μαλακος, soft).

Softening of the tissues of the womb, rendering it liable to rupture at time of labor.

Hysteromalaco'ma ('υστερα, μαλακος).

Softening of the womb or of any part of it.

Hysteroma'nia. See *Δυσμηναια*.

Hysterom'etry ('υστερα, μετρον, a measure).

The measurement of the womb.

Hysteromyo'ma ('υστερα, μυωμα). Myoma or fibro-myoma of the womb.

Hystero-neuro'sis ('υστερα, νευρον, a nerve). A reflex action resulting from irritation of the uterus.

Hystero-paral'ysis ('υστερα, παραλυσις, palsy). Paralysis or weakness of the walls of the womb.

Hysteropath'ia ('υστερα, παθος, suffering).

Any disease or disorder of the womb. Also hysteria.

Hysteropex'ia ('υστερα, πηγνυμι, to fasten).

Abdominal fixation of the uterus.

Hysteropto'sis ('υστερα, πτωσις, a falling). Falling of the womb. See *Prolapsus*.

Hysterorrhex'is ('υστερα, ρηξις, rupture).

Rupture of the womb.

Hysterot'omy. See *Cæsarean Operation*.

Hystri'ci'asis ('υστριξ, a hedgehog). A disease of the hair in which the latter "stares" or stands out like the hair of the hedgehog.

I

I. The symbol of Iodine.

Iamatol'ogy (ιαμα, a remedy, λογος, science). A treatise on remedies.

Iatralip'tic (ιατρος, a physician, αλειψω, to anoint). Pertaining to the cure of diseases by inunction.

Iat'ric (ιατρος). Pertaining to the physician or to the science of medicine.

Iatro- (ιατρονω, to heal). A Greek prefix signifying *to heal*, and in composition, relating to medicine or physicians.

Iatrophys'ics (ιατρος, φυσικος, pertaining to nature). The relation of physics or use of physics in disease or therapeutics. The materialistic explanation of disease.

Iatrotech'nics (ιατρονω, τεχνη, art). The art of healing.

Ice (Sax. *is*). The solid form that water takes below 0° C. or 32° F. **I. Bag**, a bag of waterproof material filled with ice, for application to any part of the body.

I. Cap, a bladder or rubber cap filled with pounded ice for application to the head in congestion.

Ice'land Moss. See *Cetraria*.

Ice'land Spar. A transparent calcium carbonate crystallized in rhomboidal prisms. It has the property of dividing and doubly refracting a ray of light.

I'chor (ιχωρ, pus). An acrid and thin puriform discharge from an ulcer or wound.

I'chorous (ιχωρ). Pertaining to pus containing ulcerative, serum-like products.

Ichorrhæ'mia (ιχωρ, αιμα, the blood).

The diseased condition of the blood due to the absorption of septic matter. Also, pyæmia.

Ich'thin, or **Ich'thidin**. An albuminous substance obtained from fishes.

Ichthyocol'la. Isinglass. The air bladder of the sturgeon, *Acipenser*. Occurs in horny, translucent, white sheets, that form a jelly with hot water. The purest form of gelatine. Used as a food, for clarifying liquids, and as a test for tannic acid. **I. Emplastrum**, court plaster; consists of isinglass 10, glycerine 1, alcohol 40, water and tinct. benzoin q. s., spread upon fine white silk bolting cloth and dried.

Ichthyog'raphy (ιχθυε, γρφεω, to write). A description of fishes and their distribution.

Ichthyoid (ιχθυε, ιιδος, a form). Resembling a fish.

Ich'thyol (ιχθυε). A preparation obtained from certain varieties of asphaltum occurring in the Tyrolese Alps. It is alleged to be efficient in eczema and psoriasis.

Ich'thyolite (ιχθυε, λιθος, a stone). A fossil petrification or imprint of a fish.

Ichthyol'ogy (ιχθυς, λογος, a treatise). A treatise on fishes.

Ichthyoph'agus (ιχθυς, φαγειν, to eat). Fish-eating. A word applied to such animals as subsist on fish.

Ichthyo'sis (ιχθυς). Xeroderma. Fish-skin disease. A chronic, hypertrophic, congenital disease of the skin characterized by extreme dryness and excessive development of scales and warty growths. **I. Hys'trix**, a form characterized by thick, enormously hypertrophied warty papillae, usually localized and morbid, and considered by Van Harlingen as a distinct disease. **I. Sauroderma**, "lizard-skin," a variety of *I. Simplex*. **I. Sebacea**. See *Seborrhæa*. **I. Simplex**, a scaliness developing most commonly on the arms, legs and back, and not attended by constitutional disturbance.

Ichthyotox'icum (ιχθυς, τοξικον, poison). A name loosely given to poisoning from eating the flesh of certain fish, and also to the poisonous principle. It may be due to a natural poisonous principle, or to putrefactive fermentation of the substance of the fish. It is probably a ptomaine.

I'con (εικων, an image). An image or model.

Iconog'raphy (εικων, γραφω, to write). A description by means of pictorial illustration.

Icterepati'tis (ικτερος, jaundice, hepatitis, inflammation of the liver). Jaundice attended with inflammation of the liver.

Ic'teric (ικτερος). Pertaining to jaundice.

Ic'terode (ικτερος). Having jaundice or affected by it.

Ic'teroid (ικτερος). Resembling or having the nature of jaundice.

Ic'terus (ικτερος). Jaundice, *q. v.* **I., Hepatogenic**. See *Hepatogenic*. **I. Neonatorum**, that which is sometimes observed in an infant during the first few days after birth; probably an indirect result of tying the umbilical cord.

Ic'tus (Lat., a stroke). A stroke or attack of disease coming without premonition.

-ide. A suffix used in chemistry to denote a combination of two elementary substances.

Ide'a (ιδεα, form or semblance). A mental representation of something perceived. **I. Chase**, a condition in acute mania in which disconnected ideas and fancies flow rapidly through the mind. A term much used by German authors. **I., Fixed**, that form of mania in which one dominant idea controls all actions.

Ident'ical Points. Corresponding points of the two retinæ, or the two positions in normal eyes where the image of an object is focused upon the retinæ.

Ident'ist (*idem*, the same). A term formerly applied to such writers as held gonorrhœa, hard and soft chancre, to be due to the same specific virus.

Ident'ity (*idem*). Absolute sameness. **I., Personal**, that which is commonly proved by establishment of similarity or sameness of age, sex, physical characteristics, marks, and peculiar habits.

Ideo-mo'tor (*idea*, a mental image, *moveo*, to move). Pertaining conjointly to ideation and movement. **I. Center**, that part of the gray matter which, influenced by ideation, excites muscular movement.

I. Movements. Unconscious movements, due to impulses of the mind when the attention is otherwise absorbed.

Ideoplast'ic (*idea*, appearance, *πλασσω*, to form). That stage of hypnotism in which the idea impressed on the brain of the agent is translated into action.

-ides (ειδος, resembling in form). A suffix denoting resemblance to the object with the name of which it is combined.

-ideus (ιδιος, one's own). A suffix having the sense of *possession* or *ownership*.

Idiemp're'sis (ιδιος, εμπρησις, burning). Spontaneous combustion. Also, spontaneous inflammation.

Id'io- (ιδιος). A Greek prefix signifying peculiar to one's self.

Id'io'cy (ιδιωτης, a private person). A condition of mental deficiency, usually accompanied by physical degeneracy. See *Idiot*.

Idio-mus'cular (ιδιος, musculus, muscle). Peculiar to muscular tissue. **I. Contraction**, the contraction of a fatigued or tired muscle under certain conditions of stimulus, influence, *etc.*

Idioneuro'sis (ιδιος, νευρον, a nerve). An affection due to some disturbed or abnormal condition of the nerves supplying the affected part.

Idiopath'ic (ιδιος, παθος, suffering). Pertaining to any disease not consequent or dependent upon another. The antithesis of sympathetic, deuteropathic, *etc.*

Idiophren'ic (ιδιος, φρην, the mind). A term employed by Tuke to denote insanity due to disease of the brain.

Id'io'plasm (ιδιος, πλασμα, anything formed). A word sometimes used to denote the solid part of protoplasm, or that part capable of transmitting to offspring the peculiarities of the parent.

Id'iospasm (*ιδιος, σπασμος*, a convulsion). A spasm or cramp confined to one part.

Idiosyn'crasy (*ιδιοσυγκρασία*, peculiarity of temperament). Any special or peculiar characteristic or temperament by which a person differs from other persons of ordinary habits.

Id'iot (*ιδιωτης*, a private person). A person of imperfect, deficient or arrested mental development, either congenital, or due to causes arising soon after birth.

Id'iotism. The state of idiocy.

Idro'sis. See *Hypertidrosis*.

Igasu'ric Acid. An acid occurring in St. Ignatius bean, and certain other plants containing strychnia.

Ignat'ia. St. Ignatius Bean. The seed of *Strychnos Ignatii*. Properties due to the alkaloids *strychnine* and *brucine*, of which the plant contains of each about 1 per cent. Therapeutic effects similar to those of nux vomica, *q. v.* Recommended in hysteria. Highly efficient in controlling the functions of the cerebro-spinal axis. **I. Abstractum**. Dose gr. ss-j. **I. Tinct.**, has 10 per cent. of the drug.

Ignipunct'ure (*ignis*, fire, *punctura*, puncture). A method of cauterization and treating certain forms of hypertrophy by the introduction of platinum needles heated to whiteness by the electric current.

Ig'nis (Lat.). Fire. Combustion distinguished by rapid oxidation. **I. Actualis**, actual cautery. **I. Fatuus**, the phenomenon known as Jack o' Lantern, Will o' the Wisp, *etc.* Its origin is not known. **I. Sacer**, an obsolete name for erysipelas. **I. Sancti Antonii**, *Saint Anthony's Fire*, a common name for erysipelas.

Igni'tion (*ignis*). The process of heating solids, especially inorganic compounds, at a white-hot temperature until all volatile matter has been driven off.

Il'eac Passion (*ειλεος*, a colic or griping). An ailment characterized by severe griping pains and vomiting of fecal matter, together with spasm of the abdominal muscles.

Ileadel'phus (*ileum, adel'phos*, brother). A monocephalic dual monstrosity with bodies united at the pelvis, with four lower and two upper extremities.

Il'eo- (*ileum*). A prefix signifying connection or relation to the ileum.

Ileo-cæ'cal (*ileum, cæcum*). Pertaining or belonging to both ileum and cæcum. **I. Fossa**, a depression in the lower part of the small intestine at the base of the vermiform process. **I. Valve**, a valve

consisting of two folds of mucous membrane that guards the passage between the ileum and cæcum.

Ileo-col'ic (*ileum, colon*). Pertaining conjointly to the ileum and the colon.

Ileo-coli'tis (*ileum, colon*). Inflammation of the lower part of the ileum and the colon. It is commonly known as intestinal catarrh.

Il'eum (*ειλεω*, I turn). The lower half of the small intestine. Receives its name from its peristaltic movements.

Il'iac (*ilia*, the flanks). Pertaining to the ilium or to the flanks. **I. Aneurism**, one occurring at the groin. **I. Artery**. See *Artery*. **I. Crest**, the upper free margin of the ilium to which the abdominal muscles are attached. **I. Muscle**. See *Muscle*. **I. Region**, one of the regions into which the abdomen is conventionally divided. See *Abdomen*.

Il'i'acus. See *Muscle*.

Iliadel'phus (*ilia, adel'phos*, brother). A term applied to fatal monsters united at the pelvis but double above.

Il'io- (*ileum*). A Greek word used as a prefix to denote relation to, or connection with the ilium.

Ilio-capsula'ris (*ilium, capsula*, a little chest). A muscle occasionally found in man, originating at the anterior lower spine of the ilium and inserted into the ilio-femoral ligament.

Ilio-fem'oral (*ilium, femur*, the thigh bone). Pertaining conjointly to the ilium and the femur. **I. Ligament**, an inverted V-shaped ligament extending obliquely across the hip joint, from a spine of the ilium to the trochanters of the femur, preventing over-extension of the joint. **I. Triangle**, a triangle consisting of a base drawn from the summit of the great trochanter to the anterior upper spine of the ilium, with an apex formed by lines drawn backward from the anterior upper spine and upward from the summit of the trochanter.

Ilio-hypogas'tric (*ilium, επ'ογαστριον*, the lower belly). Pertaining conjointly to the ilium and the hypogastrium. **I. Nerve**. See *Nerve*.

Ilio-in'guinal (*ilium, inguen*, the groin). Pertaining to the ilium and the groin. **I. Nerve**. See *Nerve*.

Ilio-lum'bar (*ilium, lumbus*, the loin). Pertaining conjointly to the ilium and the loins. **I. Artery**, a branch of the posterior division of the internal iliac artery, supplying the iliacus, and also the psoas,

and quadratus lumborum muscles. **I. Muscle**, that part of the quadratus lumborum muscle that is inserted at the tips of the processes of the lumbar vertebræ.

Ilio-pectine'al. Pertaining conjointly to the ilium and the pectineus muscle. **I.**

Ligament, that part of the iliac fascia which attaches Poupart's ligament and the sheath of the crural vessels to the os pubis.

I. Line, the ridge reaching from the spine of the os pubis to the auricular surface of the ilium.

Ilio-pel'vic. Pertaining conjointly to the ilium and the pelvis. **I. Abscess**, a supuration sometimes occurring over the iliacus muscle during first labor, and commonly due to the laceration of muscular fiber.

Ilio-pso'as. The iliacus and psoas muscles taken conjointly.

Il'ium (Lat.). The upper part of the *os innominatum*. The haunch bone.

Illoquea'tion (*illaquea*, to ensnare). A method of changing the direction of misplaced cilia, by withdrawing them by a noose, through an opening in the adjacent tissue of the lid.

Illegit'imacy (*in*, not, *legitimus*, according to law). The condition of being unlawful, or not legitimate.

Illegit'imate (*in*, *legitimus*). Not in accordance with statutory law. **I. Child**, one born out of lawful wedlock; a bastard.

Illequa'tion. See *Illoqueation*.

Illic'ium. Star Anise. The fruit of *Illicium anisatum*. Properties due to a volatile oil identical with oil of anise.

Illumina'tion (*illumino*, to make light). A light produced by a luminous body, and reflected by surrounding objects. **I. of Eye**, the lighting up of the interior of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscopic mirror. **I., Oblique**, in microscopy, an illumination produced by throwing the rays upon the object at any angle of inclination. In ophthalmology, of the cornea, *etc.*, by focusing a pencil of rays obliquely upon the part.

Illu'sion (*illusio*, a mocking). See *Hal-lucination*.

Im'age (*imago*, a likeness). The picture of an object formed by the focalized rays of light proceeding from it. **I., Diffusion of**. See *Diffusion*. **I., Erect**, that of the fundus oculi as seen by the ophthalmoscope, the details of the fundus being in their natural position. **I., Inverted**, that obtained by interposing between the mirror and observed eye, a high-power lens;

it is an aerial image at the focus of the lens used. **I., Real**, that made by the focalized reflected rays. **I., Virtual**, that produced by the imaginary focus of the rays, as, *e.g.*, behind a mirror.

Imagina'tion (*imago*). The picture-making power of the mind. The faculty by which one creates mental ideas or pictures by means of the data derived from experience, ideally revived, extended, and combined in new forms.

Ima'go. An image. Also, the mature or winged stage of insects.

Im'becile (*imbecillus*, weak). Feeble in mind.

Imbecil'ity (*imbecillus*). Mental weakness or defect. Similar to that of idiocy, but of less degree.

Imbibe' (*imbibo*, to drink). To drink or suck in.

Imbibit'ion (*imbibo*). The sucking up, or capillary absorption, of moisture, liquids, or gaseous substances by inorganic, or by dead or torpid organic bodies.

Im'bricated (*imbrex*, a roof tile). Distinguished by overlapping. Applied to the position and arrangement of scales in certain squamous diseases of the skin.

Imita'tion (*imitor*, to be alike). A production that is similar to or a copy of another object or process. **I., Morbid**, the occurrence of a convulsive or mental affection brought about by observing a similar affection in another.

Imme'diate (*in*, not, *medio*, the middle). Direct. Without anything intervening.

Contagion, that from a direct source. **I. Union**, union by first intention, or without suppurative granulation.

Immed'icable (*in*, not, *medico*, to cure). That which does not yield to medicine or treatment. Incurable.

Immer'sion (*in*, *mergo*, to dip). The plunging of a body into a liquid. In medicine, treatment by a continued bath. **I. Bath**, the liquid employed for the immersion. **I. Battery**, a form of battery in which, by inclining the cell, the elements are immersed in the liquid. **I., Objective**, a microscope objective, usually of high power, the lower lens of which is immersed in a drop of water, glycerine or oil, placed on the cover glass of the object under examination.

Immune'. Having the power of immunity.

Immunity (*immunitas*, exemption). The condition of an organ, or of the body, whereby it resists the development of in-

fectious or morbid processes. The inoculation of attenuated virus and of chemical compounds are examples of methods by which I. is gained. It has also been shown that inflammatory action is destructive of bacterial development. **I., Acquired**, that from a previous attack of the same disease or a modified form, as varioloid. **I., Natural**, the natural resistance of the tissues, or system. Immunization may be transient or permanent.

Immuniza'tion (*in*, the act or process of endowing with immunity).

Im'munize. To give or acquire immunity.

Im'pact (*in*, *pin*-ce, to drive into). A forcible striking against.

Impact'ed (*in*, *pin*-ce). Driven against and retained, as a wedge. **I. Fracture**, one in which the fragments of bone are driven into one another in such a manner as to shorten the bone.

Impale'ment (*in*, *pal*, a pale or picket). The perforation of the body or a part by a rod or stake.

Impal'udism (*in*, *palus*, a marsh). The morbid predisposition to malarial diseases common to dwellers in marshy regions.

Im'par (*in*, not, *par*, equal). Odd or unequal. **I., Ganglion**, a small ganglion on the coccyx.

Imper'forate (*in*, neg., *perforo*, to pierce). Congenital and abnormal closure of an opening of the body, as the anus, vagina, etc. See *Oclusion* and *Obstruction*.

Imperfora'tion (*in*, neg., *perforo*, to bore through). Occlusion, especially used of the Anus, Hymen, Vagina, etc.

Imper'meable (*in*, not, *per*, through, *meatus*, an opening). Not capable of being traversed.

Imper'vius (*in*, *pervius*, capable of passage). Not permitting a passage through.

Impeti'go (Lat.). *Porriigo contagiosa*. A term formerly used to include almost every form of pustular inflammation of the skin, most of which are now classified with other diseases. The following are recognized by Tillbury Fox: **I. Contagiosa**, marked by discreteness of vesicles and pustules, caused by inoculation with morbid pus. Lesions occur mainly about mouth, nostrils, chin and occiput. **I., Duhling's**, differs from the foregoing in being non-infectious. **I. Herpetiformis**, an inflammatory disease of the skin described by Hebra, consisting of superficial pustules of pin head size, densely crowded into groups, usually circular in shape. Very rare in America, and occasional in Europe.

Implan'tion (*in*, *planto*, to set). The act of setting in. Also, the transplantation of a tooth from the jaw of one person to that of another. Also, the engrafting of epidermis from the skin of one person upon the body of another. **I., Hypodermatic**, the introduction of a medicine in the form of a soluble solid under the skin for therapeutic purposes. **I., Teratological**, a fetal monstrosity consisting of an imperfect, joined to a perfect fetus.

Impond'erable (*in*, not, *ponderabilis*, that which can be weighed). That which cannot be weighed. **I. Fluids**, an obsolete term, formerly applied to light, heat and electricity.

Importa'tion (*in*, *porto*, to carry). Transference from another locality or foreign country. **I. of Disease**, the carrying of the contagion of disease.

Impos'thume (*αποστήμα*, standing away from). A corrupt form of *apostema*. An abscess.

Im'potence (*in*, not, *possum*, to be able). Lack of power, applied especially to male incapacity of procreation.

Impregna'tion (*in*, *pregnans*, with child). The state of being pregnant. Fecundation. Fertilization.

Impres'sion (*imprimo*, to press upon). A hollow or depression. Applied to a number of such in the body. **I., Digital**, the mark made by finger pressure.

Impu'beral (*in*, not, *puber*, ripe). Destitute of hair on the pubes. Not of adult age.

Im'pulse (*impello*, to drive against). Any communicated force. Also, the shock and reverberation on the chest-walls caused by the beating of the heart. Also, a sudden spontaneous emotion of the mind or influence acting upon it. **I., Cardiac**, the systolic beat of the heart occurring at the apex, and felt in the fifth intercostal space. **I., Morbid**, any strong, unnatural impulse, especially one of an insane character.

Impul'sion (*impello*). The act of driving or urging onward, either mentally or physically.

Impur'ity (*in*, not, *purus*, pure or clean). Want of purity or cleanliness. In chemistry the condition of containing some substance other than that desired. Adulteration. In medicine, a want of clearness in the sounds of the heart, but not sufficient to cause a murmur.

In. A Latin prefix signifying *in* or *within*. Also, a particle signifying negation.

-in, or -ine. A suffix added to the names of the halogen elements, chlorine, bromine, iodine and fluorine. Also, a distinctive termination used to distinguish organic bases, particularly the class known as alkaloids. It is also loosely applied to certain organic radicals.

Inan'imate (*in*, not, *animus*, life). Not animate. Dead. Without life.

Inani'tion (*inanio*, to make empty). Emptiness of the organs of digestion for want of food. Also, wasting of the body from starvation or disease.

Inap'petence (*in*, not, *appeto*, to desire). Loss or want of appetite.

Inartic'ulate (*in*, not, *articulus*, a joint). Not jointed or articulated. Also, vocal sounds not capable of arrangement into syllables, or of being understood.

Inassim'ilable (*in*, not, *assimulo*, to make like). Incapable of assimilation.

Incandes'cent (*incandesco*, to become white hot). A term applied to a substance that has been heated to the degree of emitting light. **I. Electric Light**, one consisting of a film of carbon of high resistance enclosed in a vacuum glass globe. The film emits a white light when the current passes through it.

Incar'cerated. See *Hernia*.

Incarcera'tion (*in*, *carcero*, to imprison). The condition of imprisonment or confinement of a part. See *Hernia*.

Incarnat'ion. See *Conception*.

In'cest (*incestus*, not chaste). Carnal intercourse between persons of near relationship.

In'cidence (*incido*, to fall). A falling upon. The direction in which one body strikes another. **I., Line of**, the path of a ray or a projectile. **I., Point of**, the point upon which the ray or projectile is reflected or strikes.

In'cident (*incido*). Falling upon.

Incinera'tion (*cineres*, ashes). The process of heating organic substances in contact with the air until all organic matter is driven off, and only the mineral ash remains.

Inci'sed (*incido*, to cut). Cut. **I. Wound**, one made by a sharp-edged instrument.

Incis'ion (*incido*). The act of cutting into any tissue of the body.

Inci'sive (*incido*). Having the quality of cutting. Pertaining to the incisor teeth.

I. Teeth. See *Incisor*.

Incis'or (*incido*). Any cutting instrument. **I. Nerve**, the branch of the inferior dental nerve supplying the incisor and canine

teeth. **I. Teeth**, the four anterior teeth in each jaw.

Incisu'ra (*incido*). A notch. Also, an incision.

Inclu'sio Fœta'lis. (Lat.) A form of foetal parasitism in which the parasite is more or less included and overgrown by the tissues of the autosite.

Inclu'sion (*incundo*, to enclose or shut in). The state of being shut in. Also, the act of shutting in.

Incohe'rent (*in*, not, *coharo*, to stick together). Not connected or coherent. Inability to express that sequence of words or of ideas necessary to convey meaning.

Incompat'ible (*in*, not, *compatibilis*, enduring). A term used to designate such compounds as are incapable of mixture without undergoing such chemical or physical changes as impair or destroy their value. Also, substances physiologically antagonistic, and therefore useless to prescribe.

Incom'petence (*in*, not, *compatior*, to suffer together). Inability to perform natural functions. **I., Mental**, a disorder of mind sufficient to produce irresponsibility. **I., Valvular.** See *Insufficiency*.

Incon'tinence (*in*, not, *contineo*, to contain). Inability to restrain the feces or the urine; involuntary evacuation. Sometimes used as a synonym of venereal indulgence.

Incoördination (*in*, not, *con*, together, *ordino*, order). Not in natural or normal order. In pathology, the inability to produce voluntary muscular movements in proper order or sequence. **I. of Ocular Muscles.** See *Insufficiency*.

Incorpora'tion (*in*, *corpus*, a body). The process of intimately mixing the particles of different bodies into a practically homogeneous mass.

Increma'tion. See *Cremation*.

In'crement (*incrementum*, growth). Increase or growth.

Incrusta'tion (*incrusto*, to cover with rind). The formation of a crust. Also, the formation of a calcareous deposit in organic tissue due to senility or disease.

Incuba'tion (*incubo*, to sit on eggs). In medicine, the period between the implanting of the contagion and the development of the disease.

In'cubator (*incubo*). A device for the artificial hatching of eggs or cultivation of microscopic plants. **I., Crêde's**, a copper tube made with double walls, between

which water at the desired temperature may be put, and withdrawn by means of pipes and stop-cocks. **I.**, **Tarnier's**, an apparatus for the rearing of premature children, consisting of a box with two compartments, one containing the child, the other, and lower compartment, being filled with warm water, so as to keep a uniform temperature of 86°-88°.

In/cubus. See *Nightmare*.

Incunea'tion. See *Impaction*.

Incu'rabile (*in, cure*, to care for). That which cannot be cured or restored to wholeness.

In/cus (*incus*, an anvil). A small bone of the internal ear between the *malleus* and *stapes*.

Indenta'tion (*in, dens*, a tooth). A condition of being notched or serrated. **I. of Tongue**, the notches on the borders of the tongue made by the teeth, and visible especially during inflammation of the tongue.

In/dex, (Lat.) The first finger. Also, the relation or ratio of one part to another, taken as a standard. **I.**, **Altitudinal**, the height of a skull multiplied by 100 and divided by its length. **I.**, **Alveolar**, the degree of prominence of the jaws, measured by the basi-alveolar length multiplied by 100 and divided by the basi-nasal length. When the alveolar index is less than 98, the skull is **orthognathic**, when more than 103, **prognathic**, when intermediate **mesognathic**. **I.**, **Cephalic**, the breadth of a skull multiplied by 100 and divided by its length. When this is below 75, the skull is called **dolichocephalic**, when above 80, it is called **brachycephalic**, between these limits, **mesaticephalic**. **I.**, **Nasal**, the greatest nasal width multiplied by 100, and divided by the nasal length. When the nasal index exceeds 53, the nose is **platyrhine**, when less than 48, it is said to be **leptorrhine**, if between these numbers, **mesorrhine**. **I.**, **Orbital**, the orbital height multiplied by 100 and divided by the orbital width. If the orbital index be above 89, it is called **megaseme**, if under 84, **microseme**, if between, **mesoseme**. **I.**, **Thoracic**, taken at its widest part is 100 times the sagittal, divided by the transverse measurement.

In/dian. Pertaining to India, the West Indies, or to the aboriginal Americans.

I. **Black-root**, the root of *Pterocaulon pycnostachium*. Has reputed alterative properties. Dose of fld. extract $\mathfrak{m}\text{xv}$ -xxx. Unof. **I.** **Corn**. See *Zea Mays*.

I. **Physic**, American *Ipecacuanha*, the bark of the root of *Gillenia trifoliata*. A mild emetic and cathartic. Dose of fld. ext. $\mathfrak{m}\text{x}$ -xl. Unof. **I.** **Turnip**. See *Dragon Root*.

Ind'ia-rub'ber. The prepared concrete juice obtained mainly from an Indian tree, *Ficus elastica*, and a South American tree, *Siphonia elastica*. It is valuable chiefly for its elasticity and its insolubility in water. It is difficultly soluble in oil of turpentine, and highly soluble in carbon disulphide. Also, called *Caoutchouc*.

Ind'ican. A glucoside forming the basis of indigo. May be obtained from the leaf in the form of a yellowish-brown syrup, having an acid reaction.

Indig'enous (*indu, in, gigno*, to be born). Native. Originating or belonging to a certain locality or country.

Indigest'ion (*in, digesto*, to dissolve). Same as *Dyspepsia*.

Indigita'tion (*in, digitus*, a finger). A term applied to the displacement of a part of the intestine by intussusception.

In/digo. A blue pigment formed during the fermentation of *Indigofera anil*, *I. tinctoria* and other species. It is insoluble in alcohol or water, but freely soluble in strong sulphuric acid. Used mainly in the arts as a dye-stuff. Chemically, it is a mixture of several principles, the chief being a blue coloring matter, *indigotin*. Therapeutically, it is an irritant to the mucous membrane of the alimentary tract, producing intense nausea. It has been used advantageously in epilepsy, chorea and convulsions, in doses varying from 5 ij-5 ij daily. Unof. **I.** **Carminic Test for Sugar**. Put in 30 minims of water one pellet indigo-carminic and sodium carbonate; heat gently to solution; add one drop of urine and boil quietly. A change to red or yellow indicates sugar.

In/digogen. See *Uroxyanthin*.

Indirect' (*in, dirigo*, to be in a straight line). Not direct. **I.** **Vision**, that perception of an object in which the image falls on some other spot than the macula.

I. **Division of Cells**. See *Karyokinesis*.

Indisposi'tion (*in, dispono*, to be out of place). Any slight illness or disturbance of the functions of the body.

Indissol'uble. See *Insoluble*.

In/dol. A product of intestinal putrefaction; formed, also, when proteids are heated with alkalis or by superheating with water to 200° C.

In'dolent (*in*, not, *doleo*, to feel pain). Sluggish. Without pain; applied to ulcers, tumors, etc.

Induced' (*induco*, to lead into). Made or produced by the agency of any means. **I. Current.** See *Current*.

Induc'tion (*induco*). The establishment of an abstract law or proposition by means of specific or particular illustrations. **I. Balance**, in physics, an instrument used for the detection of currents too weak to affect the galvanometer. **I. Current.** See *Current*. **I. of Labor**, the bringing on of labor by artificial means.

Inducto'rium. A magneto-induction apparatus for physiological purposes.

In'durated (*induro*, to harden). Hardened. **I. Bubo**, a hard inflammation of the lymphatic glands, usually of syphilitic origin.

Indura'tion (*induro*). The hardening of a tissue without alteration of structure. **I., Brown**, a hardening of lung-tissue with accumulation of pigmentary matter. **I. of Chancre**, a hard nodule, or a cup-like ring, about the margin of a chancre or syphilitic ulcer.

Inebria'tion (*inebrio*, to make drunk). The condition of drunkenness.

Iner'tia (*in*, not, *ars*, skill). Sluggishness. In physics, the inability of matter to change its condition except by means of an external force. In physiology, inactivity of any organ or function of the body. **I., Uterine**, the failure or sluggishness of uterine contractions in labor. **I., Intestinal**, torpor of intestinal action, or peristalsis. **I. of Drugs**, lack of power of same, from inferior quality, to produce their customary physiological reactions.

In extre'mis (*in*, at, *extremis*, end). A Latin phrase, meaning *at the end*. The common form, "*in extremis mortis*," is inexcusable.

In'fancy (*infans*, a little child). Early childhood. **I., Diseases of**, those to which infants are peculiarly liable.

In'fant (*infans*). A babe. According to English law, one not having attained the age of twenty-one. **I., Overlaying of**, suffocation of an infant by the lying upon it of an adult in sleep. **I. Shelter**, a day nursery where the infant children of working mothers are kept at a moderate expense during the hours of labor. In France, a *crèche*.

Infant'icide (*infans*, *cædo*, to kill). The murder of an infant.

In'farct (*infarcio*, to fill in). An obstruction or plug. In pathology, an organ or part filled to distention with a coagulum.

Infarc'tion (*infarcio*). The plugging or clotting of a vessel by an embolus; the masses of extravasated blood in the tissues in embolism.

Infect' (*inficio*, to put in, or corrupt). To communicate or transmit the specific virus or germs of disease.

Infec'tion (*inficio*). The communication of disease-germs or virus, by any means, direct or indirect.

Infec'tious (*inficio*). Having the quality of transmitting disease or the agents that cause it.

Infecund'ity (*in*, not, *fecundus*, fruitful). Sterility, Barrenness.

Infe'rior (comp. of *inferus*, low). Lower.

Infibula'tion (*in*, *fibula*, a clasp). An operation formerly employed to prevent the retraction of the prepuce over the glans penis in order to prevent copulation. It consisted of passing a ring through opposite edges of the prepuce. In a similar manner a ring was passed through the labia of the vagina in order to insure the chastity of females.

Infil'trate (*in*, Fr., *filtrer*, to strain). To ooze into the interstitial spaces of a tissue; also, the substance thus having passed.

Infiltra'tion (*in*, Fr., *filtrer*). The abnormal diffusion of any fluid from without into an organ or tissue, affecting it mechanically so as to destroy its function.

I. of Bone, a tubercular infiltration of bone, consisting either of matter that becomes puriform, or else of gray cancellous matter. **I., Calcareous**, deposits of lime or other calcium salts within any tissue of the body. **I., Cellular**, the primary exudation into a tissue, conveying white corpuscles. **I., Fatty**, the existence of oil or fat globules in the interior of a cell. **I., Plastic**, that of a character from which new normal growth may develop. **I., Sanguineous**, an extravasation of blood. An ecchymosis. **I., Tuberculous**, a confluence of tuberculous granulations.

Infinite Distance. A term in optics to denote parallelism of the light-rays. Absolute parallelism does not exist, but, practically, rays from an object 20 feet away are so considered and called.

Infirm' (*infirmus*, not strong or firm). Weak or feeble.

Infirm'ary (*infirmus*). A hospital. An institution where ill and infirm people

are maintained during the period of treatment.

Infirm'ity (*infirmus*). Weakness. Feebleness due to disease or senility.

Inflame' (*inflammo*, to set on fire). To undergo inflammation. To become unduly heated and turgid with blood, owing to a morbid condition.

Inflamma'tion (*inflammo*). A condition of nutritive disturbance characterized by hyperemia, with proliferation of the cells of a tissue or organ, and attended by one or more of the symptoms of pain, heat, swelling, discoloration and disordered function. **I., Adhesive**, a synonym of *Healing by First Intention*. **I., Aplastic**, and **I., Plastic**. See *Lymph*.

Inflam'matory (*inflammo*). Pertaining to inflammation. **I. Exudation**, the fluid exuded from an inflamed part. **I. Focus**, the central or culminating spot of an inflamed part, or that at which suppuration begins. **I. Fungoid Neoplasm**. See *Mycosis*. **I. Infiltration**, the exudation escaping into the interstices of an inflamed tissue and not removed by the lymphatics. **I. Zone**, the area of gangrenous formation bounded by the line of demarcation between dead and living tissue. Also the line of demarcation.

Infla'tion (*infla*, to puff up). Distention with air. In surgery, distention of the bowels with air to relieve obstruction; or of the lungs for artificial respiration; or of the Eustachian tube for the purpose of examination.

Influen'za (Lat., an influence [thought to be due to the stars]). A contagious, epidemic, inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, accompanied by a muco-purulent discharge, fever, and prostration. Popularly called by its French name, *la grippe*.

In'flux (*in, fluo*, to flow). An inflow. The act of flowing in.

Infra- (*infra*, beneath). A Latin prefix meaning *beneath*.

Infra-ax'illary (*infra, axilla*, the armpit). Below the armpit.

Infraclav'icular (*infra, clavicula*, the collar bone). Below the collar-bone.

Infracost'al (*infra, costa*, the ribs). Below the ribs.

Infrac'tion (*in, fractio*, breaking). Incomplete fracture of a bone. Also, an indentation or driving inward.

Inframax'illary (*infra, maxillum*, the jaw). Below or under the jaw.

Infra-orb'ital (*infra, orbita*, the orbit). Beneath or below the orbit. **I. Artery**, the branch of the internal maxillary artery traversing the infra-orbital canal. **I. Canal**, the canal in the superior maxillary bone that transmits the infra-orbital vessels and nerves. **I. Foramen**, the aperture in the superior maxillary bone through which the infra-orbital artery passes. **I. Groove**, the groove leading to the infra-orbital canal. **I. Nerve**, the name of the superior maxillary nerve at its entrance to the infra-orbital canal.

Infrascap'ular (*infra, scapula*, the shoulder-blade). Below the shoulder-blade.

Infraspina'tus. See *Muscle*.

Infrasternal (*infra, sternum*, the breast bone). Beneath the sternum. **I. Depression**, the depression of the ensiform cartilage, commonly called the pit of the stomach.

Infundib'uliform (*infundibulum*, a funnel, *forma*, a form). Funnel-shaped. **I. Fascia**, the funnel-shaped membranous layer that invests the spermatic cord.

Infundib'ulum (*infundo*, to pour into). A funnel. **I. of Brain**, a funnel-shaped mass of gray matter attached to the pituitary gland. **I. of Cochlea**, a small cavity at the end of the modiolus. **I. of Heart**, the arterial cone from which the pulmonary artery arises.

Infu'sion. See *Infusum*.

Infuso'ria (*infusum*, an infusion). A class of microscopic, ciliated organisms belonging to the order of *Protozoa*. They reproduce by fission and budding, and also by eggs or germs.

Infu'sum (Lat.). An infusion. In pharmacy, a preparation made by treating a vegetable substance with hot or with cold water without boiling. Infusions should, in the absence of specific directions, contain 1 part of the substance to 10 of water. There are 5 official *infusa*.

Inges'ta (*ingere*, to carry into). Substances introduced into the body, especially for purposes of alimentation.

Inges'tion (*ingere*). The introduction of food or nutrition into the mouth or stomach.

In'gluvin. A preparation obtained from the gizzard of the fowl, used as a substitute for pepsin and pancreatin. Very efficient in the vomiting of pregnancy. Dose gr. xx.

Ingras'sias, **Processes**, or **Wings of**. The lesser wings of the sphenoid bone.

Ingraves'cent (*ingravesco*, to become heavy). Increasing in weight or in se-

verity. **I. Apoplexy**, probably due to slowly increasing cerebral hemorrhage.

Ingravida'tion. See *Impregnation*.

Ingre'dient (*ingredior*, to step into). Any part that enters into the formation of a compound.

In-growing Nail. See *Onychogryphosis*.

In'guinal (*inguen*, the groin). Pertaining to the groin. **I. Canal**, the canal transmitting the spermatic cord in the male, and the round ligament in the female. It is situated parallel to and just above Poupert's ligament. **I. Glands**, the superficial and the deep glands of the groin. **I. Hernia**. See *Hernia*.

Inguino-Abdom'inal. Pertaining conjointly to the groin and abdomen.

Inhala'tion (*inhalo*, to draw in). The in-breathing of air or other vapor. **I. Diseases**, those due to the inspiration of air containing dust or any finely divided matter. See *Grinders' Disease*. **I. of Medicines**, the introduction into the air-passages or lungs of medicinal substances, in the form of vapor or fine spray.

Inhale' (*inhalo*). To inspire or draw air or other vapor into the lungs.

Inha'ler (*inhalo*). An instrument for applying, or for inhaling the vapor of a liquid medicine.

Inher'ited (*inhæreo*, to cleave to). Derived from an ancestor. **I. Disease**, a disease that has been transmitted to a child by its parent.

Inhib'it (*inhibeo*, to check). To check, restrain, or suppress.

Inhibi'tion (*inhibeo*). The act of checking, restraining or suppressing. Inhibitory nerves and centers, are those intermediating a modification, stoppage or suppression of a motor or secretory act already in progress. **I., Vasomotor**, an influence exerted on the contractile walls of the blood vessels, that causes their dilatation by a diminution of their tone. **I., Voluntary**, the checking or temporary restraint of a reflex by force of will.

Inhib'itory (*inhibeo*). Having the power to restrain or hold in check. **I. Center of Reschenow**, a cerebral center in the optic lobes of the brain of the frog, the stimulation of which checks reflexes. **I. Nerves of the Heart**, those of the vagus supplied by the cardio-inhibitory center, through the spinal accessory nerve. **I. Nerves of Respiration**, certain afferent fibers in the laryngeal branches of the vagus nerve, that exert an inhibitory action on the inspiratory act of respiration.

Inhuma'tion (*inhumo*, to put in the ground). Burial of the dead in the ground.

In'ial (*inion*, the occiput). Pertaining to the inion. The posterior aspect of the head.

Inienceph'alus (*inion*, *εγκεφαλον*, brain). A class of exencephalic monstrosities, the brain protruding through an occipital fissure.

In'ion (*inion*). The external protuberance of the occipital bone.

Ini'tial (*in*, *eo*, to go). Beginning or commencing. **I. Sclerosis**, the primary induration of a hard chancre. **I. Stage of Labor**. See *Labor*, *Stages of*.

Inject' (*in*, *jacio*, to throw). The introduction of a liquid into any cavity of the body, natural or artificial, by means of a syringe or similar instrument. In pathology, a condition of distention of the capillaries with blood.

Injec'tion (*in*, *jacio*). Aqueous or other solutions thrown into the vessels, beneath the skin or into any cavity of the body. **I., Anatomical**, filling the vessels of a cadaver or of an organ with preservative or coagulating solutions, for purposes of dissection, *etc.* **I., Coagulating**, injection of coagulating solutions into the cavity of an aneurism. **I., Hypodermatic**, by a syringe in the tissue beneath the skin. **I., Nutrient**, injection of nutritive fluids into the rectum or other cavity. **I., Opaque Naked-eye**, for anatomical or microscopical purposes, made of plaster-of-Paris, tallow, vermilion and gelatine, acetate of lead and bichromate of potash (yellow injection), or acetate of lead and carbonate of soda (white). **I., Transparent Microscopic**, made with carmine for red, ferrocyanide of potassium for blue, chromate of potash for yellow, *etc.*

In'jury (*in*, not, *jus*, a right). Any damage or harm to the body or any of its parts.

In'let of the Pel'vis. The heart-shaped space within the brim of the pelvis.

Innerva'tion (*in*, *nervus*). The discharge of nervous impulse from a ganglionic center. The manifestation of nervous force.

Innom'inate (*in*, without, *nomen*, a name). A term applied to several parts of the body to which no other definite name has been given. **I. Artery**. See *Artery*. **I. Bone**, the irregular-shaped bone forming the sides and anterior wall of the pelvic cavity.

Innutri'tion (*in, nutrio, to nourish*). Want of nutrition or nourishment.

Inocula'tion (*inoculo, to engraft*). The introduction into the circulation of the virus of infectious diseases, or of certain medicinal agents. **I.**, **Jennerian**, vaccination, or the **I.** of cowpox virus. **I.** of **Smallpox**, inoculation with the contagium of smallpox to produce a mild type of the disease. **I.**, **Preventive**, inoculation of some virus to act as a preventive of a more serious disease or type of the same disease.

I'nogen (*is* [gen. *ivos*], fiber, *γεννω*, to produce). A name given to a hypothetical substance held to occur in muscular tissue, and to be decomposed, during contraction, into carbon dioxide, sarcolactic acid, and myosin. Because of this behavior it is considered the energy-producing substance of muscle.

Inorgan'ic (*in, organum, an instrument*). A term applied to a body or a substance that possesses none of the possibilities of development, growth or life. **I.** **Constituents**. See *Constituents*.

Inoscula'tion (*in, osculo, to kiss*). The joining, at their mouths, of the branches of blood vessels, especially the extremities of arteries with the origins of veins.

Inosin'ic Ac'id. An ammonia derivative from muscle; of unknown constitution.

I'nosit. See *Sugar*.

In'quest (*in, quero, to ask*). A judicial inquiry. **I.**, **Coroner's**, an inquiry concerning the cause of the death of one who has died by violence or in some other unknown way.

Inquisi'tion (*in, quero*). The inquiry or hearing before a jury or commission concerning the sanity or lunacy of a criminal or a person charged with crime.

Insaliva'tion (*in, salivā, the spittle*). The mixture of the food with saliva during mastication.

Insane' (*in, not, sanus, sound*). Deranged or diseased in mind. **I.** **Ear**. See *Hæmatoma Auris*.

Insan'ity (*in, sanus*). A derangement or abnormal condition of one or more of the mental faculties, without loss of volition or consciousness, arising from causes other than bodily disease. **I.**, **Acquired**, that arising after a long period of life of mental integrity. **I.**, **Alcoholic**, that induced by alcoholic excess, usually a result of hereditary tendencies. **I.**, **Communicated**, that transmitted by intercourse with an insane person. **I.**, **Epidemic**, a form occasionally manifested among a number of

people in common association, as in convents or schools. **I.**, **Febrile**, a maniacal form, occasionally resulting from acute inflammation, fever, or from similar cause. **I.**, **Hereditary**, that acquired by virtue of hereditary weakness or taint, and not induced by other apparent causes. **I.**, **Idea-tional**, a term applied to any form in which there is marked perversion of the reasoning powers. **I.**, **Impulsive**, a form in which the patient possesses an uncontrollable desire to commit acts of violence. **I.**, **Moral**, a form marked by perversion and depravity of the moral sense, without impairment of the reasoning and intellectual faculties. **I.** of **Pregnancy**, a form occurring during pregnancy, characterized by melancholia, suicidal intent, and abhorrence of friends and relatives. **I.**, **Primary**, a form, often congenital, that arises with the development of the body. It may also proceed from injury or disease of the brain in early life. **I.**, **Puerperal**, a term sometimes applied to the delirium of childbirth, but more properly to the mania occurring after delivery. **I.** **Simultaneous**, when two or more persons hereditarily inclined become affected at the same time. **I.**, **Volitional**, such forms as are marked by derangement of the will.

Insati'able Appetite. See *Bulimia*.

Insectiv'ora (*insectum, an insect, voro, to devour*). An order of plantigrade animals belonging to the *mammalia*.

In'sect Pow'der. The powdered flowers of several species of *Pyrethrum* or "buhach," an insecticide in common use. In the United States the flowers of *P. cineræ-folium* are extensively cultivated for this purpose.

Insemina'tion (*insemino, to plant seed*). The planting of seed. The introduction of semen.

Insens'ible (*in, not, sentio, to feel*). Without the sense of feeling. Incapable of being perceived or recognized by the senses.

Inser'tion (*insero, to set in*). The act of setting or placing in; or, that which is set in. **I.** **Velamentous**, the insertion of the margin of the umbilical cord upon the chorion.

Insid'ious (*insidiæ, an ambush*). Deceitful. Hidden from external view. **I.** **Disease**, one that shows no apparent symptoms.

In si'tu (*in, situ, position*). A Latin phrase meaning *in a given or natural position*.

Insola'tion (*in, sol*, the sun). Exposure to the sun, either as a prophylactic treatment or a cause of disease. Sunstroke. In pharmacy, the drying or bleaching of substances by exposure to the sun.

Insol'uble (*in, neg., solubilis*, soluble). Incapable of solution.

Insom'nia (*in, neg., somnus*, sleep). Want of sleep. Inability to sleep.

Inspec'tion (*inspectus*, a beholding). In medicine, the examination of the body, or of any part of it.

Inspira'tion (*in, spiro*, to breathe). That part of respiration consisting of the drawing in of the breath.

Inspis'sate (*inspiso*, to thicken). To make thick by evaporation or by absorption of the liquid menstruum.

Instaura'tion (*instauratio*, a removal). The first appearance of a physiological condition.

In'step (*instop*, the bend of the foot). The arch of the foot.

Instilla'tion (*instillo*, to put in little by little). The pouring of a liquid *guttatim*, or little by little.

In'stinct (*instinguo*, to impel). An inherited natural impulse unassociated with a reasoning conception as to cause and effect.

In'stitute (*instituo*, to set up). A statement of principles. Also, any establishment for the statement or dissemination of principles. **I. of Medicine**, the explanation or philosophy of the laws of the science of medicine; pathological physiology. Used sometimes as a synonym of pathology.

In'strument (*instruo*, to build). Any mechanical tool or device used in operation or treatment.

Insuffi'ciency (*in, sub*, under, *facio*, to make). Incapacity of normal action. **I. of Muscles, Active**, a phenomenon of a muscle acting on two or more joints when the joints over which it passes are so changed that it cannot contract actively any further than to the extent of the shortening from which it begins to be active. **I. of Muscles, Passive**, the analogue of the phenomena of active I. in many jointed muscles, whereby motion of the part is prevented from the position of the joint, the muscle being too short to act under such circumstances. **I. of the Ocular Muscles**, weakness or paresis of the same, in high degrees resulting in strabismus, asthenopia, diplopia, etc. **I. of the Cardiac Valves**, imperfect closure, permitting regurgitation.

Inuffla'tion (*in, sufflo*, to puff). The blowing of any finely divided substance upon a surface or into a cavity.

In'sufflator (*in, sufflo*). A small instrument for blowing fine powders into a cavity or on a surface. Also, one for blowing air into the lungs.

In'sula (Lat.). In anatomy, the island of Reil.

In'sular (*insula*, an island). Isolated in condition, also, pertaining to the island of Reil. **I. Sclerosis**, or disseminated sclerosis—scattered islets of sclerosis in the brain and cord. It is called *sclerose en plaques disséminées* by the French, and multiple sclerosis by the Germans. Its etiology is obscure. The symptoms vary according to the position of the islets: Motor derangements, a jerky tremor, paresis or paralysis, eye-changes, etc., are the most common. The prognosis is grave, and treatment of little avail.

In'sulate (*insula*). To isolate or separate from surroundings. In electricity, to surround a conductor with a non-conducting substance or with one having an exceedingly high resistance.

In'sult (*in, upon, salto*, to leap). The beginning of a paroxysm or of an attack of a disease. **I., Apoplectic**, an apoplectic stroke.

In'tegral (*integer*, whole). Entire. Essential.

Integ'rity (*integer*). Wholeness. Entirety. Also, virginity.

Integ'ument (*in, upon, tego*, to cover). A covering, especially the skin. In botany, the envelope surrounding the ovule of phanerogamous plants.

In'tellect (*inter, between, lego*, to choose). The mind or reasoning power. **I., Deranged**. See *Insanity*.

Intel'ligence (*intellectus*, a perceiving). The understanding that comes from the perception of qualities and attributes of the objective world and manifested in the purposive employment of means to attain an end.

Intem'perance (*in, not, temperantia*, mildness). Want of moderation. Immoderate indulgence, especially with reference to alcoholic liquors.

Inten'sity (*intensus*, strong). Concentration of energy or activity. Also, a high degree of energy or power. **I., Specific**. See *Specific*.

Inten'sive (*intensus*). Increased in force or energy. Strengthening or increasing the sexual passions.

Inten'tion. See *Intending*.

Inter- (*inter*, between). A Latin prefix signifying *between*.

Interartic'ular (*inter*, *articulus*, a joint). Situated between joints. **I. Fibro-cartilage**, the flattened cartilaginous plates, irregular in shape, between the articular cartilages of certain joints.

Interca'dence (*inter*, *cadere*, to fall). The irregular beating of the pulse that seems occasionally to have an additional beat between normal pulsations.

Inter'calary (*inter*, *calo*, to insert). Placed or inserted between. **I. Growth**, a term applied to growths of new material interstitially deposited.

Interce'l'ular (*inter*, *cellula*, a small cell). Among or between cells.

Intercen'tral (*inter*, *centrum*, a center). Between centers.

Intercil'ium. See *Glabella*.

Interclavic'ular (*inter*, *clavicula*, the collar-bone). Between the clavicles.

Intercolum'nar. See *Fascia*.

Intercon'dylar, or

Intercon'dyloid (*inter*, *κονδύλος*, a knob). Between condyles. **I. Eminence**, the spine or knob separating the two condylar portions of the tibia. **I. Fossa**, the notch between the condyles of the femur. **I. Line**, a transverse line separating the popliteal and patellar fossæ. **I. Notch**. Same as *I. Fossa*.

Intercos'tal (*inter*, *costa*, a rib). The space between ribs. **I. Arteries**, the aortic arteries of the intercostal spaces. **I. Muscles.** See *Muscles*. **I. Nerves**, the anterior parts of the dorso-spinal nerves. **Intercosto-hu'meral** (*inter*, *costa*, *humerus*, the bone of the upper arm). Pertaining to the arm and the space between the ribs.

In'tercourse (*intercursus*, commerce). Communication. **I., Carnal**, sexual commerce.

Intercur'rent (*inter*, *curro*, to run). Occurring or taking place between. **I. Disease**, a term loosely applied to diseases occurring sporadically during a period of prevailing endemic or epidemic diseases. Also used of a disease arising or progressing during the existence of another disease in the same person.

Interdent'al (*inter*, *dens*, a tooth). Between the teeth. **I. Splint**, a splint used in fracture of the jaw, consisting of a metallic frame at the neck of the teeth, held by wire sutures passing between the teeth.

Interdig'ital (*inter*, *digitus*, a finger).

Between fingers. **I. Membrane**, the skin between the toes of palmate-footed animals. **I. Space**, that between adjacent fingers.

Interdigita'tion (*inter*, *digitus*). The locking or dovetailing of similar parts, as the fingers of one hand with those of the other; or of the ends of the *obliquus externus* muscle with those of the *serratus magnus*.

Interfascic'ular (*inter*, *fasciculus*, a bundle). Situated between fasciculi.

Interfer'ence (*inter*, and *ferio*, to strike). Interposition. **I. of Light**, the mutual neutralization of waves of light, as shown in Newton's rings, when the crest of one wave falls upon the trough of another. **I. of Sound**, the neutralization of two sound waves, one by the other.

Interlob'ular (*inter*, *lobus*, a lobe). Between lobes or lobules.

Intermax'illary (*inter*, *maxilla*, the jaw-bone). Between the maxillary bones. **I. Bone**, a small bone between the superior maxillary bones of the foetus that receives the incisors. It also occurs in most mammals.

Interme'diate (*inter*, *medio*, the middle). Situated between.

Intermenin'geal (*inter*, *μηνιξ*, the membrane enclosing the brain). Between the dura mater and the arachnoid; or, between the latter and the pia mater. **I. Hæmorrhage**, a hæmorrhage between the meninges.

Inter'ment (*in*, *terra*, the earth). The burial of the body.

Intermetacar'pal (*inter*, *metacarpus*). Between metacarpal bones.

Intermetatar'sal (*inter*, *metatarsus*). Between metatarsal bones.

Intermis'sion (*intermissio*, a breaking-off). The interval between the paroxysms of a fever. Also, an interval when the pulse fails to beat in rhythmic time.

Intermit'tent (*inter*, *mitto*, to send or occur). Occurring at intervals. **I. Fever.** See *Fever*. **I. Pulse**, a pulsation marked by irregular pauses interrupting its rhythmic action.

Intermus'cular (*inter*, *musculus*, a muscle). Situated between muscles.

Inter'nal (*internus*, inward). On the inside. **I. Capsule**, the band of nerve matter between the optic thalamus and the interventricular portion of the corpus striatum. **I. Capsule, Knee of**, the angle formed by the two divisions of the internal capsule.

In'ternode (*inter, nodus, a knot*). The space between adjacent joints or knots. That part of a nerve-fibril between Ranvier's nodes is called the internodal segment.

Internun'cial (*inter, nuncius, a messenger*). That which forms a connecting or serving medium, as the nerves and their relation to the muscles and the will.

Inter'nus. See *Internal*.

Interorb'ital (*inter, orbita, the orbit*). Situated between orbits. **I. Bone**, the median bone of fishes. **I. Plate** and **Septum**, a structure of the fore-brain, with its extension, found in certain fishes and reptiles.

Interos'seous (*inter, ossa, a bone*). Between bones. **I. Arteries**, a name given to various branches of the dorsal, palmar, plantar and metatarsal arteries of the hand, foot and forearm. **I. Muscles**, a name given to certain muscles of the hand, foot and forearm. **I. Nerves**, the nerves supplying the foregoing muscles.

Interpari'etal (*inter, paries, walls*). Between walls. **I. Bone**, a term sometimes applied to the upper, squamous and non-cartilaginous part of the occipital bone. **I. Suture**, the sagittal suture, or that formed by the parietal bones.

Interpedun'cular (*inter, pedunculus, a little foot*). Situated between peduncles. **I. Space**, the *pons Varini*, or posterior perforated space that forms the posterior floor of the third ventricle.

Interphalang'eal (*inter, φάλαγξ, a finger*). Between the fingers or the toes. **I. Articulations**, the ginglymoid articulations of the fingers and toes.

Interpu'bic (*inter, pubis*). Situated between the pubic bones. **I. Disc**, the fibro-cartilaginous mass forming the symphyses of the pubis.

Interscap'ular (*inter, scapula, the shoulder-blade*). Between shoulder-blades. **I. Region**, the part of the chest between the inner border of the shoulder-blade and the spine.

Interspi'nous (*inter, spina, the spine*). Situated between the vertebræ.

In'terstice (*inter, status, fixed or set*). A space or interval. Also, a pore.

Intersti'tial (*interstitium, space between*). Pertaining to any space or interval between parts or organs. **I. Absorption**, in abscesses, the absorption of tissues between a cyst and the skin. Also, any similar absorption. **I. Atrophy**, a condition observed in certain diseases of the bones

(*arthritis deformans*), in which the mineral matter has been absorbed to such an extent that only reticulated laminae remain.

I. Hypertrophy, a condition in certain diseases of the bones in which there is an excessive deposit of mineral matter in the Haversian canals and lacunæ. Often accompanied by diminution in the size of the bone. **I. Keratitis**. See *Keratitis*. **I. Pregnancy**. See *Pregnancy*.

Intertransversa'les (*inter, transversus, turned across*). A name given to the short bundles of muscular fibers extending between the transverse processes of contiguous vertebræ.

Intertri'go (*inter, tero, to rub*). An erythematous eruption or lesion of the skin produced by friction of adjacent parts. See *Erythema*.

Intertrochanter'ic (*inter, trochanter*). Between the trochanters. **I. Line**, a ridge on the upper end of the femur between the great and the lesser trochanter.

Intertu'bular Sub'stance. The translucent, granular substance of the dentine of the tooth, containing most of its earthy elements.

In'terval (*inter, vallum, a rampart*). A space or lapse either of time or distance; as the interval between the paroxysms of a fever, or between two organs or parts of the body. **I. Focal**, the distance between the anterior and posterior focal points.

Interventric'ular (*inter, ventriculum, a ventricle*). Between ventricles, as, of the heart. **I. Septum**, the fibrous septum or partition between the ventricles of the heart.

Interver'tebral (*inter, vertebra, a bone of the spine*). Between the vertebræ. **I. Discs**, the lenticular discs of fibro-cartilage between the adjacent surfaces of the vertebræ. **I. Notch**, the notch at the base of the pedicle of the laminae on the sides of each vertebra. **I. Substance**. Same as *I. Discs*.

Intes'tinal (*intestinum, the intestine*). Pertaining to the intestine. **I. Absorption**, the absorption of the peptonized products of digestion by the capillaries, veins and lacteals of the inner surface of the intestine. **I. Arteries**, the arteries of the intestines, of which the principal trunks are the coeliac axis and the mesenteric branches. The lower part of the rectum is supplied by the hæmorrhoidal branches of the iliac and pudic arteries. **I. Canal**, the entire intestinal passage from the stomach to the anus. **I. Fistula**, a fistula or unnatural

aperture in any part of an intestine. **I.** Obstruction, any cause or agent that arrests or impedes the progress of the feces.

I. Tract, or Tube. Same as *I. Canal*.

Intes'tine (*intus*, within). The part of the digestive tube extending from the stomach to the anus. **I.**, Large, comprises the cæcum, colon and rectum. **I.**, Small, consists of the duodenum, jejunum and ileum.

In'tima (*intimus*, lowest). Used instead of *tunica intima*; the innermost coat, or thin, transparent endothelium of vessels, consisting of a layer of irregular, long, fusiform, nucleated, squamous cells.

Intol'erance (*in, tolero*, to bear). Want of endurance or ability to stand pain. Impatience. Also, the inability to endure the action of a medicine.

In-tona'tion (*intono*, to thunder). The rumbling or gurgling sound produced by the movement of flatus in the bowels.

Intoxica'tion (*in, toxicum*, a poison). A word popularly used to denote the excessive use or an overdose of an alcoholic liquor. **I.**, **Septic.** See *Septicæmia*. **I.**, **Uræmic.** See *Uræmia*.

In'tra- (*intra*, within). A Latin prefix signifying *within*. **I.-abdominal**, within the cavity of the abdomen. **I.-articular**, within a joint. **I.-capsular**, within the capsular ligament of a joint.

Intracra'nial (*intra, cranium*, the skull). Within the skull. **I.** Hæmorrhage, cerebral hæmorrhage.

Intralob'ular (*intra, lobus*, a lobe). Within a lobe or lobule. **I.** Vein, the vein extending from the apex to the base of the liver.

Intrameninge'al (*intra, μνρυξ*, the meninges). Situated within the substance of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord. **I.** Hæmorrhage, an effusion of blood into the sac of the dura mater.

Intramu'ral (*intra, mura*, a wall). Intraparietal. Within the substance of the walls of an organ.

Intra-oc'ular (*intra, oculus*, the eye). Within the globe of the eye. **I.** Hæmorrhage, an effusion of blood into any part of the eye. **I.** Pressure, or Tension. See *Tension*.

Intra-or'bital (*intra, orbita*, an orbit). Within the orbit. **I.** Aneurism, an aneurism within the orbit of the eye, and usually involving a branch of the ophthalmic artery. **I.** Hæmorrhage, a hæmorrhage taking place within the orbit but behind the capsule of Tenon of the eye.

Intrapari'etal (*intra, paries*, a wall). Within the walls or the substance of the walls of an organ.

Intraperitone'al (*intra, περιτοναϊον*, the peritoneum). Within the peritoneum or membranous sac that contains the viscera.

Intrapolar (*intra, polus*, the end of an axis). Between the poles or ends of an axis. See, also, *Extrapolar*.

Intra-uterine (*intra, uterus*, the womb). Within the womb. **I.** Amputation, a spontaneous amputation occurring occasionally to some part of the *fetus in utero* that becomes constricted by the umbilical cord or from other causes. **I.** Fracture, that which occurs to a *fetus in utero*. **I.** Life, that period of the existence of an animal between conception and birth.

Intrave'nous (*intra, vena*, a vein). Within the vein. **I.** Infusion, the introduction of a solution or a liquid into the vein. **I.** Injection, same as *I. Infusion*.

Intrin'sic (*intrinsecus*, on the inside). Inherent, inward.

Intro- (*intro*, within). A Latin prefix signifying *within*.

Intro'itus (*intro, eo*, to go). Any aperture or opening in the body. **I.** Pelvis, the inlet of the pelvis. **I.** Vaginæ, the external aperture of the vagina.

Intromis'sion (*intro, mitto*, to send). The introduction of one body within the walls of another, as of the penis into the vagina.

Introsuscep'tion (*intro, suscipio*, to receive). The slipping or telescoping of a part of the intestine upon itself.

Introver'sion (*intro, verto*, to turn). A turning within, as, introversion of the uterus.

Intuba'tion (*in, tubus*, a pipe). The passage of a tube into or past the larynx, to allow the entrance of air to the lungs in croup, diphtheria, etc., or to dilate a stricture, etc.

Intumes'cence (*intumesco*, to swell). A swelling, of any character whatever. Also, an increase of the volume of any organ or part of the body.

Intussuscep'tion (*intus*, within, *sus ipso*, to receive). Invagination or involution of one part of the intestine by another, producing obstruction, etc.

In'ula. Elecampane. The root of *I. helnium*. Contains a crystalline substance, helenin, and from 20 to 40 per cent. of a starch, known as inulin. A gentle stimulant employed in bronchitis and to hasten the appearance of the skin symptoms in exanthematous fevers. Dose gr. xx-3j

of the root, or $\tilde{3}j$ -ij of a $\tilde{3}$ ss to the Oj decoction.

In'ulin. A form of starch occurring in *Inula helenium* and other plants. It is colored yellow by iodine, being different in this respect from normal starch, which is colored blue.

Inunc'tion (*inungo*, to anoint). The act of rubbing an oily or fatty substance into the skin. Also, the substance used for anointment.

Invagina'tion (*invagino*, to ensheath). The sheathing or telescoping of a part or organ by a canal-like structure, as the intestine. An operation for obliterating the canal of a hernial opening by the inflammation resulting from pushing the skin inward and suturing the part fast.

In'valid (*in, valeo*, to be well). One who is not well, especially one who is chronically ill or whose convalescence is slow.

Inva'sion (*in, vado*, to go). The beginning or attack of a disease. Also, the manner in which the disease begins its attack.

Invermina'tion (*in, verminatio*, wormy). A condition of having intestinal worms.

Inver'sion (*in, verto*, to turn). A turning or placing in a position the opposite of the normal position. **I. of Bladder**, a condition in which the bladder is in part or completely pushed into the dilated urethra. Occurs in females only. **I. of Eyelashes.** See *Entropion*. **I. of Image**, an image projected by a convex lens or concave mirror, at a point beyond the focus.

Invertebra'ta (*in, vertebra*, backbone). A term applied to animals that have no spinal column. One of the four divisions in which it was formerly customary to divide the animal kingdom.

Invert'in. See *Ferments*.

In'vert-sugar. A variety of glucose that turns the polarized ray to the left. It is practically a mixture of dextrose and levulose, or fruit-sugar.

Invisca'tion (*in, viscum*, bird-lime). The mixing of food with the saliva during mastication.

Involu'crum (*involveo*, to enwrap). The covering of a part. The sheath of bone enveloping a sequestrum in dry necrosis.

Invol'untary (*in, not, volo*, to will). Not by an act of the will. A term applied to certain motions and functions of the various organs of the body that are not controlled by, or are not dependent on the will. **I. Contraction**, muscular contractions not resulting from an act of will. **I.**

Muscles, those that are not governed by the will.

Involu'tion (*involveo*, to roll upon). The retrogressive change to their normal condition that certain organs undergo after fulfilling their functional purposes. **I. of Uterus**, the return of the uterus, that after gestation weighs about two pounds, to its normal weight and condition.

I'odine, or Iodum. $I = 127$; quantitative 1. A non-metallic element with metallic luster. Volatilizes at a low temperature, giving off crimson-purple vapor. Occurs in cod-liver oil, most marine plants, and shell-fish. Soluble in alcohol, in solution of potassium iodide, and in solution of salt. In its elementary state an irritant to the skin, and much used as a tincture to produce counter-irritation. Potassium iodide, the principal form for internal use, is an alternative, ranking as a specific in tertiary syphilis, and with mercury, available in all forms of that disease. An excellent remedy in hepatic cirrhosis and chronic bronchitis. Combined with ammonium it is valuable in catarrhal affections. **Acidi Hydriodici Syr.**, contains 1 per cent. of the absolute acid. Dose $\tilde{5}j$ -iv. **Ammonii Iodidum.** See *Ammonium*. **Iodized Phenol**, unof., a mixture of iodine and carbolic acid, usually 1 to 4. For local use. **Iodi Liq. Comp.**, Lugol's solution—iodine 5, potassium iodide 10, water 85 parts. Dose $m\ j$ -x, diluted. **I., Tinct.**, 8 per cent. in alcohol. For local use. **I. Trichlorid.**, unof., recommended by Langenbach as an antiseptic in surgery. **I., Ung.**, iodine 4, potassium iodide 1, water 2, benzoated lard 93 parts. **Amylum Iodatum**, iodized starch, iodine 5, starch 95 parts, distilled water 100 parts, triturated and dried. Dose $\tilde{3}j$ - $\tilde{5}j$. **Potassii Iodidum.** Dose gr. v- $\tilde{5}j$. **Potass. Iodid.**, **Ung.**, contains potass. iodide 12, sod. hyposulph. 1, boiling water 6, benzoated lard 81 parts. **Sodii Iodidum**, deliquescent. Dose gr. v- $\tilde{5}j$. **I'odism** (*iodogē*). A condition arising from the prolonged use of iodine or iodine compounds, marked by redness of conjunctiva and mucous membrane of the respiratory passages, furry throat, and lachrymation. **Iod'oform.** Tri-iodo-methane, CHI_3 . A compound containing about 91 per cent. of iodine. An antiseptic and feeble anæsthetic highly useful for local application to wounds, abrasions and indolent sores. Internally a tonic. Its odor may be covered with thymol or oil of rose. Dose, internally, gr. j-v.

I'odol. An iodo carbamide in the form of an amorphous brown powder, soluble in ether and oil. More antiseptic than iodoform and free from odor. Locally anæsthetic. Favors granulation. Of reputed service in syphilitic sores, *etc.* Unof.

Io'dum. See *Iodine*.

I'on (ion, going). An element set free by electrolysis, and classified as an *anion* or *kation*, according as it is set free at the positive or negative plate. **I., Migration of,** the transference of an ion from one pole to another.

Ip'ecac. See *Ipecacuanha*.

Ipecacuan'ha. Ipecac. The root of *Cephaelis I.*, found in Brazil. Contains an alkaloid, *emetine*. An emetic, expectorant, and cholagogue; in very small doses, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, a mild tonic. Used mainly as a safe and prompt emetic, in membranous croup, and in the summer dysentery of children. Dose as an expectorant gr. ss-ij; as an emetic gr. xv-xxx. **I., Ext.** Dose $\mathfrak{m}\text{ j-v}$. **I., Syr.,** 5 per cent. strength. Dose $\mathfrak{v}\text{ j-}\mathfrak{v}\text{ ss}$. **I., Vin.,** 7 per cent. in strength. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\text{ j-}\mathfrak{v}\text{ j}$. **I. Trochisci,** contain each $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of the drug. **I. et Morphine,** Trochisci, contain each, morphine sulph. $\frac{1}{8}$, ipecac $\frac{1}{8}$, with flavoring oil and sugar. **I. et Opii, Pulvis,** Dover's powder, contains ipecac and opium each 10, sugar of milk 80 parts. Dose gr. ij-xv. **I. et Opii, Tinct.,** deodorized tinct. of opium 100, evaporated to 85, fld. ext. ipecac 10, alcohol q. s. ad 100. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\text{ v-xxx}$. **Em'etine.** Dose as expectorant gr. $\frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{v}$ - $\frac{1}{4}\mathfrak{v}$; as emetic $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.

Ipomœa Cærulea. The seeds of this plant have been recommended as a stimulant of the intestinal glandular apparatus.

Iridec'tomy (iris, εκτομή, excision). The cutting out of a part of the iris. **I., Antiphlogistic,** one performed in inflammatory processes to reduce the same. In **Optical I.,** the piece of iris excised is over a portion of the lens or beneath a portion of cornea clearer than that exposed in the natural pupil, whence additional vision is gained by the iridectomy. See *Pupil, artificial*. **I., Preliminary,** is performed in advance of the extraction of cataract, instead of at the same time.

Iridenklei'sis, or **Iridenklei'sis.** See *Iridodesis*.

Iridere'mia. See *Aniridia*.

I'ridin. See *Iris*.

Iridochoroidi'tis. Combined inflammation of the iris and choroid of the eye, the

form usually assumed in sympathetic ophthalmia.

Iridocycli'tis. See *Cyclitis*.

Iridod'esis (iris, δεσις, a binding together). A disused method of displacing the normal pupil by ligature, instead of iridectomy.

Iridodial'ysis. See *Corediatalysis*.

Iridodone'sis (iris, δονησις, a trembling). Tremulousness of the iris.

Iridon'cus (iris, ογκος, a mass). A tumor or swelling of the iris.

Iridople'gia (iris, πλῆγη, a stroke). Paralysis of the sphincter of the iris.

Iridot'omy (iris, τομή, section). An incision of any kind into the iris.

I'ris. Blue Flag. The roots of *I. versicolor*. Contains a resinous principle, *iridin*. The fresh rhizome is purgative, emetic and diuretic. Serviceable in catarrh of the duodenum, malarial ailments, *etc.* **I., Ext.** Dose gr. j-v. **I., Ext. Fld.** Dose $\mathfrak{m}\text{ v-}\mathfrak{v}\text{ j}$. **Iridin.** Unof. Dose gr. j-v.

I'ris (iris, a colored halo or circle). The anterior portion of the vascular tunic of the eye, attached to the pectinate ligament and ciliary body; its central aperture forms the pupil. **I., Absence of.** See *Irideremia*. **I., Angle of,** that formed by the cornea and iris. **I., Prolapse of** (or *Hernia of*), protrusion through a corneal or scleral aperture; when adherent it is called an *anterior synechia*; when adherent to the lens behind, it is called *posterior synechia*. **I., Tremulous,** arises from non-support of the iris in aphakia or dislocation of the lens.

Irish Moss. See *Chondrus*.

Iri'tis (iris, ιτις, inflammation). Inflammation of the iris, called after its origin, or character, blennorrhagic, rheumatic, syphilitic, plastic, serous, *etc., etc.*

Irit'omy. See *Iridotomy*.

I'ron. See *Ferrum*.

I'ron Wood. The heart wood of *Ostrya Virginica*. Tonic, antiperiodic and alterative. Has been successfully used in malarial diseases, neuralgia and strumous affections. Dose of the fld. ext. $\mathfrak{v}\text{ ss-j}$. Unof.

Irra'diating (irradio, to emit rays in every direction). Radiating from a center, as a pain arising from a definite focus of irritation. In physics, that phenomenon causing any light colored object in a dark background to stand out stereographically and appear larger than it really is.

Irredu'cible (in, not, reduce, to lead back). That which cannot be reduced or restored to its normal condition. In chem-

istry, applied to a compound that cannot be separated. In surgery, applied to a fracture or dislocation that cannot be replaced. **I. Hernia.** See *Hernia*.

Irriga'tion (*irrigo*, to lead water to). The application of water, especially a stream, to an inflamed or abnormal tissue for purposes of moistening, antiseptics, cooling, or flushing the part.

Irritabil'ity (*irrito*, to provoke). The quality of being susceptible to excitement or irritation. **I., Faradic**, the muscular contraction caused by a secondary or induced current. **I., Galvanic**, the muscular contraction produced by the direct current. **I., Muscular**, the inherent contractile quality of a muscle. **I., Nervous**, the capacity of a nerve to transmit an impulse after receiving a stimulus.

Irritable (*irrito*). Easily inflamed. Susceptible to irritation. **I. Bladder**, a condition of the bladder marked by constant desire to void urine. **I. Breast**, a neuralgic condition of the mammary glands usually associated with uterine affections, or with intercostal neuralgia.

Irritant (*irrito*). An agent or remedy that produces irritation or inflammation. **I., Chemical**, one acting by virtue of its affinity for the elements or compounds of organic tissue, as nitric acid, caustic potash, etc. **I., Mechanical**, that causing lesions or inflammations by mechanical operation, as cuts, contusions, pressure or distention. **I., Nervous**, one acting through the medium of the nerves, as in sympathetic inflammations, etc.

Irrita'tion (*irrito*). A condition of undue excitement. Also, an inflamed state. Also, the stimulus necessary to the performance of the functions of an organ.

Ischæ'mia (*ischw*, to check, *aima*, blood). Bloodlessness. Imperfection of the supply of blood to a part. Local anæmia.

Is'chial (*ischion*, the ischium). Pertaining or belonging to the ischium.

Ischiat'ic (*ischion*). Pertaining to the ischium. **I. Notches**, the notches, greater and lesser, of the ischium. The former transmits the pyriformis muscle, gluteal vessels and superior gluteal nerve, the latter, the tendon of the obturator internus, its nerve, and the pudic vessels and nerve. Called also sacro-sciatic notches.

Ischidro'sis (*ischw*, to suppress, *idras*, sweat). Suppression of sweat.

Is'chio-. A Greek prefix indicating relationship to the ischium. **I.-anal**, pertaining to the ischium and the anus. **I.-bul-**

bar, pertaining to the ischium and the bulb of the urethra. **I.-cavernosus**, the muscle that compresses the veins of the *crus penis* and assists in the erection of the penis. It has a similar relation to the clitoris. See *Muscle*. **I.-neuralgia**, sciatica.

Is'chiocèle (*ischion*, *κηλη*, a tumor). Ischiatic hernia.

Ischiop'agus (*ischion*, *παγεις*, united). A monomphalic monstrosity united by the ischia.

Ischioperinæ'al (*ischion*, *περιναιον*, the perineum). Belonging to or pertaining to both ischium and perineum, the space between the anus and scrotum.

Ischiorect'al (*ischion*, *rectum*). Pertaining to both ischium and rectum. **I. Abscess** or **I. Cellulitis**, an inflammation of the areolar tissue of the ischiorectal fossa involving the rectum and thigh. Suppuration may occur at any part of the inflammation, but is ordinarily near the anus. **I. Fascia**. See *Fascia*. **I. Fossa**, a deep fossa filled with fatty tissue situated on both sides of the intestine, between it and the ischium.

Is'chium (*ischion*). The inferior part of the os innominatum or hip-bone; that upon which the body rests in a sitting posture. It forms a part, also, of the acetabulum.

Isch'nous (*ischnos*, thin). Emaciated.

Is'cho- (*ischw*, to suppress). A Greek prefix meaning *to suppress*.

Ischo-galac'tia (*ischw*, *γαλα*, milk). Suppression of the natural flow of milk in the breasts.

Ischome'nia (*ischw*, *μηνιαια*, the menses). Suppression of the menstrual flow.

Ischuret'ic (*ischw*, *ουρον*, urine). A remedy or agent that relieves retention or suppression of urine.

Ischu'ria (*ischw*, *ουρον*). Retention or suppression of urine.

I'singlass. See *Ichthyocollo*.

Island of Reil. The central lobe of the hemisphere of the brain, situated at the base, behind the fissure of Sylvius.

Is'o- (*isos*, equal). A Greek prefix signifying equality.

Iso-amylam'ine. A ptomaine obtained in the distillation of horn with potash; also occurs in the putrefaction of yeast. Boils at 95°. Non-poisonous.

Iso-a'piol. A substance obtained from apiol, exercising a powerful influence upon the vasomotor system.

I'sobar (*isos*, *βαρος*, weight). In meteorology, a term denoting a line drawn

through points having the same synchronous barometric pressure.

Isochromat'ic (ἰσος, χρωμα, color). Having the same color.

Isoch'ronous (ἰσος, χρονος). Having or occupying equal intervals of time.

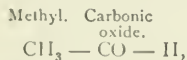
Isoco'ria (ἰσος, equal, κορη, pupil). Equality in diameter of the two pupils. **Anisocoria**, inequality of the same.

Isodynam'ic (ἰσος, δυναμις, force). Having equal force. **I. Foods**, those that produce an equal amount of heat in undergoing the chemical changes of digestion.

Is'olate (isola, an island). To separate one from another. In chemistry, to separate an element from its combination. In electricity, to insulate.

Isol'ogous (ἰσος, equal, λογος, a word or law). Identical in composition with those belonging to a series, as, the essential oils, all of which have the composition $C_{10}H_{16}$.

Isomer'ic (ἰσος, μέρος, a part). In chemistry, applied to substances having the same centesimal composition, but whose molecules have an essentially different structure and chemical properties, as aldehyde and ethylene oxide, both of which have the formula C_2H_4O . The former, however, has the structure



while the latter is composed of two molecules of ethylene, joined by an atom of oxygen, thus $(\text{CH}_2)_2 - \text{O} - (\text{CH}_2)_2$. This, the most common type of isomerism, is sometimes called *metamerism*. Also, applied to substances having the same centesimal composition, but whose molecular weights are in even multiples, a type of isomorphism commonly called *polymerism*. Also, in crystallography, applied to any substance that crystallizes in more than one form. Also, applied to a substance existing in two or more forms, a type of isomerism called *allotropism*.

Isomet'rical Act. The tension of a muscle when stimulated, its length remaining constant.

Isomorph'ism (ἰσος, μορφή, a form). Similar in crystalline form. Also, the replacement of one element in a crystalline salt by another, without alteration of form or system. **I., Heteromericous**, a condition of dissimilarity in molecular composition. **I., Isomericous**, a condition of similarity in molecular composition. **I., Polymeric**, the substitution of two or more atoms of

one element for one of another, without alteration of crystalline form.

Isop'athy (ἰσος, παθος, suffering). A term used to denote the treatment of disease by the administration of one or more of its own products. Thus, smallpox would be treated by the administration internally of the variolous excretions, etc.

Iso-propyl'amine. See *Propylamine*.

Isop'ters (ἰσος, οπτηρ, an observer). The relative visual acuity of the retina at different distances from the macula, both for form and color.

I'soscope (ἰσος, σκοπεω, to see). An instrument consisting of two sets of parallel vertical wires, one of which can be superimposed on the other; designed to show that the vertical lines of separation of the retina do not correspond exactly to the vertical meridians.

Isother'mal (ἰσος, θερμη, heat). Of equal or uniform temperature. **I. Lines**, in physical geography, lines drawn through places having the same average temperature for a given period of time. Inasmuch as it frequently happens that two places having the same annual average temperature may have, one a climate of great extremes, the other a very equable climate, it is now customary to display comparative isotherms for the six warm and the six cold months of the extra tropical regions. **I. Zones**, zones bounded by isothermal lines.

Isot'ropous (ἰσος, τροπη, a turning). Having the same shape and appearance from whatever point observed.

Is'sue (Fr. *issue*, from, *exeo*, to go out). A discharging ulcer, especially that made artificially for purposes of drainage, counter-irritation, etc.

Is'tarin. A nitrogenous, phosphorized substance of complex structure occurring in brain tissue. Properties not investigated.

Isth'mo- (ισθος, a neck). A Greek prefix signifying the *fauces*.

Isth'mus (ισθος). The neck or constricted part of an organ. **I. of Fauces**, the space between the arches of the palate. **I. of Thyroid Gland**, the transverse cord connecting the lobes of the thyroid body.

Italian Leprosy. See *Pellagra*.

Itch. See *Scabies*.

-ite. A suffix employed in mineralogy denoting a mineral, or of mineral origin. A contraction of *λίθος*, a stone.

I'ter (iter, a journey). A passage communicating between two or more parts. **I. ad Infundibulum**, the passage between

the third ventricle of the brain and the infundibulum. **I. a Palati ad Aurem**, the Eustachian tube. **I. a Tertio ad Quartum Ventrículum**, the aqueduct of Sylvius extending from the third ventricle to the fourth.

-itis. A suffix used to denote inflammation of the tissue or organ when terminating the name of the organ.

Ixo'des. A wood tick. An insect of the natural order *Acaridea*. **I. Ricinus**, a species parasitic on human beings.

J

Jaboran'di. The leaves of *Pilocarpus pinnatifolius*. See *Pilocarpus*.

Jacaran'da. The leaves of a South American plant, *J. lancifolia*, used by the natives in venereal disease. Dose of an $\mathfrak{z}$ ij to Oj tincture $\mathfrak{m}$ xv.

Jack'et (*jacque*, a coat of mail). A short coat. **J., Plaster-of-Paris**, a mould of plaster-of-Paris cast upon the body or part, for keeping it rigid and fixed in a desired position, in sprain or dislocation of the spine, etc. **J., Straight**, a system of leather straps used to bind violently insane persons in order to prevent self-inflicted injury.

Jacks'o'nian Ep'ilepsy. See *Epilepsy*.

Ja'cob's Mem'brane. A name sometimes applied to the layer of rods and cones of the retina.

Ja'cobson's Nerve. The nerve of the tympanum. **J.'s Organ**, two narrow tubes in the lower and anterior part of the nasal septum.

Jacob's Ulcer. See *Rodent Ulcer*.

Jactita'tion (*jactito*, to pour forth). The restlessness and tendency to frequent changes of position that characterize severe distress in disease.

Jadlot's Furrows. Certain furrows of the face of children in serious illnesses. Three sets are distinguished: The **Genal F.**, from the mouth almost to the malar bone; this and the nasal are said to indicate disease of the gastro-intestinal tract or visceral organs; the **Labial F.**, from the angle of the mouth outward to the lower part of the face, and "should direct attention to the lungs"; the **Nasal F.**, from the nasal alæ in a semicircle about the mouth; the **Oculo-zygomatic F.**, beginning at the inner canthus of the eye,

and passing outward beneath the lower lid to be lost on the cheek,—said to point to disorders of the cerebro-nervous system.

Jal'ap, or

Jala'pa. The tuber of *Exogonium purgata*. Properties due to two resins, jalapin and convolvulin. An active hydragogue cathartic, especially useful in combination with calomel. **J. Abstractum**, an ingredient of pil. comp. cath. Dose gr. j-v. **J. Resina**, precipitated from the tincture by water. Dose gr. ij-v. **J. Pulv. Comp.**, contains jalap 35, potassium bitartrate 65. Dose gr. x- $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

Jama'ica Dogwood. See *Piscidia*.

Jam'bu As'su. The root of *Ottonia jaborandi*, a Brazilian tree. Thought to be stimulant and febrifuge. Properties not definitely known. Dose of the fld. ext. $\mathfrak{m}$ x-xx. Unof.

James'town Weed. See *Stramonium*.

Ja'nus, or

Jan'iceps (*Janus*, a two-faced divinity, *caput*, head). A sycephalic monstrosity with two faces.

Jas'mine, Yellow. See *Gelsemium*.

Jasun'di. See *Saraca Indica*.

Jaun'dice (Fr. *jaunisse*, yellow). A disease arising from diseases of the liver, obstruction of the biliary passages, etc. It is characterized by yellow coloration of the skin, preceded by languor, malaise and nausea. **J. Hepatogenic**. See *Hepato-genic*.

Ja'va Tea. The leaves of *Orthosiphon stamineus*. Reputed to be diuretic in $\mathfrak{z}$ j-ij doses.

Jaw-jerk. A tendon reflex obtained by suddenly depressing the lower jaw.

Jaws. See *Maxillary Bones*.

Jejunos'tomy (*jejunum*, *στομα*, the mouth). The making of an artificial opening through the abdominal wall into, and the lips of the same to become adherent with, the jejunum. The operation is designed to permit the introduction of food in cases of cancer of the pylorus and similar affections.

Jeju'num (*jejunus*, empty, because thought to be empty after death). The upper two-fifths of the small intestine, or that between the duodenum and the ilium.

Jelly (*geler*, to freeze). In pharmacy, a soft, non-viscid, but somewhat elastic substance of which hydrated gelatine is the best example. Domestic fruit jellies consist of the inspissated juice of the fruit with one or two parts of sugar, together with the natural mucilage of the seeds of the fruit. Many of the imported jellies sold in the United States contain no fruit juice, being for the greater part ordinary animal gelatine acidified with tartaric acid, and flavored with artificial flavors.

Jenner'ian. Pertaining to Jenner or to the theory or practice of vaccination.

Jequi'rity. See *Abrus Precatorius*.

Jers'ey Tea. See *Red (Root)*.

Jes'uits' Bark. *Cinchona*.

Jig'ger Flea. See *Pulex*.

Johnson's Picro-saccharim'eter. See *Picro-saccharimeter*.

Johns'wort. St. John's Wort. The flowering tops of *Hypericum perforatum*. Reputed diuretic, astringent and sedative. Dose of ext. gr. x-xx; of fld. ext. $\mathfrak{z}$ j-ij. Unof.

Joint. See *Articulation*.

Joint'-disease. Any morbid affection involving the joints and their surrounding tissues. **J.**, **Charcot's**, a disease of the joints accompanying tabes dorsalis. It is characterized by a swelling, due to effusion of fluid into the cavity and about the surrounding tissues, followed by a lax condition, and ending in distortion or deformity of the joint, with diminished range of motion. **J.**, **Hip**. See *Hip-joint Disease*.

Ju'das Tree. Red Bud. The bark of *Cercis canadensis*. Astringent. Much used in diarrhea, and as an injection in leucorrhoea. Dose of the fld. ext., $\mathfrak{m}\lambda\mathfrak{x}$ - $\mathfrak{z}$ j. Unof.

Ju'gal (*jugum*, a yoke). Connecting or uniting, as by a yoke. **J.** **Bone**, the malar bone. **J.** **Process**. See *Zygoma*.

Ju'glans. Butternut. The inner bark (collected in autumn) of the root of *J. cinerea*. A mild cathartic, very popular in

dysentery and chronic constipation. Dose of the ext., gr. v-x.

Ju'gular (*jugulum*, the throat). Pertaining to the throat. **J.** **Veins**. See *Vein*.

Ju'gum (Lat.). A yoke. **J.** **Penis**, a cushioned forceps or compressor applied to the penis to prevent incontinence of urine.

Juice (*jus*, broth). The fluid or liquid tissue of an animal or plant. **J.** **Canals**, spaces within the connective tissues, the origins of the lymphatic vessels.

Jum'pers. A name applied to those afflicted with a neurosis characterized by motor incoordination and convulsive movements of any part of the body, but especially of the lower extremities, so that springing or jumping movements follow efforts to walk, etc.

Jung'le Fever. See *Fever*.

Ju'niper, or

Junip'erus. Juniper. The fruit of *J. communis*. Properties mainly due to a volatile oil. A stomachic tonic, diuretic and aphrodisiac. The oil is eliminated by the kidneys. Valuable in chronic pyelitis and cystitis. **J.** **Infusum**, unof., consists of juniper berries $\mathfrak{z}$ j, boiling water Oj. **J.** **Ol.**, the volatile oil. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{v}$ -xx. **J.** **Spt.**, 3 parts of the oil in 97 of alcohol. Dose $\mathfrak{z}$ j- $\mathfrak{z}$ j. **J.** **Spt. Comp.**, the gin of commerce; oil of juniper 10, oil of caraway 1, oil of fennel 1, alcohol 3000, water q.s. ad 5000 parts. Dose $\mathfrak{z}$ ss-j. **Oil of Cade**, unof., a tar obtained by the distillation of juniper wood. Sometimes used externally in eczema and psoriasis.

Junk (Port. *junco*, a rush). In surgery, a quilted cushion forming a sling in which to suspend a fractured limb. It was formerly made of rushes or reeds.

Junk'et. Curds and whey; a delicacy for invalids, prepared by taking $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of fresh milk heated as hot as agreeable to the mouth, add 1 teaspoonful of rennet or essence of pepsin, and stir enough to mix. Let it stand till curdled, and serve with sugar and nutmeg.

Ju'nod's Boot. A boot-shaped case, usually of stiff leather, made to enclose the leg so that the air being exhausted, the blood vessels and tissues of the limb are dilated by the excess of blood. It has been employed to relieve inflammation and congestion of the viscera.

Jurispru'dence (*jus*, law, *prudencia*, skill).

The science of the interpretation and application of the law. **J.**, **Medical**, the application of medical knowledge to the principles of common law.

Ju'ry (*juror*, to swear). A body of men legally appointed to determine the guilt or innocence of a prisoner, or to determine the facts in judicial inquiries. **J. of Matrons**, a body of twelve matrons, formerly empaneled in England to determine if a murderess, for whom such plea was made, were pregnant. **J. Mast**, an apparatus for suspending the head in the treatment of diseases of the vertebræ.

Jus'culum (*jusculum*, a decoction). A vegetable soup commonly known as *Ju-lienne*.

Jute. The fibers of the bark of an Indian plant, *Corchorus capsularis*, and other similar plants. The fibers are used as a dressing in surgery.

Juven'tus (*juvenis*, young). A term formerly applied to that period of life between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five.

K

K. The symbol of *Kalium*, or its more-used equivalent, *Potassium*.

K., or **Ka**. In electrotherapeutics, the abbreviation of *Kathode*, or of *Kathodic*. **Kabbalist'ic**. Pertaining to the Kabbala, or system of the treatment of diseases by supernatural agencies.

Kai'rine. An artificial alkaloid prepared from chinoline. Valuable as a very powerful antipyretic. Produces diaphoresis and emesis; sometimes followed by collapse. General properties similar to antipyrène. Dose gr. iij-xxx. Unof.

Kairol'i'na. An antipyretic resembling kairine, but less efficient. Unof.

Kak'ke. A disease occurring in Japan, similar to, if not identical with, Beriberi.

Kakos'mia (*κακος*, foul, *οσμη*, smell). A repugnant or disgusting smell. **K.**, Subjective, a disturbance of the olfactory nerve or center, either from hysteria or from disease, giving rise to the perception of an offensive smell.

Kakot'rophy. Ill nutrition. Anæmia.

Ka'li. An obsolete term for potassium.

Kalim'eter. See *Alkalimeter*.

Ka'line. See *Alkaline*.

Ka'lium. A synonym for *Potassium*, *q. v.*

Kal'mia. Laurel, Mountain Laurel, Sheep Laurel, Broad-leaved Laurel, Calico Bush. The leaves of *K. latifolia*, a well-known evergreen common in the U. S. Alterative, cardiac sedative, and astringent. A popular cure-all. Has proved valuable in diarrhœa and syphilitic affections. Dose gr. xx-xxx; of the fld. ext. ℥xx-℥ss. Unof.

Kam'ala. Rottlera. The glands and hairs from the capsules of *Mallotus philippensis*, native to Southern Asia and Abyssinia. A purgative and anthelmintic much used against lumbricoid and other parasitic worms. Dose ʒj-ʒj of an ʒvj to ʒxvj alcoholic tincture.

Kan'dahar Sore. See *Furunculus Orientalis*.

Kan'dol. A volatile constituent of coal tar. Proposed as a local anæsthetic. Its rapid evaporation freezes the surface tissue. Possibly identical with Rhigolene. Unof.

Ka'olin. White clay. The silicate of aluminum. Obtained from the decomposition of felspar. Sometimes used as a protective application in eczema. Unof.

Kapo'si's Disease'. See *Atrophoderma Pigmentosum*.

Kar'dio-. See *Cardio-*.

Karyokine'sis (*καρυον*, a nut, *κίνησις*, motion). The complicated process of cell-division, and especially the changes in the nucleus called **Indirect Division**, **Mitosis**, or **Karyokinesis**. There is first formed out of the chromatin the wreath, rosette, or spirem, subsequently a star-shaped form the **Aster**, and then the barrel form, or **Pithos**, followed by the **Diaster**, or double star. Then follows the separation of the protoplasm into two parts, in each of which the chromatin rearranges itself into a coil, the whole called the **Dispirem**. Two daughter nuclei are thus derived from one mother nucleus.

Karyol'ysis (*καρυον*, *λυσις*, to loose). The segmentation of the nucleus of the cell.

Karyo-mito'ma. See *Cell-body*.

Karyom'iton. See *Chromatin*.

Karyoplas'ma. See *Chromatin*.

Katab'olism (κατα, βάλλω, to throw down).

The change in cells whereby their molecule is rendered less complex, and contains less force. Called, also, *Destructive Metabolism*. See *Anabolism* and *Metabolism*.

Katadic'rotism (κατα, δικροτος, double healing). The occurrence of a divided or double pulsation in the downward stroke of the sphygmograph.

Kat'alepsy. See *Catalepsy*.

Katal'ysis. See *Catalysis*.

Kat'aplasm. See *Poultice*.

Katato'nia (κατα, τονος, tension). According to Kahlbaum, a form of mental derangement progressing from melancholia successively through mania and stupidity to imbecility and tonic convulsions.

Katelectro'tonus. See *Catelectrotonus*.

Kathar'ophore. An instrument for cleansing the urethra.

Kathar'sis. See *Catharsis*.

Kath'ode (κατα, οδος, path). The negative pole of a galvanic battery.

Kathod'ic. Pertaining to the cathode or negative pole of a battery. **K. Closure Contraction**, the muscular contraction occurring when the circuit is closed with the rheophore on a motor point. **K. Opening Contraction**, the same when the circuit is opened.

Kat'ion. See *Cation* and *Electrolysis*.

Ka'va-Ka'va. Ava-Kava. The root of *Piper methysticum*, a shrub native to South America and the South Sea Islands. A diuretic and motor-depressant, producing intoxication when taken in large doses. In small and moderate doses resembles coca in its action in allaying fatigue. Unof.

Keep'er. See *Armature*.

Ke'fir. See *Kephyr*.

Keh'rer's Operation. See *Cesarean Operation*.

Ke'lectome (κηλη, a tumor, εκτομη, a cutting). A cutting instrument introduced into a tumor, by means of a canula, in order to obtain a part of the substance for examination.

Ke'loid (κηλη, a claw). Cheloid, Alibert's Keloid. A connective-tissue neoplasm marked by irregular, smooth, firmly-elastic cicatrice-like lesions. Begins as a small nodule on the skin, that finally assumes an oval, crab-shaped form; most common over the sternum, but occurs also on the mammae, neck, arms and ears. **K. of Addison**, forms contractions of the skin

and fasciae, giving a hide-bound look to the part. Arises spontaneously from the sites of cicatrices and other injuries to the skin.

Kelot'omy. See *Herniotomy*.

Ken'tro - kine'sis (κεντρον, a center, κινησις, motion). A term used by Ferrier to denote the influence of any motor-nerve center.

Kentucky Coffee Bean. See *Chicot*.

Kephal'ic. See *Cephalic*.

Keph'alins (κεφαλη, the head). A series of substances occurring in brain-tissue, containing the radicals cephalyl, stearyl, glyceryl, and neuryl. Occur usually as an amorphous, colloidal mass.

Kephalom'eter. See *Cephalometer*.

Ke'phyr. A kind of fermented milk used in Transcaucasia. Unof. See *Kumyss*.

Ker'asin (κερας, a horn). A cerebroside occurring in brain-tissue.

Keratecta'sia (κερας, εκτασις, extension). The forward protrusion or bulging of the cornea.

Ker'atin (κερας). The basis of horny tissues, hair, nails, feathers, etc. A mixture of various complex substances. Decomposed, it yields leucin and tyrosin. **Neurokeratin**, the substance composing the sheath of the axis-cylinder and the white substance of Schwann.

Kerati'tis (κερας, ιτις, inflammation). Inflammation of the cornea. **K., Astigmatic**, a form of K. said to be due to uncorrected astigmatism. **K., Interstitial**, inflammation of the interstitial lamellae of the cornea, usually due to inherited syphilis. **K., Punctate**, characterized by minute punctate spots on Descemet's membrane. **K., Traumatic**, that consequent to wounds or other injury of the cornea.

Ker'atocele (κερας, κηλη, tumor). A hernia of Descemet's membrane through the cornea.

Kerato-conjunctivi'tis (κερας, conjunctivitis). Simultaneous inflammation of the cornea and conjunctiva.

Kerato-conom'eter (κερας, κωνος, a cone, μετρον, a measure). An instrument for estimating astigmatism by the images reflected from the cornea.

Keratoco'nus. See *Keratoglobus*.

Keratog'enous (κερας, γενναιος, to beget). Pertaining to the formation of horny growths. **K. Membrane**, that part of the skin or layer of corium which develops into nails, claws and hoofs.

Keratoglo'bus (κερας, globus, a ball). Distention and protrusion of the cornea.

The sclerotic may also become distended in severe cases. When so extensive as to prevent closure of the lids, it has been called buphthalmus. When the distention is transparent, regular and cone-shaped, the apex of the cone being the center of the cornea, it is called keratoconus, or conical cornea. When the protrusion is opaque, or connected with synechia of the iris, it is called staphyloma of the cornea, or anterior staphyloma.

Kerato-iri'tis (κερας, *iritis*, inflammation of the iris). Combined inflammation of the cornea and iris.

Kerato'ma. See *Callositas*.

Ker'atome (κερας, *τομη*, a cutting). A knife with a peculiar trowel-like blade, used for making the incision into the cornea in the operation of iridectomy.

Keratomyco'sis (κερας, *μυκης*, a fungus). A fungoid growth on the cornea.

Ker'atoplasty (κερας, *πλασσω*, to form). Plastic operations upon the cornea, especially the transplantation of a button or excised portion of cornea from an animal eye to that of the human. This is effected by means of a peculiar trephine, by which the tissue to be transplanted is removed from the animal's eye, and the place for its reception is made in the human eye. Sometimes called trephining the cornea.

Ker'atoscope (κερας, *σκοπεω*, to observe). An instrument for examining the cornea, and testing the symmetry of its meridians of curvature.

Keratos'copy. See *Retinoscopy*.

Kerato'ses (κερας). A class of skin diseases characterized by thickened epidermis, and the presence of such callosities as horns, warts, etc.

Kerato'sis Pila'ris (κερας, *pilus*, hair). Called, also, *Lichen pilaris*, and *L. spinulosus*. An affection of the skin marked by a pin-head-sized conical elevation investing the hair follicle and somewhat resembling gooseflesh and ichthyosis.

Ker'atotome. See *Keratome*.

Ke'tone. In chemistry, an organic compound consisting of the unsaturated radical $\text{C}=\text{O}$ united to two alcohol radicals. May be considered as derivatives of secondary alcohols, bearing the same relation to them as the aldehydes bear to the primary alcohols.

Kibe. See *Chilblain*.

Kid'neys (Mid. Eng. *kidneer*). The two large glandular bodies situated in the lumbar regions, by which the urine is secreted. They consist of the kidney proper, and ex-

cretory duct or ureter. The former consists of an outer cortical substance, and an inner medullary matter. **K., Bright's Disease of**. See *Bright's Disease*. **K., Floating**, one misplaced or movable. **K., Large Mottled**, that of parenchymatous nephritis, mottled with gray patches. **K., Large Red**, the kidney of Bright's disease extravasated with blood. **K., Large White**, one affected with lardaceous degeneration; also, that of the advanced stage of Bright's disease. **K., Pelvis of**, the funnel-shaped expansion of the ureter formed by the infundibula. **K., Small White**, the final stage of the large white kidney after loss of its substance from atrophy. **K., Surgical**, a name sometimes given to pyelo-nephritis, or distention of the kidney attendant with inflammation, abscesses of the cortex, and retention of urine mixed with fetid pus.

Kies'tine. See *Kyestein*.

Kil'ogramme (χιλιοι, one thousand, γραμμα, a gramme). One thousand grammes, or 2.2 pounds avoirdupois.

Kilogramme'tre (χιλιοι, γραμμα, μετρον, a measure). A term denoting the energy required to raise one kilogramme one meter in height; equivalent to 7.233 foot-pounds.

Kil'olitre (χιλιοι, λιτρα, a liter). One thousand liters, or 61.027.05 cu. in.

Kil'ometre (χιλιοι, μετρον, a measure). One thousand meters, or 1093.6 yards.

Kinæsthe'sis (κινεω, to move, αισθησις, sensation). That quality of sensations whereby we are aware of our positions and movements, especially those of the automatic type; distinct from the muscular sense.

Kinemat'ics (κινημα, a motion). The science of motion without reference to its origin or effects.

Kinesi'at'rics. Same as *Kinesipathy*.

Kinesi'om'eter (κινήσεις, μετρον, a measure). An instrument for determining quantitatively the motion of a part.

Kinesioneuro'ses (κινήσεις, νευρον, a nerve). Functional abnormalism of the motor centers or nerves.

Kinesip'athy (κινήσεις, παθος, suffering). The treatment of disease by gymnastic or calisthenic movements of the parts of the body involved.

Kinesod'ic (κινήσεις, οδος, a way). Pertaining to those nerve fibers conveying motor influences. Also, the motor tracts of the nerve-system.

Kinet'ic (κινήσεις). That which produces motion. Pertaining to those forces that produce motion.

King's Evil. A name formerly popularly applied to scrofula, on account of a belief that it could be cured by the touch of the king.

King's Yellow. See *Orpiment*.

Ki'no. The inspissated juice of *Pterocarpus marsupium*, found in India. Similar in action to tannic acid, and used mainly as a constituent of gargles and diarrhoea mixtures. **K.**, **Tinct.**, 10 per cent. of the drug. Dose $\text{℥x-}\frac{5}{2}$ ij. **K.**, **Pulv. Comp.**, unof., kino 15, opium 1, cinnamon 4. Dose gr. v-xx.

Kinom'eter (*κινω*, to put in motion, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument to measure the amount of displacement of the uterus in case of tumor or cellular inflammation of the pelvis.

Ki'otome (*κιωρ*, the uvula, *τομη*, a section or cutting). An instrument for amputating the uvula, or for dividing strictures.

Kis'singen Water. A laxative tonic mineral water of Bavaria.

Klang. See *Timbre*.

Kleptoma'nia (*κλέπτω*, to steal, *μανία*, madness). A form of emotional insanity manifested by a morbid desire to commit theft. It is sometimes accompanied by impaired intellect, and is often hereditary.

Knead'ing. The same as *Pétrissage*.

Knee (Sax. *cnē*). The joint of the bones of the thigh and foreleg. **K. Cap.**, the patella. **K. Joint.**, a hinge-joint consisting of the articulation of the condyle of the femur with the upper extremity of the tibia and the posterior surface of the patella. **K.**, **Housemaid's.** See *Ab-scess*, *Bur'al*. **K. Jerk**, **Patellar Tendon Reflex**, **K. Reflex**, or **K. Phenomenon**, a reflex of the tendon, consisting of a slight convulsive kick, due to a light blow on the patella tendon. **K. Pan.**, the patella. **K. Knock.** See *Genu*.

Knife (Sax. *cnif*). An instrument for cutting. In surgery, knives are of various shapes and sizes, according to their use.

Knit'ing. The union and becoming rigid of a fracture.

Knock-knee. See *Genu*.

Knuck'les. The joints of the phalanges with the metacarpal bones and with each other; also a loop of intestine.

Kœ'nig's Manometric Flames. Toothed or zigzag flame pictures seen in a revolving mirror, and produced by the vibrations of the voice against a thin membrane that separates the gas chamber supplying a small burner from the air chamber into which one speaks. The form of the

flame picture is characteristic for each vowel, and varies with the pitch.

Ko'la Nut. The seed of *Sterculia acuminata*. Used in parts of Central Africa as a substitute for tea and coffee. Contains an alkaloid similar to caffeine. A cerebral stimulant and cardiac tonic. Dose of a 20 per cent. tincture, $\frac{5}{2}$ j. Unof.

Kol'po-. See *Colpo*.

Kolpo-perine'oplasty (*κολπος, περιναϊον, πλασσω*, to form). An operation for the cure of proclitidia.

Kommabacil'lus. See *Spirillum Choleric*.

Koos'so. See *Brayera*.

Kopf-tet'anus. Cephalic tetanus, due to wounds of the head, chiefly in the region of the fifth nerve. Initial trismus is associated with paralysis of the face on the side of the injury. In some cases there is also pharyngeal spasm, so that the name **Hydrophobic Tetanus** has also been given to this form of tetanus.

Kopio'pia (*κοπος*, weakness, *ωψ*, the eye). A Synonym of asthenopia. **K. Hysterica**, a term applied to those symptoms which indicate hyperæsthesia of the fifth and optic nerves.

Kor'e-. See *Core*.

Koros'copy. See *Retinoscopy*.

Kou'miss. See *Kumyss*.

Kous'so. See *Brayera*.

Krame'ria. Rhatany. The root of *K. triandra* and *K. tomentosa*, shrubs native to South America. Possesses the same astringent qualities as tannic acid. A popular remedy for fissure of the anus, spongy gums, etc. **K. Ext.**, in water. Dose gr. v-x. **K. Ext.**, **Fld.** Dose $\text{℥v-}\frac{5}{2}$ j. **K. Syr.**, contains of the fluid extract 35, syrup 65. Dose $\frac{5}{2}$ ss- $\frac{5}{2}$ ss. **K. Trochisci**, contain each gr. j of the extract.

Krauro'sis (*κραννισμα*, to become dry). Shriveling and dryness of a part, especially of the vulva.

Krause's End-bulbs. Terminal bodies of sensory nerves in the skin and membranes of all mammals. They are elongated, oval, or round bodies 0.075 to 0.14 mm. long.

Kre'atin (*κρεας*, flesh). A constituent of muscular and other tissues having basic properties.

Krea'tinin (*κρεας*). $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{N}_3\text{O}$. A derivative of kreatin; a strong organic base occurring in normal urine.

Kre'sol. An aromatic substance united with sulphonic acid, occurring in urine, in two forms, orthokresol, and parakresol; metakresol is an isomer of the latter.

Krin'osin. A nitrogenized fatty substance of the brain, occurring in long filamentary crystals. Soluble in boiling ether and alcohol.

Kryptophan'ic Acid. Said to occur as a free acid in urine, though regarded by Landwehr as an animal gum.

Kühne's Pancreas Powder. Prepared by the prolonged extraction of fresh pancreas of ox with alcohol and then with ether.

Ku'myss. Koumiss. Originally, fermented mare's milk. Of high repute among Russians as a food for phthisical patients. Largely made in the United States, by fermenting cow's milk $\frac{3}{4}$ xxix with yeast $\frac{3}{4}$ ss,

and grape sugar $\frac{3}{4}$ ij. Made in quart bottles and drawn with a champagne faucet. An excellent food in general debility or chronic affections of the kidneys.

Ku'ring Oil. See *Pongamia*.

Kyes'tein (κυησις, conception, εσθης, a covering). A filmy deposit of decomposing urine, at one time thought to be diagnostic of pregnancy.

Ky'mograph (κυμα, a wave, γραφω, to write). A wave-writer. An instrument for reproducing graphically the variations in the pressure of the blood.

Kypho'sis (κυφωσις, hump-back). Hump-back. Angular curvature of the spine.

L

L. The abbreviation of *Left*, and also of *Libra*, a pound.

Labarraque's Solution. See *Chlorine*.

La'bia (Lat., a lip). The lips. Applied to lip-like structures and to the edges of an incised wound. **L. Majora** or **L. Pudendi Majora**, two folds of skin of the female external genital organs, arising just below the mons veneris, surrounding the vulval entrance, and meeting at the anterior part of the perineum. **L. Minora**, or **Nympha**, two folds of skin at the inner surfaces of the labia majora.

La'bial (*labia*). Pertaining to the lips.

L. Bone. See *Intermaxillary*.

La'bials (*labia*). The consonant sounds which are formed mainly by the lips. See *Consonants*.

Labidom'eter (λαβις, forceps, μετρον, a measure). A forceps designed to measure the dimensions of the head of a fœtus in the pelvis.

La'bile (*labor*, to glide). Easily falling off. In electro-therapeutics a labile application is the passing of the electrode—usually the negative—along and touching the skin over the track of a nerve.

La'bio-glos'so-larynge'al Paralysis (*labium*, a lip, γλωσσα, the tongue, λαρυγξ, the larynx). See *Bulbar*.

Labio-glosso-pharyngeal (*labium*, γλωσσα, φαρυγξ, the gullet). Per-

taining conjointly to the lips, tongue and gullet.

La'biomancy (*labium*, μαντεια, a divination). The power of understanding what is said by observing the motions of the lips in speech.

Labioplas'tic (*labium*, πλασσω, to form). Pertaining to an operation for restoring the lip, after injury or partial destruction of the same.

Labiotenac'ulum (*labium*, tenaculum, an instrument for gripping). An instrument for holding the lips in a position required for examination or operation.

La'bium (Lat.). A lip. Also, any structure consisting of a strip or flap of elastic tissue that closes upon an orifice.

La'bor (Lat.). Work. Parturition; bringing forth young; the process whereby the fœtus and its appendages are expelled from the mother. **L., Artificial**, when effected or aided by other means than the forces of the maternal organism. **L., Conduct of the**, management, hygienic, medical or surgical, of the parturient woman. **L., Difficult.** See *Dystocia*. **L., Dry**, when there is a deficiency of the liquor amnii, or when there has been a premature rupture of the bag of waters. **L., False**, or **False Pains.** See *Pains*. **L., Insanity of.** See *Insanity*. **L., Instrumental**, one requiring the use of in-

struments to extract the child. **L., Mechanism of**, the movements of adjustment whereby the fetus is accommodated to the dimensions and variations of the birth-canal in its passage through it. **L., Missed**, retention of the dead fetus *in utero* beyond the period of normal gestation. **L., Natural**, or **Normal**, or **Physiological**, when effected by the sole power of the maternal organism. **L., Pathological**, when deviating from the normal type by reason of weakness of the maternal forces, anomalies of the pelvis, or of the fetus, or of complications, all being causes of **obstructed L.** **L., Postponed**, delayed beyond nine months. **L., Premature**, taking place before the normal period of gestation, but when the fetus is viable. **L., Stages of**, the first begins with dilatation of the os, and ends with complete dilatation, so the head can pass; the second ends with the expulsion of the child; the third (*placental*) includes the expulsion of the placenta.

Lab'oratory (*laboratorium*). A room or place designed for experimental work in chemistry, physiology, biology, *etc.*

Lab'rador Tea. The leaves of *Ledum latifolium*. Demulcent, expectorant and tonic. Dose of fld. ext., ʒj-ij. Unof.

Labur'num. The leaves of *Cystisus l.* Properties due to an alkalioid, *cystisin*. In small doses diuretic and resolvent. In larger doses poisonous, irritating the alimentary tract, and producing purging, vomiting and exhaustion. Unof.

Lab'yrinth (*ζαχυρινθος*). A name given to the series of cavities of the internal ear, comprising the vestibule, cochlea and the semicircular canals. **L., Bony**. See *L., osseous*. **L., Membranous**, the membranous cavity within the osseous labyrinth, from which it is partly separated by the perilymph. It comprises two sacs contained within the vestibule, the semicircular canal and the canal of the cochlea. **L., Osseous**, the bony capsule of the internal ear, communicating in front with the cochlea and behind with the semicircular canals. **L. Pit.** See *Auditory*.

Lac (Lat.). Milk. Also, the resinous substance deposited on trees by an insect of the genus *coccus*.

Lacera'tion (*lacero*, to tear). Mechanical rupture by a tearing action. **L. of Perinaeum**, a tearing through the wall separating the vagina and perineum, which occurs occasionally to a female in childbirth.

Lachnan'thes Tinctoria. Red Root. A plant popular in parts of the U. S. as an expectorant and alterative in phthisis. Dose of a 10 per cent. tincture, ℥x. Unof.

Lach'rymal (*lachryma*, a tear). Having reference to the organs of the secretion, transfer, or excretion of tears. **L. Apparatus**, the lachrymal gland, ducts, canal, sac, and nasal duct. **L. Artery**, the first branch of the ophthalmic, supplying the gland. **L. Bone**, upon the nasal side of the orbit, articulating with the frontal, the ethmoid and superior maxillary bones, in which begins the lachrymal groove and nasal duct. **L. Canals**, or **Canaliculi**, *superior* and *inferior*, extend from the puncta to the sac, and serve to convey the excess of tears from the eye to the nose. **L. Ducts**, seven to fourteen in number, extending obliquely from the gland to the fornix conjunctivæ, carrying the tears to the conjunctival surface of the globe. **L. Gland**, the gland secreting the tears, situated in a depression of the frontal bone, the *L. fossa*, at the upper and outer angle of the orbit. **L. Probe**, a probe for exploring or dilating the canaliculi and nasal duct. **L. Puncta**, the minute orifices of the canaliculi, upon the eyelids near the inner canthus. **L. Sac**, a sacciform enlargement of the upper part of the nasal duct, into which the canaliculi empty. **L. Style**, a probe used in stricture of the nasal duct. **Lach'ryma** (Lat.). A tear.

Lachryma'tion. An excessive secretion, or an overflow, of tears, from any cause.

Lacin'iate (*lacinia*, the flap of a garment). Jagged or fringed.

Lac'mus. See *Litmus*.

Lac'rimal. See *Lachrymal*.

Lactalbu'min (*lac*, *albumen*). An alkalioid asserted to have been found in milk.

Lacta'tion (*lacto*, to suckle). Suckling. Applied also to the period during which the child suckles.

Lac'teal (*lac*, milk). Pertaining to milk.

Lacteals. The lymphatics of the small intestine which take up the chyle.

Lac'teine (*lac*). Same as *Lacteline*.

Lac'tic (*lac*). Pertaining to milk or its derivatives. **L. Acid**. See *Acid, Lactic*.

L. Fermentation. See *Fermentation*.

Lac'tide. A crystalline substance obtained by heating lactic acid or any of its isomers.

Lactif'erous (*lac*, *ferro*, to carry). A term applied to vessels that convey milk.

L. Ducts, the ducts of the mammary gland.

L. Glands, the mammary glands. **L.**

Swelling, a distention of the breast arising from the obstruction of a lactiferous duct.

Lac'tifuge (*lac, fugo*, to put to flight). Any medicine or agent that checks the secretion of milk.

Lactig'enous (*lac, γεννω*, to produce). Milk-producing.

Lac'tinated (*lac*). Containing sugar of milk.

Lac'tis (gen. of *lac*). Pertaining to milk. **L. Redundantia**, an excessive flow of milk. **L. Retentis**, suppression of the flow of milk.

Lactiv'orous (*lac, voro*, to devour). Subsisting on milk.

Lacto-. A Latin prefix denoting connection with or relation to milk. **L.-pepsin**, a proprietary mixture claimed to contain pepsin, diastase, and pancreatin, acidulated with lactic and hydrochloric acids. One drachm should peptonize $\frac{3}{4}$ viij of albumin, casein or fibrin, or emulsinize $\frac{3}{4}$ xvj of cod-liver oil. See *Pepsin*. Unof. **L.-peptone**, same as *L.-pepsin*. **L.-Phosphate**, any phosphate combined with lactic acid. **L.-protein**, a derivative of milk.

Lac'toceles. See *Galactocoele*.

Lac'toline. Condensed milk.

Lactom'eter (*lac, μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for determining the quantitative constituents of milk by its specific gravity.

Lac'tone. An aromatic, colorless, inflammable fluid, derived from the dry distillation of lactic acid.

Lac'toscope (*lac, milk, σκοπεω*, to examine). An instrument for estimating the proportions of water and milk-globules of milk.

Lac'tose (*lac*). Sugar of milk. A constituent of the milk of mammals. $C_{12}H_{24}O_{12}$. Sweet, but less soluble than cane sugar. Much used in pharmacy for triturations. The vehicle of most homoeopathic preparations.

Lactosu'ria (*lactose*, sugar of milk, *ουρον*, the urine). A term for the presence of sugar of milk in the urine.

Lactuca'rium. Lettuce. The milky juice of *Lactuca virosa*, a biennial plant. Contains a crystalline substance, *lactucerin*, to which its properties are thought to be due. A mild hypnotic with sedative and diuretic properties. Somewhat similar to opium, but without depressant after-effects. Frequently an ingredient of patent cough mixtures. **L. Ext., Fld.** Dose $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}-\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. **L. Syr.**, contains 5 per cent. of the drug. Dose $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}-\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$.

Lactu'cerin. See *Lactucarium*.

Lactu'cerol. The isomeric components of lactucerin.

Lactu'cin. A crystalline extractive of lettuce.

Lactu'con. Same as *Lactucin*.

Lactu'men (*lac, milk*). A synonym of *Porrigo larvalis*. Also, applied to that form of aphthæ in which the spots have a fanciful resemblance to clots of curd.

Lacu'na (*lacus*, a lake). A little hollow space. A mucous or lymphatic follicle.

Lacunæ. Irregular cavities of bone arranged concentrically around the Haversian canals. **Lacu'nar** (*lacus*). Pertaining to the lacunæ. **L. Spaces**, the irregular fissures between the fasciculi of connective tissue, forming the beginnings of the lymphatic vessels.

La'cus (Lat.). A small hollow or cavity in a tissue. **L. Lachrymalis**, the space at the inner canthus of the eye, in which the tears collect, near the punctum.

Ladies' Bed-straw. Cheese Rennet. The herb *Galium verum*. Refrigerant and diuretic. Dose of fld. ext. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}-\mathfrak{j}$. Unof.

Ladies' Slipper. See *Cypripedium*.

Læmopara'lysis (*λαιμος, the gullet, παραλυσis*, palsy). Paralysis of the œsophagus.

Læmosteno'sis (*λαιμος, στενωσις*, a stricture). Constriction of the pharynx and œsophagus.

Læ'sis. See *Leston*.

Lætif'icant (*lætifico*, to make glad). A term applied to any remedy acting as a stimulant tonic in melancholy and languor. **Lævogy'rous** (*lævus*, left, *gyrus*, a circle). Having the quality of rotating the polarized ray to the left.

Lævoro'tatory (*lævus, roto*, to turn). Same as Lævogyrus.

Læ'vulin (*lævus*). A name sometimes given to a substance probably identical with glucose, occurring in immature grain and the tubers of certain composite flowers.

Læ'vulose. See *Lævulose*.

La Fayette's Mixture. See *Copaiba*.

Lag'arous (*λαγρος*, lax). Lax, loose or soft.

Lagnei'a (*λαγνεια*, coition) Same as Satyriasis. Also, coition. Also, the semen.

Lagne'sis (*λαγνης*). Same as Satyriasis. **Lagophthal'mus** (*λαγως*, a hare, from the popular notion that a hare sleeps with open eyes). Inability to close the eyes.

Lagos'toma. See *Hare-lip*.

Lalla'tion (*λαλος*, babbling). Any unintelligible stammering of speech, such as the prattling of a babe. More properly,

the defect or peculiarity of speech, usually racial, in which *l* is substituted for *r*.

Laloneuro'ses (*ζαλως, νευρωσ*, a nerve). An impairment of speech arising from spasmodic action of the nerves. It includes stammering and aphthongia.

Lalop'athy (*ζαλως, παθος*, suffering). Any disorder of speech. Also, aphasia.

Lamarck'ism. The theory of evolution as held by the disciples of Lamarck. It is based on Lamarck's theory that matter acted upon by heat, light and electricity may spontaneously generate life of low, homogeneous organisms, and that such organisms would develop qualities of heterogeneity and organs as governed by their surroundings, and especially by their wants or desires. To this preponderating influence of new wants Lamarck ascribes the chief rôle in evolution, while Darwin emphasizes the advantage of accidental variations in the struggle for existence.

Lamb'da. See *Skull*.

Lambdoid'al (*λαμβδα, ειδος*, resemblance). Resembling the Greek letter Λ . **L. Suture**, the suture connecting the occipital with the two parietal bones.

Lambert's Method. A method of mixing colors by colored wafers and a slip of glass. By means of reflections from the surface of the latter a color may be in part reflected and superimposed on another color.

Lamel'la (dim. of *lamina*, a plate). A descriptive term applied to any foliation or scale-like appearance. **L. of Bone**, the concentric rings surrounding the Haversian canals.

Lamel'lar (*lamella*, a thin plate). Having the nature of, or resembling any thin, osseous or membranous tissue. **L. Cataract**. See *Cataract*.

Lame'ness. The condition of inability to use the limbs freely, or without pain.

Lam'ina (*lamina*, a plate or scale). A descriptive term used to designate foliated structure. Also, any thin layer of bone, membrane, or other tissue. **L., Bowman's**, the structureless membrane between the anterior layers of epithelium and the fibrous tissue of the cornea of the eye. **L. Cinera**, the connecting layer of gray matter between the corpus callosum and the optic commissure. **L. Cribrosa of the Sclerotic**, the perforated lamina through which the optic nerve enters the globe of the eye. **L. Cribrosa of the Temporal Bone**, a small laminated bone forming the end of the internal auditory meatus. **L. Dor-**

salis, one of the two ridges bordering the medullary groove, that unite to form a canal which finally develops into the cerebro-spinal canal. **L. Fusca**, the pigmentary tissue of the sclerotic forming the outer layer of the perichoroidal sinus. **L. Spiralis**, a thin plate in the ear, osseous in the inner part and membranous in the outer, that divides the spiral tube of the cochlea into the *scala tympani* and *scala vestibuli*. **L. Spiralis Ossea**, a thin plate of bone that winds spirally around the modiolus of the cochlea. **L. Superchoroidea**, the delicate membrane of the outer surface of the choroid tunic of the eye.

Lamina'ria (*lamina*). The cured lower part of the stem of *L. cloustoni*. **L. Bougie**, a bougie made of the stalk; used for urethral dilatation. **L. Probe**, a probe made of the stalk, used to dilate the canaliculi and nasal duct. **L. Tent**, a tent made of the stem of the plant, for dilatation of the *cervix uteri*.

Lamina'tion (*lamina*). Arranged in plates or layers. An operation in embryotomy, consisting in cutting the skull in slices.

Lam'ium Al'bum. The leaves and stems of the plant *L. album*. Properties due to an alkaloid, *Lamina*. Useful in menorrhagia. Dose of the tincture 5 ss-ij. Unof.

Lanc'eolate (*lanceola*, a little spear). Having the form of a lance-head.

Lan'cet (dim. *lancea*, lance). A two-edged surgical instrument for incising tumors, etc.

Lanc'inate (*lancino*, to tear). To lacerate, pierce, or tear.

Lanci'si, Nerves of. The *striae longitudinales*. The elevated longitudinal bands of white matter of the corpus callosum of the brain bounding the raphe.

Lan'dry's Paral'ysis. A form of paralysis described by Landry, characterized by loss of motor power in the lower extremities, gradually extending to the upper extremities, and to the centers of circulation and respiration.

Land Scurvy. See *Purpura*.

Lan'essin. A preparation of wool-fat similar to lanolin.

Langerhan's Cells. Certain modified epithelial cells forming the simplest nerve endings.

Lang'uage (*lingua*, the tongue). The articulate sounds, signs, or symbols whereby thought is communicated. **L., Center for**. See *Aphasia*.

Lang'uor (Lat. faintness). Lassitude. Disinclination to take bodily exercise, or to exert one's self.

Lan'olin. A cholesterine fat obtained from sheep's wool. Recently introduced as a basis for ointments. It does not saponify or become rancid and is characterized by remarkable penetrative powers. Unof.

Lan'tanine. An alkaloid extractive of *yerba sagrada*. Asserted to have antiperiodic and antipyretic properties. Has been successfully used in intermittents. Dose, gr. xv-xxx. Unof.

Lan'termann's Notches. The appearance of the internodal segments of the nerve-sheath under the influence of certain reagents, dividing the same into strips obliquely cut at the ends.

Lanu'go (*lana*, wool). The down-like hair that appears upon the foetus about the fifth month of gestation.

Lapac'tic (*λαπασσω*, to empty). Emptying. Also, any purgative medicine or substance.

Lap'aro- (*λαπαρα*, the abdominal walls). A Greek prefix denoting connection or relation to the abdomen or abdominal walls.

Laparo-colot'omy (*λαπαρα*, *κολον*, the colon, *τομη*, a cutting). Inguinal colotomy.

Laparo-cystec'tomy (*λαπαρα*, *κυστις*, a cyst, *εκτομη*, an excision). The excision of an extra-uterine foetus with its cyst through an incision of the abdominal wall.

Laparo-cystot'omy (*λαπαρα*, *κυστις*, *τομη*, a cutting). An incision through the parietes into a cyst containing an extra-uterine foetus, for the purpose of removing the same.

Laparo-elytrot'omy. See *Cæsarean Operation*.

Laparo-enterot'omy (*λαπαρα*, *εντερον*, an intestine, *τομη*, a cutting). An incision into the intestine in the iliac region, for the relief of an intestinal obstruction.

Laparo-gastrot'omy (*λαπαρα*, *γαστηρ*, the stomach, *τομη*, a cutting). An incision through the abdominal walls for the purpose of reaching the stomach.

Laparo-hysterect'omy (*λαπαρα*, *υστερα*, the womb, *εκτομη*, an excision). The removal of the womb through an incision in the abdominal walls.

Laparo-hystero-oöphorec'tomy. See *Cæsarean Operation*, *Porro's Operation*.

Laparo-hysterot'omy. See *Gastro-enterotomy*.

Laparo-ileot'omy (*λαπαρα*, *ileum*, *τομη*,

a cutting). The formation of an artificial anus in the groin.

Laparos'copy (*λαπαρα*, *σκοπεω*, to examine). The examination of the abdomen by the stethoscope, plessimeter, or by other instrumental means.

Laparo-splenot'omy (*λαπαρα*, *σπλην*, the spleen, *τομη*, a cutting). The surgical incision or entrance upon the spleen, through the abdominal walls.

Laparot'omy. See *Cæsarean Operation*.

La'pis (Lat. a rock). An alchemic term applied to any non-volatile substance. **L. Divinus**, a mixture of cupric sulphate, potassium nitrate and ammonio-potassium sulphate, ãã 16 parts. **L. Mitigatus.** See *Argentum*.

Lap'pa. Burdock. The root of the common burdock, *L. officinalis*; contains a bitter principle, a resin, and tannin. Aperient and diuretic. Has some reputation as an alterative in constitutional blood diseases. A tincture of the seed has been recommended in skin diseases. Dose of the root ʒj-ij, in infusion or tincture.

Lard. See *Adeps*.

Larda'cein. An animal proteid, an indigestible amyloid substance, chiefly occurring as a pathological infiltration into various organs, as the liver, spleen, etc.

Larda'ceous. See *Amyloid*.

Lark'spur. The seed of *Delphinium consolida*. Diuretic and emmenagogue. Dose of fld. ext. ʒj-x. Unof.

Lar'va (*larva*, a ghost). That form insects take in emerging from the egg, commonly known as the caterpillar or "grub" stage. Also, applied to the immature form distinguishing many of the lower vertebrates before maturity.

Lar'val (*larva*). Pertaining to or existing in the condition of a larva.

Larynge'al (*λαρυγξ*, the larynx or wind-pipe). Pertaining to the larynx. **L. Artery**, the superior thyroid artery. **L. Cough**, a shrill, metallic cough of nervous origin, occurring occasionally without symptoms of disease of the lungs. **L. Crisis**, an acute laryngeal spasm, occurring in the course of *tabes dorsalis*. **L. Dilator**, an instrument designed to dilate the larynx, when the latter has become constricted by cicatricial tissues, or from other causes. **L. Mirror**, a small circular, silvered-glass mirror used in laryngoscopy. **L. Nerve.** See *Nerve*. **L. Paralysis**, a loss of power of some or of all of the muscles of the larynx. **L. Spaces**, the upper, middle,

and lower parts into which the larynx may be conveniently divided.

Laryngect'omy (*λάρυγξ, εκτομή*, a cutting out). An operation for the extirpation of the larynx.

Laryngismus (*λάρυγγισμός*, to vociferate). A term loosely applied to various spasmodic affections of the larynx. **L. Stridulus**. Same as Laryngospasm.

Laryngitis (*λάρυγξ, ιτις*, inflammation). A catarrhal inflammation of the larynx accompanied by sore throat, hoarseness, and, usually, painful deglutition and cough. In severe cases there may be œdema, dyspnoea, and suffocation. In infants it is much the same disease as croup. It also accompanies malignant affections of the throat and trachea, such as diphtheria, cancer, etc.

Laryngo-fis'sure (*λάρυγξ, fissura*). Division of the larynx for the removal of tumors or foreign bodies.

Laryngography (*λάρυγξ, γραφή*, to write). A description of the larynx.

Laryngology (*λάρυγξ, λόγος*, a treatise). A treatise on the larynx.

Laryngoparalysis (*λάρυγξ, παραλυσίς*, palsy). Loss of the voice or paralysis of the vocal cords from nervous affections, not local disease.

Laryngopathy (*λάρυγξ, παθος*, a suffering). A term including all affections of the larynx.

Laryngophan'tom (*λάρυγξ, φαντασμα*, a vision). An artificial larynx designed for illustrative purposes.

Laryngo-pharynge'al (*λάρυγξ, φάρυγξ*, the throat). Pertaining conjointly to both larynx and pharynx.

Laryngoph'ony (*λάρυγξ, φωνή*, the voice). The sound of the voice observed in the auscultation of the larynx with the stethoscope; also the sound of the voice observed in the auscultation of a large cavity in the lung.

Laryngople'gia (*λάρυγξ, πληγή*, a stroke). Paralysis of the muscles of the larynx.

Laryngospasm (*λάρυγξ, σπασμός*, a spasm). Spasmodic contraction or closure of the glottis; spasmodic croup, as distinguished from inflammatory croup.

Laryngoscope (*λάρυγξ, σκοπεῖν*, to observe). An instrument for examination of the larynx.

Laryngo-steno'sis (*λάρυγξ, στενωσις*, a contraction). Contraction in size of the larynx.

Laryngot'omy (*λάρυγξ, τέμνω*, to cut). The operation of incision of the larynx.

Laryngo-trache'al (*λάρυγξ, τραχεία*, the windpipe). Pertaining conjointly to the larynx and the trachea.

Laryngotracheot'omy (*λάρυγξ, τραχεία, τομή*, a section). That form of the operation of tracheotomy in which the cricoid cartilage, and some of the upper rings of the trachea are divided.

Lar'ynx (*λάρυγξ*). The upper part of the air passage, between the trachea and the base of the tongue. It comprises three single cartilages, the thyroid, cricoid, and epiglottis, and three pairs of cartilages, the arytenoid and those of Santorini and Wrisberg. It is lined with an extremely sensitive mucous membrane, which forms two transverse lipped folds that constitute the vocal cords.

Lasciv'ious (*lascivia*, wantonness). Libidinous. Wanton. Having an unlawful desire.

Las'situde (*lassus*, tired). A state of exhaustion or weakness, arising from causes other than fatigue.

La'ta. See *Miryachit*.

La'tency (*lateo*, to be hid). The condition of being latent or concealed.

La'tent (*lateo*). Concealed. Not manifest. In physics, applied to heat that apparently disappears when a liquid is vaporized or a solid melted. **L. Period**, the time required for the incubation of a disease.

Lat'erad (*latus*, the side). Toward the lateral aspect of.

Lat'eral (*lateralis*). At, belonging to, or pertaining to the side. The aspect of the side viewed from the middle. **L. Column**, that column of the spinal cord between the antero- and postero-lateral fissures. **L. Operation**, that form of operation in lithotomy in which the opening is made on the left side of the perineum.

L. Plates, the part of the mesoblast lying external to the provertebrae. **L. Sinuses**, the two veins of the dura mater situated in the attached margin of the tentorium cerebelli.

Laterit'ious (*later*, brick). Pertaining to an urinary sediment resembling brick-dust.

Latero-cervi'al (*lateralis, cervix*, the neck). At or about the side of the neck.

Latero-dor'sal (*lateralis, dorsum*, the back). At or near the side of the back.

Latero-flex'ion (*lateralis, flecto*, to bend). Bending to one side.

Lateropul'sion (*lateralis, pello*, to drive). An involuntary motion or bearing to one side.

La'tex (Lat., liquid). The sap or the juice of the tubes or vessels of plants.

Lath'yrus Cic'era. A species of vetch, commonly known as "chick-pea." See *Lathyrism*.

Lath'yris (*λathυρις*, spurge). The convulsive movements, tremors and paraplegia arising from the use of the seeds of *Lathyrus cicera*.

Latis'simus (superl. of *latus*, wide). An adjective signifying widest. It is used as a descriptive term with certain muscles. **L. Colli.** See *Muscle* (*Platysma Myoides*). **L. Dorsi.** See *Muscle*.

Laud'anin. One of the alkaloids of opium. It is soluble in chloroform and alkaline solutions.

Laud'anum. See *Opium*.

Laugh'ing (Sax. *hlehhhan*). A succession of rhythmic, spasmodic expirations with open glottis and vibration of vocal cords.

L. Gas. See *Nitrogen*.

Laur'el. See *Kalmia*.

La'va (Lat., a flood or torrent). The molten ejecta of a volcano.

Lavage (Fr.). Irrigation or washing out the stomach.

Lavamen'tum (*lavo*, to wash). An injection.

Lav'ender, or

Lavan'dula. The flowers of *L. vera*. Properties due to a volatile oil. Aromatic, stimulant and carminative, but used mainly as a flavor and adjuvant of other medicines. **L. Ol.**, the volatile oil distilled from the whole herb. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\text{j}$ -v. **L. Ol. Florum**, the oil distilled from the fresh flowers, preferable to preceding. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\text{j}$ -v. A constituent of Spt. Odoratus. **L. Spt.**, 3 parts of the oil in 97 of alcohol; a perfume. Dose $\mathfrak{z}$ ss-j. **L. Tinct. Comp.**, oil of lavender 8, oil of rosemary 2, cinnamon 18, cloves 4, nutmeg 10, red saunders 8, alcohol 680, water 270, dilute alcohol to make 1000. Dose $\mathfrak{z}$ ss-ij, a constituent of Fowler's solution.

Laveran, Corpuscles of. See *Bacillus*, of *Malaria*, and *Plasmodium*.

Lax (*laxo*, to loosen). Loose. Not tense.

Lax'ative (*laxo*). An agent that loosens the contents of the bowels. A mild purgative.

Laxa'tor (*lavo*). That which loosens or relaxes. A name applied to various muscles. **L. Tympani.** See *Muscle*.

Lay'er (Sax. *leger*, a couch). A mass of uniform, or nearly uniform, thickness, spread over or covering a considerable area.

Lazaret'to (Ital., a pest house). A quar-

antine establishment. Also, a place for fumigation and disinfection.

Lead. See *Plumbum*.

Lead-poisoning. Either due to accidental or industrial introduction of lead into the system. The symptoms are disturbed nutrition, anæmia, the gingival line, lead colic, constipation, pains in the limbs, local muscular paralysis (wrist-drop) and wasting, saturnine encephalopathy, etc. The treatment consists in stopping ingress of lead to the system, its elimination by iodide of potassium, aperients, etc.

Leaf Cup. See *Bearsfoot*.

Lean'ness. A condition of having less than the normal amount of flesh. It may be natural, or the result of disease.

Leav'en (*levo*, to raise). A name given to several species of ferments belonging to the class of *saccharomyces*, of which the culture known as "sour dough" is a common example.

Lec'ithin (*λεκιθος*, yolk of egg). A class of nitrogenized, phosphorized substances occurring in brain- and nerve-tissue.

Lectua'lis (dim. of *lectus*, a bed). Pertaining to a bed or couch. Also, diseases that confine one in bed. Also, a patient.

Lec'tulus (dim. of *lectus*). A bed or couch. Also, a couch or mattress containing medicinal substances. **L. Medicatus**, a dry fermentation.

Leech (Sax. *lece*, physician). *Hirudo Medicinalis*, of the order *Hirudinea*, class *Annelida*, sub-kingdom *Vermes*. To extract blood by leeching. **L.**, Artificial, the apparatus for cupping.

Lees (A. S. *les*, dregs). The dregs or solid matter held in suspension by a liquid, that finally settles at the bottom of the vessel. Especially the sediment of vinous liquors.

Leg. The lower extremity of man, especially that part from the knee to the ankle. An organ of locomotion of man and other animals.

Legit'imacy (*legitimo*, to make lawful). The condition of being within the bounds of the law. Also, the statutory recognition of a child born within wedlock, or within a period of time necessary to gestation, which may elapse after the death of the father.

Legu'min. See *Casëin*.

Leiomyo'ma (*λειος*, smooth, *μυς*, a muscle). A form of myoma characterized by unstriped muscular fiber.

Leipothy'mia (*λειπω*, to relinquish, *θυμος*, the mind). A term denoting fainting or syncope.

Lei'ter's Tubes. Tubes of soft, flexible metal designed for bending about any part of the body. Cold water is passed through the tubes, thereby reducing the temperature of the parts encased.

Lem'on. See *Limon*.

Lens (Lat., a lentil). A regularly-shaped piece of glass or crystal for the refraction of rays of light. The crystalline lens of the eye. **L., Achromatic.** See *Achromatic*. **L., Biconcave**, a thick-edged lens having concave spherical surfaces upon its opposite sides, called also a *negative* or *minus* lens; used in spectacles to correct myopia. **L., Biconvex** (*positive* or *plus* lens), a thin-edged lens; it has two convex surfaces; used to correct hyperopia. **L., Cylindrical** (either *minus* or *plus*), one ground upon a cylindrical tool, *i.e.*, one with a plane surface in one axis and a concave or convex surface in the axis at right angles to the same. **L., Decentered**, one in which the optical center is not opposite the pupil of the eye. **L., Periscopic**, one with concavo-convex or convexo-concave surfaces, the opposite sides being of different curvatures; to avoid spherical aberration, and to gain a greater field of clear vision, called *meniscus lenses*. **L., Plano-concave**, **Plano-convex**, **Plano-cylindrical**, has a plane surface upon one side and a curved surface upon the reverse. **L., Spherical**, one whose curved surface is a segment of a sphere, either concave or convex, in contradistinction to a cylindrical lens. **L., Sphero-cylindrical**, one with a spherical surface upon one side, and a cylindrical upon the reverse, used for the correction of either myopia or hyperopia, combined with astigmatism. See *Spectacle-Lenses*.

Lentic'ular (dim. of *lens*). Pertaining to or resembling a lens; also a descriptive term applied to an instrument with a curved cutting edge for removing the rough edges of bone made by the trephine. **L. Ganglion.** See *Ganglion*. **L. Nucleus**, the extra-ventricular portion of the corpus striatum.

Lenti'go (*lentus*). Freckles, Ephelides. Circumscribed spots or patches of pigment, small in size and occurring mainly on the face and hands. Freckles rarely occur before eight years, and are not common in aged persons. Most frequent among people of light complexion.

Len'tor (*lentus*, adhesive). Viscidity of a liquid.

Leonti'asis (*leo*, a lion). See *Elephantiasis*. **L. Ossa.** See *Osteitis*.

Lep'er (*λεπρος*, scaly). One affected with leprosy.

Lep'ido- (*λεπιδος*, a scale). A Greek prefix signifying a scale, or scaly.

Lep'idoid (*λεπιδος*). Having the appearance of a scale.

Lepidoplas'tic (*λεπιδος*, *πλασσω*, to form). Forming scales.

Lepidop'tera (*λεπιδος*, *πτερον*, a wing). An order of insects distinguished by feather-like scales and a spirally coiled suctorial apparatus. The order includes butterflies and moths.

Lepid'osis (*λεπιδος*). Same as Ichthyosis. Also, a synonym for *Lepra*.

Lep'ocyte (*λεπτος*, a husk or sheath, *κυτος*, a cell). A nucleated cell.

Lep'othrix (*λεπτος*, *τριξ*, a hair). A condition of the hair, especially that of the armpits, in which the shaft becomes encased in a sheath of hardened sebaceous matter. Also, the typical thread-like form assumed by certain species of bacteria of the order *Schizomycetes*.

Lep'ra (*λεπρα*, a leper). Leprosy. Elephantiasis Græcorum. Leontiasis. Psoriasis. An endemic, chronic, and highly malignant disease, somewhat analogous to syphilis in pathological character. Prevalent in Europe and Asia, especially along the Mediterranean shores. Rare in North America, except on Pacific coast. A constitutional disease preceded by malaise, debility and languor, followed by characteristic bullous, macular, or tubercular lesions of the skin. **L., Tuberculated**, characterized by massive infiltrations and the formation of tubercles, commonly on the face, breasts, scrotum and penis. **L., Non-tuberculated**, a form of the disease characterized by macular patches that spread peripherally, until much or the whole of the skin is involved. In later stages the disease extends into the subcutaneous tissues, muscles and bones, resulting in disarticulation and destruction of the joints of the fingers and toes. This form of leprosy is nearly always marked by anesthesia of the parts involved. **L., Mixed Tuberculated**, involves both forms of the disease. There is very strong evidence in favor of the contagious character of the disease, and, also, that it is intimately connected with the development of a specific bacillus.

Leprophthal'mia (*λεπρα*, *οφθαλμος*, the eye). Ophthalmia of a leprosy character.

Lep'rosy. See *Lepra*.

Leptan'dra. Culver's Root. The rhizome and rootlets of *L. virginica*. Properties thought to be due to a glucoside, *leptandrin*. A tonic, laxative, and cholagogue. Indicated in indigestion and chronic constipation. Dose of the ext. gr. j-ij, of the fld. ext. ℥xx-5j.

Lep'to- (λεπτός, thin, small, slender). A Greek prefix, signifying small or slender.

Leptoceph'alic, or

Leptoceph'alous (λεπτός, κεφαλή, head). Having an abnormally small head.

Leptoceph'alus. A monstrosity with an abnormally small head.

Leptomeningi'tis (λεπτός, μηνιγξ, a membrane). Inflammation of the pia and arachnoid of the brain and the spinal cord, in contradistinction to Pachymeningitis, though meningitis alone usually signifies the same as leptomenigitis. See *Meningitis*. **L. Cerebralis**, an inflammation, confined usually to the pia mater of the convex surface of an anterior lobe of the cerebrum. **L. Spinalis**, any inflammation of the pia mater of the spinal cord.

Lep'torhine. See *Index*.

Lep'tothrix (λεπτός, θρίξ, a hair). A genus of the family *Bacteriaceæ*s, whose elements form straight filaments, often of great length. Possibly indistinguishable from the genus *Bacillus*. The only *L.* studied is *L. Buccalis*, very common in the mouth, playing a large part in the formation of dental tartar and the production of caries of the teeth. **L. Gigantea**, found in tartar of the teeth.

Lep'tus Autumnal'is. Harvest Bug. Mower's Mite. A parasite that burrows under the skin, causing lesions similar to those of itch.

Le'sion (ledo, to hurt). Any injury, hurt or wound in any part of the body. In pathology, any morbid change. **L. of Continuity**, a division or break in any part that is normally continuous. **L. of Nutrition**, any pathological alteration in the capillary system, consisting of increase or decrease in the amount of blood required for assimilation and absorption.

Le'thal (ληθή, a forgetting). Deadly. Pertaining to or producing death.

Leth'argy (ληθή). A condition of drowsiness or stupor that cannot be overcome by the will. See, also, *Somnambulism*. **L., African.** See *African Lethargy*.

Let'tuce. See *Lactucarium*.

Leucæ'mia. See *Leucocythæmia*.

Leucas'mus, Acquired. See *Leucoderma*.

Leuchæ'mia. See *Leucocythæmia*.

Leu'cin (λευκός, white). A crystalline substance probably identical with amidocaproic acid, occurring in the pancreas, spleen, thymus gland and other parts of the body. It is a product of pancreatic digestion.

Leu'co- (λευκός). A Greek prefix signifying white.

Leu'coblast. See *Leucocyte*.

Leu'cocyte (λευκός, κύτος, cell). The colorless or white corpuscles of the blood, probably derived from the lymph glands, and also from the spleen and marrow. Similar corpuscles are found in many other tissues, and appear thickly wherever inflammation is set up. They are without envelope, and are capable of amoeboid movements. They average about $\frac{1}{2500}$ of an inch in diameter, but three classes are differentiated: The small, with one or two nuclei, and a small amount of protoplasm; those the size of the red corpuscles; the large amoeboid, with much protoplasm. A phagocytic function has been ascribed to them. They are divided into two kinds, leucoblasts and erythroblasts, the latter transformed into colored blood corpuscles in the spleen and bone marrow.

Leucocythæ'mia (λευκός, κύτος, hollow, αἷμα, the blood). A disease of the blood-making organs, characterized by an abnormal increase of the number of white corpuscles, together with enlargement of the spleen, lymphatics, and disease of the medullary substance of the bone. The liver and kidneys are also sometimes involved. The etiology is obscure; the hæmoglobini-zation of the leucocytes does not take place, and hence the increase of untransformed white corpuscles. Anæmia, breathlessness, muscular lassitude, hemorrhages, retinal and other pain in bones, etc., are the most frequent symptoms. See *Charcot-Robin Crystals*.

Leucocytogen'esis (λευκός, γενναίω, to beget). The formation of white corpuscles in the blood.

Leucocyto'mata (λευκός, κύτος, a hollow). A word used to include all tumors containing cellular growths similar in constitution to the white corpuscles of the blood, such as tubercle, lupus, lepra, etc.

Leucocyto'sis (λευκός, κύτος). A transient increase in the number of white corpuscles in the blood, not accompanied, as in leucocythæmia, by splenic and glandular enlargement or disease of the bone marrow.

Leucoderma (λευκος, white, δερμα, skin). Vitiligo; acquired leucasmus; leucopathia; piebald skin. An acquired disease marked by the existence and growth of white patches with irregular rounded borders of darker skin. **L., Congenital**, see *Albinism*.

Leu'coline. See *Chinolina*.

Leuco'ma (λευκος). An opacity of the cornea the result of an ulcer, wound, or inflammation, and giving it the appearance of ground glass.

Leu'comaines (λευκωμα, white of egg). "Basic substances found in the living tissues either as the products of fermentative changes or of retrograde metamorphosis." Bouchard and Schär believe they are generated in the intestinal tract and absorbed thence into the system. They are divided into two groups, according to their relations with the analogue chosen as a type: the **Uric Acid Group** comprises Adenine, Hypoxanthine, Guanine, Xanthine, Heteroxanthine, Paraxanthine, Car-

mine, Pseudoxanthine, and Spermine. The **Creatinine Group** comprises Cruso-creatinine, Xanthocreatinine, Amphicreatinine and two unnamed bases. Among yet undetermined leucomaines are bases known to exist in expired air, and animal exhalations. The aqueous extract of vapors exhaled by dogs has been found to cause death within 24 hours, when injected into the veins of other animals. The same violent poison is said to produce pulmonary phthisis in confined air by continuous influence. Sewer-air is thought to contain a kindred poison. The leucomaines of the saliva are also yet undetermined—though it is known that normal saliva contains several toxic substances, and that the aqueous solution of saliva at 100° poisons or narcotizes birds. The leucomaines of the venom of poisonous snakes are also still undetermined. There are, also, several undetermined leucomaines of urine and of animal tissues. The following table is from Vaughan:—

TABLE OF LEUCOMAINES. (VAUGHAN AND NOVY.)

NAME.	FORMULA.	DISCOVERER.	SOURCE.	PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION.
Adenine.	$C_5H_5N_5$	Kossel.	Nuclein-containing organs.	Non-poisonous. Muscle-stimulant.
Hypoxanthine.	$C_5H_4N_4O$	Scherer.	Nuclein-containing organs.	Non-poisonous. Muscle-stimulant.
Guanine.	$C_5H_5N_5O$	Ungel.	Nuclein-containing organs; Guano.	Non-poisonous. Muscle-stimulant.
Xanthine.	$C_5H_4N_4O_2$	Marcet.	Nuclein-containing organs; Calculi.	Non-poisonous. Muscle-stimulant.
Heteroxanthine.	$C_5H_4N_4O_2$	Salomon.	Urine.	
Paraxanthine.	$C_7H_8N_4O_2$	Thudichum, Salomon.	" "	
Carbaine.	$C_7H_8N_4O_3$	Weidel.	Liebig's Meat Extract.	Not known to be poisonous. Muscle stimulant.
Pseudoxanthine (?)	$C_4H_5N_5O$	Gautier.	Muscle.	
Spermine.	$C_8H_{13}N$	Schreiner.	Sperma. In tissues of leucocythemics.	
Cruso-creatinine.	$C_6H_8N_4O$	Gautier.	Muscle.	
Xanthio-creatinine.	$C_8H_{10}N_4O$	"	"	Poisonous.
Amphi-creatinine.	$C_6H_{10}N_7O_4$	"	"	
Unnamed.	$C_{11}H_{24}N_{10}O_6$	"	"	
"	$C_{12}H_{28}N_{11}O_8$	"	"	
"	$C_7H_{12}N_4O_3$	Pouchet.	Urine.	
"	$C_3H_5NO_2$	"	"	

Leuco'matous (λευκωμα). Having the nature of leucoma. Affected with leucoma.

Leucomyelitis (λευκος, μυελος, marrow). Inflammation of the medullary substance of the spinal cord.

Leuconecrosis (λευκος, νεκρωσις, death). A form of dry gangrene, distinguished by light or nearly natural color instead of the usual dark color of gangrene.

Leuconos'toc. A genus of the family of Coccaceæ having its elements disposed in chains and enveloped in a sheath of tough jelly. **L. Mesenteroides**, abundant in molasses, beet-root juice, and in sugar refineries.

Leucopath'ia (λευκος, παθος, suffering). Albinism. **L., Congenital**. See *Albinism*. **L., Acquired**. See *Leucoderma*.

Leucophlegma'sia (λευκος, φλεγμα, phlegm). A condition marked by a tendency to dropsy, accompanied by a pale, flabby skin, and general oedema of the whole body. Also, subcutaneous emphysema.

Leucopla'sia (λευκος, πλασις, formation). A name given to formations of white spots or plates on the epidermis and epithelium.

Leucorrhœ'a (λευκος, ρεω, to flow). An ailment characterized by a muco-purulent discharge from the female genital canal, attended with catarrhal inflammation. The pus is usually filled with *Trichomonas vaginalis*, a large rod-like bacterium, in addition to the various species of leptothrix and micrococcus normally present. According to the secreting part it is termed, cervical, uterine, vaginal, vulvar, etc.

Leuco'ses (λευκος). Diseases of the lymphatic system.

Leuco'sis (λευκος). Abnormal whiteness of the skin. Also, the development and progress of leucoma.

Leukæ'mia. See *Leucocythæmia*.

Leu'kocyte. See *Leucocyte*.

Leukocyto'sis. See *Leucocytosis*.

Leukoder'ma. See *Leucoderma*.

Leukoplak'ia (λευκος, πλαξ, a flat surface). Certain white fungoid patches, sometimes forming on the dorsum of the tongue and mucous surface of the cheeks and lower lip.

Leu'sin. A crystalline body found in brain-tissue.

Levant' Wormseed. See *Santonica*.

Leva'tor (*levo*, to lift). That which raises. A name given to several muscles. See *Muscle*.

Levato'res Costa'rum. See *Muscle*.

Leviga'tion (*levigo*, to make smooth). The trituration of a substance made into a paste with water or other liquid. When performed with a muller on a slab of porphyry it is called *porphyriazation*.

Lev'ulose. The natural sugar of fruits. See *Sugar* and *Glucose*.

Ley'den Battery. A series of Leyden jars connected tandem.

Leyden Jar. A glass jar coated within and without with tinfoil, reaching nearly to the neck, and surmounted by a knobbed conductor connecting with the inner coating. It is designed for the temporary "accumulation" of electricity, or rather for the preservation of the high potential to which the inner foil may be charged. It is discharged by connecting the outer foil with the knob.

Lia'tris Odoratis'sima. Southern Vanilla. Contains *cumarin*, the flavoring principle of the tonka bean. Unof.

Libid'inous (*libidinosus*, lustful). Characterized by strong sexual desire.

Li'bra (*libra*). A weight of twelve troy ounces, or 5760 grains. Also, applied to the avoirdupois pound of sixteen ounces, or 7000 grains.

Lice. See *Louse*.

Li'cense (*licentio*). An official permit or authority conferring on the holder the right and privilege of exercising his profession.

Licen'tiate (*licentio*). A term sometimes applied to a person who practices a profession by the authority of a license.

Li'chen (λεχην, a lichen). A term now restricted to those diseases in which inflammatory papulæ undergoing no change are the main feature of the disease. **L. Ruber**, an inflammatory disease marked by pin-head or pea-sized papules, which may be smooth, but more often scaly, and deep red. May be discrete or confluent. The most common form in the U. S., known as *L. ruber*, or *planus*, is distinguished by angular spots. The acuminate form, **L. Acuminatum**, is rare. **L. Scrofulosus**, characterized by small and chronic inflammatory, red papules, usually arranged in circles, and occurring in scrofulous subjects. According to Van Harlingen it is rarely met with in the U. S. **L. Pilaris**. See *Keratosis Pilaris*. **L. Simplex**. See *Eczema*. **L. Spinulosis**. See *Keratosis pilaris*. **L. Tropicus**. See *Miliaria*.

Licheni'asis. The condition of one affected by the disease *lichen*.

Li'chenoid of the Tongue. A peculiar chronic and spreading rash of the tongue, at first appearing in light crescentic bands. The etiology is obscure.

Lid. See *Eye-lid*.

Lie'ben's Test (for acetone in the urine). Acidulate with hydrochloric acid and distill. When treated with tincture of iodine and ammonia there is a turbidity, due to the formation of iodoform.

Lie'berkühn's Jelly. An alkali-albumin produced by the action of strong caustic potash upon egg-albumin.

Lie'bermann's Reaction. A test for proteids. A violet-red color is obtained by boiling animal proteids with concentrated hydrochloric acid.

Lie'big. A celebrated German physiologist. **L.'s Beef Tea**, the soluble extractive matter of lean meat. It is prepared by

macerating a pound of lean meat, free from fat and cut into small pieces, in a pint of cold water, in which mxxx of hydrochloric acid and gr. xl of sodium chloride have been dissolved. The liquid is expressed and strained. **L.'s Bouillon.** See *Bouillon*. **L.'s Extractum Carnis**, a proprietary preparation, consisting of the soluble fibrin of meat with the natural mineral salts and a flavoring principle osmazome. **L.'s Infant Food**, a proprietary substance, having the following composition: wheat flour, malt flour, aa $\bar{5}$ ss, potassium bicarbonate gr. vij, distilled water $\bar{5}$ j, cow's milk $\bar{5}$ v, mix thoroughly and boil. **L.'s Method.** See *Urea*.

Li'en (Lat.). The spleen.

Lienomala'cia (*lien*, μαλακία, softening). Softening of the tissue of the spleen of a morbid character.

Li'entery (λείος, smooth, εντέρον, an intestine). A kind of diarrhoea in which the food passes rapidly through the bowels without undergoing digestion.

Life (Sax. *lif*). The force or principle underlying or causing the phenomena of organized beings. The power by which an organism exists and exercises self-movements in response to emotions or sensations and adapts itself to its environment. **L.**, **Change of**, that period in the life of a female at which menstruation ceases. **L.**, **Duration of**. See *Probable*.

Life Everlasting. Cud weed. The herbs *Gnaphalium margaritaceum* and *G. polyccephalum*. Tonic, astringent and anodyne. A domestic remedy of some repute in affections of the chest and bowels. Dose of a decoction *ad lib.*; of the fld. ext. mxxv- $\bar{5}$ j. Unof.

Life Root. Ragwort. The herb *Senecio aureus* gathered in flower. Expectorant and tonic. Formerly used by the Indians as a vulnerary; a favorite remedy of the eclectic practitioners. Dose of a decoction *ad lib.*; of fld. ext. mxxx- $\bar{5}$ j. Unof.

Life Table. A table constructed to show the number and ages of the living, and the number and ages of the dying in a community or society. **Halley's**, the earliest English table, was constructed in the second half of the 18th Century, and suggested De Moivre's Hypothesis (*q. v.*). **Price's Northampton L. T.** was used by the Equitable Life Assurance Co., upon its establishment in 1762. These tables were not constructed by a comparison of the deaths and the living at each age, but from the deaths only, and since births

and deaths are not equal, and since migration also disturbs the stationariness of population, these tables are not correct, as they overstate the mortality of young adults and do not dissociate males and females. Dr. Farr constructed three English L. T., designated respectively, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and various other tables have been made, called the **Healthy Districts**, the **Upper Class Experience**, the **Healthy Males**, the **Clerical Experience Tables**, etc. The last noteworthy table is the **New English L. T.**, by Dr. Ogle, that starts with a million males and a million females and shows the number surviving at each age, and the mean expectation of life at each age.

Lig'ament (*ligo*, to bind). A band of flexible, compact membranous tissue connecting the articular ends of the bones, sometimes enveloping them with a capsule. **L.**, **Poupart's**, the crural arch or lower border of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle. **L.**, **Gimbernats**, that part of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle which is reflected downward and outward, toward the os pubis. Also called the third insertion of Poupart's gland. **L. of Zinn.** See *Zonula*.

Liga'tion (*ligo*). The operation of tying; used especially of arteries. **L. of Cord**, applying a ligature about the umbilical cord of the newborn child.

Lig'ature (*ligo*). A cord or thread of any material for tying arteries, etc. **L.**, **Animal**, made from sheep or catgut, the tendons or sinews of various animals, etc. **L.**, **Antiseptic**, rendered free from infective material by soaking and cleansing with germicidal solutions. **L.**, **Intermittent**, the tourniquet, relaxed at times. **L.**, **Lateral**, partial occlusion only of the lumen by a loose ligature. **L.**, **Metallic**, made of silver or other metal.

Light (Sax. *lēōht*). That form of ethereal vibration or undulation which, when impinging upon the retina, produces the sensation of vision. **L.**, **Diffused**, that reflected simultaneously from an infinite number of surfaces, or that has been scattered by means of a concave mirror or lens. **L.**, **Dispersion of**. See *L.*, *Spectrum of*. **L.**, **Electric**, that produced by the passage of electricity through a medium having high resistance, such as the carbon film of the incandescent, or the interval of air between the carbons of the arc light, the medium of high resistance being heated to whiteness. **L.**, **Monochro-**

matic, that which, on being analyzed by a prism, consists approximately of waves of one length only. **L.**, **Reflection** of, that property by which a ray of light striking an object rebounds, or is bent back. Rays falling on a plane surface are reflected at an angle equal to that of the incident ray. Objects are perceived by the light reflected by them. **L.**, **Refraction** of, that property by which a ray or pencil of light, when passed through a prism, is bent out of its course. Refraction occurs when a ray of light passes through media of differing densities. **L.**, **Spectrum** of, a name given to a ray of light that has been decomposed, its primary component parts unequally refracted and projected upon a screen. See *Wave-Lengths*.

Light'ning. An atmospheric discharge of electricity. In the form commonly known as "chain" or "bolt" lightning, the electricity has an extremely high potential, and a stroke under such circumstances is invariably fatal when the discharge passes through a living body. The form known as "sheet" lightning is a "brush" discharge of low potential, and harmless. **L.** **Pains**, the sharp, momentary pains occurring in tabes.

Lig'neous (*lignis*, wood). Having the nature of wood.

Lig'num Vi'tae. See *Guaiacum*.

Lig'ula (dim. of *lingua*, a tongue). A little tongue. Also, a name given to the tongue of an articulate. Also, a genus of cestoid worms. See *Lingula*.

Li'lac. The leaves and fruit of *Syringa vulgaris*. A bitter tonic with reputed anti-periodic properties. Unof.

Lily of the Valley. See *Convallaria Majalis*.

Limb (Sax. *lim*, a twig). An arm or leg. An organ of prehension or locomotion. **L.**, **Artificial**, a mechanical substitute for an arm or a leg. **L.** **Plexus**, the supposed rearrangement of nerve-strands so as to connect nerves derived from different parts of the spinal cord with particular groups of muscles.

Lim'bus (*limbus*, a border). A border or hem. The circumferential edge of any flat organ or part. **L.** **Corneæ**, the edge of the cornea at its juncture with the sclerotic coat.

Lime (Per. *limu*, a lemon). The fruit of several species of *Citrus*. **L.** **Juice**, the juice of the lemon or lime. Should contain, when bottled, a small percentage of sulphurous acid to prevent fermentation.

Lime. The popular name for calcium oxide, CaO (quick lime), and calcium hydrate, Ca(HO).

Lim'ic (*λιμος*, hunger). Pertaining to hunger.

Lim'inal Inten'sity. See *Fechner's Law*.

Lim'itans, or

Lim'iting. Bounding. **L.** **Membrane**, the thin membrane on which the epithelial tissue of the various glands rests.

Limito'phic (*limitropus*, a name given to Roman lands furnishing subsistence to soldiers). Remak's name for the great ganglionic cord of the sympathetic nerve-system.

Limnomenphi'tis (*λιμνη*, a pond, *mephitis*, a noxious odor). A general name for noxious odors arising from marshy ground or swamps.

Li'mon (gen. *limonis*). Lemon. The fruit of *Citrus limonium*. Of the same genus as the orange and the lime. The rind contains a volatile oil identical in structure with oil of turpentine. The pulp yields about 7 per cent. of citric acid, which has about the same properties as acetic acid, but has much value as a refrigerant and antiscorbutic. The expressed juice is largely employed as a refrigerant drink in fevers. **L.** **Ol.**, the volatile oil. Dose mj-v . **L.** **Syr.**, lemon juice 40, lemon peel 2, sugar 60, water q. s. ad 100. **L.** **Spt.**, "essence of lemon," 6 parts of oil and 4 of peel in 90 parts of alcohol. **Acidi Citrici, Syr.**, citric acid, water, ãã 8, spt. lemon 4, water 980.

Limoph'thisis (*λιμος*, hunger, *φθισις*, wasting). The wasting of the body due to privation and lack of food.

Limopso'ra (*λιμος*, *ψωρα*). A kind of scabies (or pruritus?) asserted to attack man and other animals after long privation from food.

Limo'sis (*λιμος*). Unnatural appetite. Also, a name given to a class of diseases distinguished by depraved appetite.

Limother'apy (*λιμος*, *θεραπεια*). The treatment of disease by partial or total deprivation of food.

Line (*linum*, a thread of flax). In geometry, that extension of dimension which has length, but neither breadth nor thickness. Also, the $\frac{1}{2}$ part of an inch. In anatomy, an imaginary conventional boundary or guide-mark. **L.**, **Axillary**, a vertical line drawn through the anterior fold of the axilla. **L.**, **Blue**, or **L.**, **Burton's**, the *gingival line*. **L.**, **Curved**, of *Ilium*, projecting curved lines on the dorsum of

the ilium. **L.**, Curved, of Occiput, projecting lines arching outward on each side of the occipital protuberance. **L.**, Facial, the line joining the most prominent part of the forehead with the alveolar process of the upper jaw. **L.**, Focal, the meridional or axis line of a cone of light-rays. **L.**, Holden's, a sulcus below the fold of the groin, starting from the femoro-scrotal furrow, and dying away between the great trochanter and superior iliac spine. It crosses the middle of the capsule of the hip. **LS.**, Incremental, wavy lines of dentine granules traversing the dentine of a tooth, showing its stages of growth. **L.**, Internal Supracondylar, the lower extension of the inner angle of the shaft of the humerus, to which the intermuscular septum is attached. **LS.**, Lizards', a line joining the posterior iliac spine and a point midway between the tuber ischii and the great trochanter; also a line from the posterior iliac spine to the inner point of trisection of a line between the tuber and the trochanter. The upper point of trisection of the former indicates the emergence of the gluteal artery; the middle of the latter, the spot where the sciatic artery leaves the pelvis. **L.**, Mammary, a vertical line drawn through the nipple. **LS.**, Median, Anterior and Posterior, the lines whose plane divides the body into symmetrical lateral halves. **L.**, Nélaton's, the line passing across the middle of the acetabulum and over the top of the trochanter, joining the superior spine and tuber ischii. **L.**, Parasternal, a line separating the median from the lateral regions of the thorax. **LS.**, Sternal, vertical lines dropped from the sternal ends of the clavicles, one on each side. **L.**, Thompson's, a red line of vascular tissue along the margin of the gums, frequently noticeable in phthisis.

Lin'ea (Lat.). An imaginary or real line used as an anatomical boundary or guide-mark. **L.** Alba, the median fusion of the tendons of the abdominal muscles, extending from the metasternum to the pubes. **L.** Albicantis, certain irregular glistening striae often observed in the skin after childbirth. **L.** Aspera, the narrow, prominent buttress ridge along the hinder aspect of the femur. **L.** Cephalica, a line of the palm of the hand, extending from the level of the metacarpo-phalangeal joint to the middle of the fifth metacarpal. **L.** Hepatica, a vertical line of the palm of the hand, extending from the rasceta to the vallecule of the

middle finger. **L.** Ilio-pectinea, or Ilio-pubi, a line forming the brim of the pelvic cavity. **L.** Nuchales Superiores, lines on both sides of the occipital protuberance passing outward and becoming continuous with the hinder edge of the mastoid process. **L.** Quadrata, a faint line in the femur, descending from a small roughness vertically above the level of the lesser trochanter; it receives the insertion of the quadrati femoris. **L.** Semilunaris, a curved line, concave inward, extending from the cartilage of the eighth rib to the pubes; it marks the outer edge of the rectus abdominalis muscle. **L.** Solea, an oblique line of the tibia at the attachment of the soleus muscle. **L.** Splendens, the line of pia mater substance along the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord. **L.** Sterno-mastoides, a line drawn from the interval between the two heads of the sterno-mastoid to the mastoid process. **L.** Transversæ, white depressed abdominal lines, one at the level of the umbilicus; one opposite the tenth rib; and one at the seventh rib cartilage. They mark the lines of the tendinous intersection of the rectus abdominalis with its attachment to the overlying tendons.

Lin'eament (*linea*, a line). The outline of the face. Also, the outline of the embryo.

Lin'ear (*linea*). A line. A twelfth part of an inch. **L.** Extraction. See *Cataract*.

Lin'gam. See *Phallus*.

Ling'ism. See *Ling's System*.

Ling's System. A method of treatment of disease by gymnastic and other rhythmic movements of the body, employed by Ling, a Swedish physician.

Ling'ual. Shaped like the tongue. Pertaining to the tongue. **L.** Bone. See *Hyoid*.

Linguet'ta Lamino'sa. See *Lingula*.

Ling'ula (dim. of *lingua*, a tongue). A transversely lamellous lobule between the valve of Vieussens and the central lobule of the cerebellum. Called, also, the *linguetta laminosa*. Also, a thin, lamellated part of the petrous process of the sphenoid bone. It is also called the *ligula*, and also the *processus petrosus anticus*. **L.** Mandibularis, the prominent, thin scale of bone partly surrounding the large foramen of the lower jaws; it serves as the attachment of the sphenomandibular ligament.

Li'ni. Pl. of *linum*.

Liniment'um (*lino*, to smear). A liniment. A thin, liquid ointment for external application, usually a solution of a medicinal substance in an excipient of oil or oil mixtures. There are ten official *linimenta*. **Lin'seed**. See *Linum*. **L. Oil**. See *Linum*.

Lint (*linum*, flax). A loosely woven or partly felted mass of broken linen fibres, made by scraping and "picking" old linen cloth. It is universally used as a dressing for wounds and raw surfaces.

Li'num (Lat.). Flaxseed. Linseed. The seeds of *L. usitatissimum*, the common flax plant, containing 30-40 per cent. of fixed (linseed) oil in embryo of seed, and 15 per cent. of mucilage in epithelium. A demulcent, emollient and expectorant, useful in all inflammations of mucous membranes. **L. Ol.**, the fixed oil of flaxseed expressed cold, a glyceride of linoleic acid. Dose $\frac{3}{4}$ ss-ij. **L. Infus.**, unof., "flaxseed tea," flaxseed $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, liquorice root $\frac{3}{4}$ j, water $\frac{3}{4}$ x, infused four hours. Dose indefinite. **Carron Oil**, linseed oil emulsified in lime-water.

Lio-myo'ma. See *Myoma*.

Lipacidæ'mia (*λίπος*, fat, *acidus*, sour, *αἷμα*, blood). The presence of fatty acids in the blood, with diminution of its alkalinity.

Lipacidu'ria (*λίπος*, *acidus*, *ουρον*, urine). An excess of volatile fatty acids in the urine.

Lipæ'mia (*λίπος*, *αἷμα*). The presence of an emulsion of fine oil globules in the blood.

Lip'arocele (*λίπαρος*, fat, *κῆλη*, a tumor). A tumor of the scrotum.

Liparom'phalus (*λίπαρος*, *ομφαλός*, the navel). A fatty tumor situated at the navel, or involving the umbilical cord.

Liparoscir'rhus (*λίπαρος*, *σκιρρος*, a cancerous growth). A fatty, scirrhous tumor.

Lip'arous (*λίπαρος*). Fat. Obese.

Lipemania. See *Lypemania*.

Lipo'ma (*λίπος*, fat). A fatty tumor.

Lipomato'sis (*λίπος*). The production of lipoma.

Lip'pia. The leaves of *L. mexicana*. Demulcent and expectorant. Does not nauseate. Dose of the tincture $\frac{3}{4}$ ss-j. Unof.

Lippitu'do (*λίππος*, watery condition of the eyes). A condition marked by a moist and raw margin of the eyelids, which discharge purulent matter.

Lips. The fleshy folds surrounding the orifice of the mouth. See also *Labium*.

Liquefac'tion (*liquefacio*, to change to liquid form). The condition of having been changed to a liquid.

Liq'uid (*liquo*, to melt). That form of a substance in which the molecules are in a state intermediate between attraction and repulsion. Water between 0° and 100° C. is the best example.

Li'quor (Lat.). A liquid. In pharmacy, any solution in water of non-volatile substances, except infusions, decoctions, syrups, but including the solution of gutta-percha (in chloroform). There are 28 official *liquores*. In anatomy, any fluid of the body. **L. Amnii**, the liquid in which the fœtus lies. At the middle of pregnancy it equals in weight that of the fœtus. It serves a number of useful functions, and in labor protects the fœtus and cord from pressure, dilates the os and lubricates the genital canal. **L. Cotunnii**, the perilymph secreted by the fibro-serous membrane of the internal ear. **L. Sanguinis**, the serum of the blood with one or more elements of fibrin.

Liq'uo'rice. See *Glycyrrhiza*.

Lisp'ing. A kind of defect of speech, natural or acquired, in which sibilant letters are sounded like linguals, especially *s* as *th*. It sometimes arises from too great length of the tongue.

Lister'ian Method of Dressing Wounds. Carbolic acid was the first antiseptic, but from its volatility and slowness of action as a germicide, it was replaced by corrosive sublimate. But this proved irritating and was precipitated by the albumin of the blood serum. What might be called the **Third Method** was the antiseptic dressing called **Sero-sublimate Gauze**, consisting of a gauze charged with a solution of corrosive sublimate in the serum of the blood. This was found difficult to manufacture and was harsh and non-absorbent. The **Fourth Method** consisted in a combination of chloride of ammonium and bichloride of mercury, called **Sal-alembroth**. This was likewise objectionable because of its ready solubility in the blood serum. **Fifth Method**, a gauze containing three or four per cent. by weight of the biniodide of mercury. This was irritating to the skin. A **Sixth Method** is the latest, and believed to be the ideal antiseptic dressing. It consists in the application of a gauze impregnated with a solution of a double cyanide of zinc and mercury. This is said to be non-volatile, unirritating, insoluble in water, and only

soluble in 3000 parts of blood serum. It possesses but little germicidal power, but 1:1200 keeps animal fluids free from putrefaction. Corrosive sublimate 1:4000 may be added as a germicide.

List'erism. A general name for the antiseptic and aseptic treatment of wounds according to the principles first enunciated by Lister. See *Listerian Method*.

List'er's Method. See *Listerian Method*, and also, *Fractional Cultivation*.

List'ing's Eye. See *Eye*.

List'ing's Law. Pertains to the movements of the eyeball: When moved from the position of rest, the angle of rotation in the second position is the same as if the eye were turned about a fixed axis perpendicular to the first and second positions of the visual line.

Li'ter. See *Metric System*.

Lithagogy (λίθος, a stone, ἄγω, to drive out). Any agent or remedy, not mechanical, which tends to expel calculi from the bladder.

Lith'arge. See *Lead*.

Lithect'asy (λίθος, ἐκτείνω, to dilate). Dilatation of the urethra and neck of the bladder for the removal of calculi.

Lithi'asis (λίθος). The formation of calculus.

Lith'ic Acid. See *Uric Acid*.

Lith'ium. Li = 7; quantivalence 1. One of the rarer alkaline metals, a few of the salts only being used in medicine. Because of its low atomic weight, its high saturating power makes its salts more alkaline than those of sodium and potassium. The carbonate and citrate are used largely in rheumatism and gout. **L. Benzoas.** See *Benzoic Acid*. **L. Bromidum.** See *Bromine*. **L. Carbonas,** not deliquescent. Dose gr. ij-xv. **L. Citras,** deliquescent. Dose gr. v-xxx. **L. Salicylas.** See *Salix*.

Lith'o- (λίθος, a stone). A Greek prefix, signifying calculus, or stone.

Lithoceno'sis (λίθος, κενώσεις, evacuation). The extraction of the fragments of calculi that have been crushed or mechanically divided.

Lith'oclast. See *Lithotrite*.

Lithodial'ysis (λίθος, διαλύω, to dissolve). The dissolution of calculus in the bladder.

Lithol'apaxy (λίθος, λαπαξίς, removal). An operation of crushing and of removing stone at the same time by irrigation.

Lithol'ein (λίθος, oleum, oil). A substance similar to vaseline, and, because of its anti-

septic and antiparasitic qualities, proposed as a substitute for it. It is oily, of neutral reaction, without smell or taste, and contains no fat.

Lithol'ogy (λίθος, λογος, a treatise). A treatise on the nature and treatment of calculi.

Lithol'ysis. See *Lithodialysis*.

Lithome'tra (λίθος, μήτρα, the womb). Ossifications in the womb.

Lithontrip'tic (λίθος, τριβω, to wear down). See *Lithotriptic* and *Antilithic*.

Lithopæ'dion (λίθος, παιδιον, a child). The calcified or mummified remains of a dead fetus carried in the uterus or al dominal cavity long after the normal period of gestation.

Lith'ophone (λίθος, φωνη, sound). An instrument for detecting by sound the presence of calculi in the bladder.

Lith'oscope (λίθος, σκοπεω, to examine). An instrument for the detection and examination of calculi of the bladder.

Lithot'omy (λίθος, τέμνω, to cut). Incision into the bladder to remove calculus. **L., Bilateral,** the incision of the perinaeum is curved, just in front of the rectum, and the lithotome entered by an incision into the urethra at this point. **L., Lateral,** the perineal incision is about 1½ inches in front of the rectum and to the left of the raphé, the cut being downward and outward. **L., Median or Marian,** the perineal incision is in the median line one-half inch in front of the anus, by a straight, double-edged bistoury. **L., Medio-lat-eral,** a modification of the lateral operation. **L., Medio-bilateral,** a modification of the bilateral. **L., Pre-rectal,** a modification of the bilateral. **L., Recto-vesi-cal,** extraction of the stone by an incision through the rectum. **L., Supra-pubic,** by an incision above the pubis where the bladder is not covered by peritoneum. **L., Urethral,** incision of the urethral mucous membrane. **L., Vaginal,** by incision through the vaginal wall.

Lithotresis. See *Lithotripsy*.

Lithotrip'sy (λίθος, τριβω, to pulverize). The operation of crushing calculi of the bladder.

Lithotrip'tic. See *Lithotriptic*.

Lithotrip'tor (λίθος, τριβω). An instrument designed for crushing calculi of the bladder.

Lithot'rity (λίθος, τριβω, to wear by friction). Crushing a stone in the bladder, by the lithotrite, into fragments small enough to pass the urethral canal.

Lith'ous (λίθος). Having the nature or appearance of calculi of the bladder.

Lithure'sis (λίθος, ουρησις, making water). The voiding of small calculi with the urine.

Lithu'ria (lithium, ούρον, urine). A condition marked by the presence of lithic acid, or of lithium salts in the urine.

Lit'mus. Archil. A blue pigment obtained from *Rocella tinctoria*, a lichen. Employed in chemical determinations to detect the presence of free acids and free alkalies. **L. Paper, Blue**, unsized paper steeped in a solution of litmus; turns red in contact with acid solutions. **L. Paper, Red**, unsized paper steeped in litmus tincture colored red with acid; turns blue on contact with alkaline solutions.

Lit'ter (lectica, a couch). An extemporized stretcher or couch with handles for carrying sick or wounded.

Live'do (liveo, to grow black). Same as livor.

Liv'er. The largest glandular organ of the body, situate on the right side of the abdominal cavity just below the diaphragm; its principal function is the secretion of bile; it also affects the constituents of the blood in its passage through the gland. It has five divisions, the right lobe, left lobe, lobus Spigelii, lobus quadratus, and lobus caudatus. The last two are considered prolongations of the lobus Spigelii.

Liv'id (liveo). Discolored from the effects of congestion or contusion.

Li'vor (liveo). Lividness. The discoloration consequent upon severe contusion and congestion of the part.

Lix (Lat.). Wood-ashes or the lye therefrom.

Lixivia'tion (lixivium). The process of leaching ashes. Also, the process of dissolving any alkaline salt from the insoluble impurities with which it is mixed.

Lixiv'ium (lixivium). The filtrate obtained by leaching ashes; practically a solution of an impure potassium hydrate.

Loath'ing. Intense disgust, that may excite nausea.

Lo'bar (lobus, a lobe). Pertaining to a lobe.

Lo'bate (lobus). Having lobes.

Lobe (λοβός). A name used to designate the parts or divisions into which an organ may be separated by fissures and constrictions, as the lobes of the brain, liver, ear, etc. **Lobes of Brain**, each half of the outer cerebral surface is divided by fissures into five lobes, the frontal, parietal, occi-

pital, temporo-sphenoidal and central, or Island of Reil. **Lobes of Liver**. See *Liver*. **Optic Lobes**. The quadrigemina tubercula.

Lobe'lia. Indian Tobacco. The leaves and tops of *L. inflata*. Contains a liquid alkaloid, *lobelin*, the active principle. An expectorant, antispasmodic and emetic. In larger doses a motor-depressant and narcotic. Valuable in asthma and dry cough. The main ingredient of empiric consumption cures. An excellent enema in strangulated hernia. **L., Acetum**, 16 per cent. of the drug. Dose ℥v-3j. **L., Fld. Ext.** Dose ℥j-x. **L., Infus.**, unof., 3j to Oj. Dose 3j-5j. **L., Tinct.**, 20 per cent. of the drug. Dose ℥v-xxx. **Lobelin**, the impure resinoid. Dose gr. ss-j.

Lo'belin. See *Lobelia*.

Lob'ular (lobulus). Like a lobule. Pertaining to any lobule.

Lob'ulus (dim. of lobus). A small lobe or division of an organ. **L. Caudatus**, the tailed lobe or elevation of the liver that separates the right extremity of the transverse fissure from that of the vena cava. **L. Centralis**. The Superior Vermiform Process. **L. Paracentralis**, that part of the motor cortical zone of Charcot on the inner surface of the cerebral hemispheres. **L. Quadratus**, the square lobe under the right lobe of the liver. **L. Spigelii**, the lobule projecting from the back part of the under surface of the liver.

Lo'bus (lobus, a lobe). A lobe. Any well-defined, rounded part of an organ.

L. Caudatus. See *Lobulus*. **L. Quadratus**. See *Lobulus*.

Localiza'tion (locus, a place). The designation of the seat of any pain, irritation or disease. **L., Cerebral**, the designation of the place of a localized irritation (neoplasm, injury, etc.) by means of the study of the symptoms of the patient; often of great importance in trephining. The position of the motor and sensory centers of the brain. See *Center*.

Loch'ia (λοχός, confinement). The discharge from the genital organs during two to four weeks succeeding labor. **L. Alba**, the whitish flow that takes place from about the seventh day. **L. Rubra**, the sanguineous flow of the first few days. **L. Serosa**, the serous discharge taking place about the fifth day.

Lochiome'tra (λοχεία, μήτρα, uterus). A collection of the lochia in the uterus.

Lochiop'ya (λοχεως, pertaining to child-bed, πυρ, fire). Puerperal fever. Same as Lochopyra.

Lochiorrhæ'gia (λοχεια, ῥηγναι, to burst forth). An excessive flow of the lochia.

Lochiorrhæ'a (λοχεια, ρεω, to flow). Abnormal flow of the lochia.

Lochios'chesis (λοχεια, the serous discharge after childbirth, σχεο, to retain). Retention of the lochia.

Lochometri'tis (λοχος, a woman just delivered, metritis, inflammation of the womb). The inflammation of the womb consequent upon puerperal fever.

Lochoperitoni'tis (λοχος, peritonitis). Inflammation of the peritoneum accompanying or following childbirth.

Lochop'ya (λοχος, πυρ, fire). Puerperal fever.

Lochoty'phus (λοχος, τυφος, stupor). Contagious puerperal fever of a typhus type.

Locked-jaw. See *Trismus*.

Lock Hospital. An English hospital for the gratuitous treatment of venereal diseases.

Locomo'tion. Animal Movement.

Locomo'tor Atax'y. See *Ataxy*, and *Tubes*.

Lo'co Plant. See *Astragalus Mollissimus*.

Lo'cus. An indefinite term in anatomy, meaning a place or position, as *L. Cæruleus*, a bluish-tinted eminence on the fasciculi teretes of the fourth ventricle of the brain. *L. Niger*, a dark area in the center of the section of the crus cerebri. *L. Perforatus*, the anterior and posterior perforated spots at the base of the brain through which many vessels pass.

Loeb'isch's Formula. See *Christison's Formula*.

Læmol'ogy. See *Loimology*.

Læwe's Ring. A demonstration of the yellow-spot which in a strong light appears surrounded by a bright area. Clerk-Maxwell's experiment consists in looking through a solution of chrome alum when there is seen an oval purplish spot due to the pigment of the yellow spot.

Logople'gia (λογος, word, πηγη, a stroke). An aphasic symptom, consisting in the impossibility of uttering a word though the memory of its sound, etc., is clear.

Logorrhæ'a (λογος, ρεω, to flow). Abnormal rapidity of speech; a symptom of cerebral irritation.

Log'wood. See *Hermaterylon*.

Loimol'ogy (λοιμος, a plague, λογος, a treatise). A treatise on the nature of contagious epidemic diseases.

Loina. The lumbi, or lower part of the back in the region of the hips.

Longev'ity (longæ, long, vita, life). Long life.

Longi- (*longus*, long). A Latin prefix signifying length or extent.

Long'ing. The earnest desire for anything; often present in the female during pregnancy.

Longis'simus (super. of *longus*, long). Longest. *L. Dorsi*. See *Muscle*.

Long'itude (*longitudo*). Angular distance from any standard meridian perpendicular to the plane of the axis.

Longitu'dinal (*longitudo*). In anatomy, lengthwise, or in a direction the opposite of transverse. *L. Sinus*, the triangular subcranial canal extending from the crista galli to the tentorium.

Longsightedness. See *Hyperopia*.

Lon'gus (*longus*, long). Long. *L. Colli*. See *Muscle*.

Loop of Henle. See *Tubuli Uriniferi*.

Lordo'ma (λορδωα, to bend inward). The anterior or forward incurvation of the spine.

Lordo'sis (λορδωα). Anterior curvatures of the spine.

Lore'ta's Opera'tion. The forcible dilatation of the pylorus for the relief of stricture, by laparogastrotomy.

Lostor'fer's Corp'uscles. The granular masses alleged by Lostorfer to have been found in the blood of syphilitic patients.

Lo'tion (lotio, a wash). Any medicinal solution for external use. *L., Black*. See *Hydrargyrum. L., Goulard's*. *Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis*. See *Plumbum. L., Red*, zinci sulph. gr. x, spt. ros-marini, tinct. lavend. comp. aa ʒjss, aq. ʒx. Use locally. *L. for Mouth*, acid pyrolig. ʒj, aque ʒviij. Use externally. Or, tinct. myrrh. ʒss, potass. chlor. ʒiij, aque ʒiv. *L., Cold Evaporating*, plumbi acet. ʒj, pulv. opii ʒj, aque Oj. Or, liq. plumbi subacetat. ʒiv, tinct. opii, ʒij, aque Oj. For external use.

Louse. See *Pediculus*.

Lov'age. The root of *Ligusticum levisticum* and *Levisticum officinale*. Stimulant, aromatic, carminative and emmenagogue. Dose of fld. ext. ʒj-ij. Unof.

Lower, Tubercle of. See *Tubercle*.

Löwe's Ring. See *Larow's Ring*.

Loxar'thron (λοξος, slanting, αρθρον, a joint). Any oblique or abnormal direction of a joint, not caused by spasm or luxation.

Lox'ia. See *Torticollis*.

Loxot'omy (λοτομή, *temno*, to cut). That form of amputation commonly known as the oblique section.

Loz'enge. A medicated tablet with sugar as a basis. See *Trochiscus*.

Lubric'ity (*lubrico*, to make slippery). A synonym of lasciviousness.

Lu'cid (*lucidus*, clear). Clear, shining, unobscured. **L. Interval**, the transitory return of normal mental action and sanity in certain forms and cases of insanity.

Lu'es (λυω, to loose). Formerly a pestilential disease; at present used as an euphemism for syphilis.

Lu'gol's Solution. See *Iodine*.

Lumba'go (*lumbus*, the loin). Pain in the structures about the loins, whether neuralgic, rheumatic, etc.

Lum'bar (*lumbus*, the loin). Pertaining to the loins, especially the region about the loins. **L. Abscess**, an abscess in the lumbar region. **L. Region**. See *Abdomen*.

Lu'm'bi (pl. of *Lumbus*). The loins.

Lum'bricoid (*lumbricus*, slippery, εἶδος, likeness). Pertaining to, or resembling a lumbricus.

Lum'bricus (Lat.). A name given to a genus of worms, including the common earth worm, and certain intestinal worms.

Lu'men (*lumen*, light). A term applied to the cavity of a vessel when examined in transverse section.

Lu'nacy (*luna*, the moon). A popular name for insanity, so called from the traditional belief that it was influenced by the moon.

Lu'nar (*luna*). Pertaining to the moon. **L. Caustic**. See *Argentum*.

Lu'natic (*luna*). Affected with lunacy or insanity.

Lunette' (Fr.). A spectacle lens. Also, a general term including telescopes, marine glasses, spectacles, and all similar devices to aid vision.

Lungs. The organs of respiration, in which the impure venous blood is oxidized by the air drawn through the trachea, bronchi, and air vesicles. Consist of right and left lungs, the latter being divided into two, the former into three lobes.

Lung'wort. The leaves of *Pulmonaria officinalis*. Demulcent and mucilaginous. A favorite medicine in lung complaints. Dose of fld. ext. ʒss-j. Unof.

Lu'nula of Nails. The white convex or semilunar area of the nails near their root.

Lup'ia (λυπεω, to molest). A name given to several kinds of malignant tumor, phage-

denic ulcer, and fungoid growth. 'See also *Molluscum*.

Lu'piform. Same as lupoid.

Lu'poid. Having the nature of lupus.

Lu'pulin. See *Humulus*.

Lu'pulus. See *Humulus*.

Lu'pus. A descriptive term applied to a number of skin diseases. **L. Erythematous**, **Seborrhea Congestiva**, **Lupus Superficialis**, **Lupus Sebaceus**. A cellular infiltration of neoplastic matter, resembling inflammation in its clinical behavior. First appears in the form of grouped red spots, that ultimately coalesce into slightly raised patches. Most frequent on the face. Unlike **L. Vulgaris**, does not end in ulceration. Initial lesions are always erythematous. **L. Exedens**. See *L. Vulgaris*. **L. Vulgaris**, **Lupus Exedens**, **Herpes Esthiomenos**; a form of disease thought to be of tubercular origin, marked by a cellular infiltration of neoplastic matter, producing brown-tinted tubercles or patches, that either ulcerate or atrophy, leaving a scar. On the face, it frequently extends into and involves cartilage and mucous tissue. Since the discovery of tubercle bacilli in the lesions many pathologists consider it a tuberculosis of the skin. Common in Europe, but of rare occurrence in America.

Lusch'ka's Gland. The coccygeal gland. A small conglobate body lying near the tip of the coccyx just above the coccygeal attachment of the sphincter ani. Function not known.

Lu'sus Natu'ræ (*ludo*, to play, *natura*, nature). A freak of nature. Any abnormal departure from that which is natural.

Lu'tein (*luteus*, yellow). A yellow-colored principle occurring in the corpora lutea and in clotted blood.

Luxa'tion. See *Dislocation*.

Lux'us Consump'tion. The supposed direct combustion or oxidation of the superfluous food-stuffs absorbed into the blood.

Lycan'thropy (λυκος, a wolf, ανθρωπος, a man). A form of mania in which the person imagines himself a wild beast.

Lycoper'don Gigante'um. Puff Ball. The hypha of a fungus common to timber-covered regions, the spore receptacle of which attains to a size of 1½–2½ inches in diameter. The dust, consisting mainly of spores, is sometimes used as a hæmostatic.

Ly'copin. See *Bugleweed*.

Lycopo'dium. The spores of *L. clavatum*, common club moss. Used mainly in pharmacy to facilitate the rolling of pills and

to prevent their adhesion. Employed in mucous inflammations by homœopathic practitioners.

Lye (Sax. *la-x*, to leach). Formerly the solution of alkaline hydrates obtained by leaching ashes. Any alkaline solution.

Lying-in. See *Puerperal State*.

Lymph (*lymp̃ha*, water). The fluid in the lymphatic vessels, the product of the filtration of the liquid portion of the blood through the walls of the capillaries. Applied, also, to certain products of lymph-exudation in wounds, *etc.* **L., Aplastic**, a lymph product of inflammation that will not form embryonic tissue. Called, also, *Corpuscular* or *Croupous L.* **L., Fibrinous**, same as **L., Plastic**. **L. Follicles**, or **Glands**. Branched lacunar labyrinthine spaces composed of adenoïd tissue intercalated in the course of the lymphatic vessels. They are not true glands. **L. Hearts**, exist in certain cold-blooded animals, the frog, *e.g.*, having two axillary and two sacral hearts for pumping the lymph. **L., Inflammatory**, that thrown out as a product of inflammation in wounds, *etc.* **L., Koch's**. The more common term for the fluid called by Koch, Paratoloid, the composition of which has not yet been divulged, recommended by Koch for hypodermatic injection in cases of tubercular disease. **L., Plastic**, fibrinous lymph, that forming embryonic tissue.

Lympha'den (*lymp̃ha*, *ad̃n*, a gland). A general name for a lymphatic gland.

Lymphadeni'tis (*lymp̃ha*, *ad̃n*, *itis*). Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

Lymphadeno'ma. Hodgkin's Disease. Malignant lymphoma or hypertrophic disease of the lymphatic glands of the body, with anæmia, emaciation, *etc.* **L., Leukæmic**, when associated with leucocythæmia and enlargement of the spleen.

Lymphangeiec'tasis (*lymp̃ha*, *ag̃gion*, *ektasis*, widening). Abnormal dilatation of the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphangeiog'raphy (*lymp̃ha*, *ag̃gion*, *grap̃ha*, to write). A description of the lymphatics.

Lymphangeiol'ogy (*lymp̃ha*, *ag̃gion*, *log̃os*, a treatise). A treatise on the lymphatics.

Lymphangei'oma (*lymp̃ha*, *ag̃gion*). A dilated or varicose condition or tumor of the lymphatic vessels. **L. Tuberosum Multiplex**, the rare condition of new growth of lymphatic vessels in the skin. Considered by Van Harlingen as a form of *fibroma molluscum*.

Lymphangio-myo'ma. See *Myoma*.

Lymphangi'tis. Inflammation of lymphatic vessels.

Lymphat'ics (*lymp̃ha*). The capillary tubes extending to nearly every part of the body, from which they take up the lymph, forming the principal part of the absorbent system.

Lymphenteri'tis (*lymp̃ha*, *enteron*, the bowels, *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the bowels with serous infiltration.

Lymphoder'ma Pernicio'sa. A name used by Van Harlingen to designate a certain form of *Mycosis*.

Lymph'oid (*lymp̃ha*, *eidos*, form). Having the appearance or character of lymph.

Lympho'ma (*lymp̃ha*). A lymph tumor. Also, lymphadenoma. The term includes formations not strictly tumors but hyperplasias of the tissues proper to lymphatic glands.

Lymphorrh'a'gia. Effusion or flow of lymph from a ruptured lymphatic vessel.

Lyon's Appara'tus. See *Urea*.

Lypema'nia (*lyp̃n*, sadness, *mania*). A form of dementia accompanied by severe mental depression and refusal to take food.

Lypothy'mia (*lyp̃n*, *thymos*, the mind). Severe mental prostration from grief. Not to be confounded with Leipothymia.

Ly'ra of For'nix. Certain longitudinal, transverse, and oblique lines on the under surface of the fornix, the arrangement of which bear a fanciful resemblance to a harp.

Ly'sis (*lyso*, to loose). A term somewhat loosely used, but now applied to the decline of a disease, especially a fever.

Lys'sa (*lyssa*, madness). A synonym of Hydrophobia or Rabies.

Lys'sin. The specific virus or germ of hydrophobia.

Lyssopho'bia. See *Pseudo-hydrophobia*.

Lytta Vesicato'ria. See *Cantharis*.

M

M. The abbreviation of *Myopia*, of *Minim*, and of *Misce*, mix.

Ma. An abbreviation of *Milliampère*.

Mac. An abbreviation of *Macerata*, macerate.

μ. An abbreviation of *Micro-millimeter*.

Macdow'el's Frænum. The accessory fibers strengthening anteriorly the intermuscular septum of the deep fascia of the arm attached to the great pectoral tendon.

Mace. See *Myristica*.

Macera'tion (*macero*, to make soft). Extraction of the medicinal qualities of a substance by steeping or infusing. Applied, also, to a softening and non-putrefactive decomposition of the dead fœtus long carried in the uterus.

Ma'cies (*macies*, a wasting). Atrophy, leanness, wasting.

Mac'ro- (*μακρος*, long, great). A Greek prefix signifying *great*, *long*, or *extensive*.

Macrobi'osis (*μακρος*, βίος, life). A condition characterized by long life.

Macrobiot'ics (*μακρος*, βίος). A name given to a proposed system of living, conducive to length of life.

Macroceph'a'lia (*μακρος*, κεφαλή, the head). Excessive development of the head in size. A systematic deviation in a genus or a species distinguished by abnormally large heads.

Macroceph'alous (*μακρος*, κεφαλή). Characterized by an abnormally large head.

Macrochei'lia (*μακρος*, χείλος, a lip). Excessive size or development of the lips; a characteristic of certain negro and negroid tribes.

Mac'rocasm (*μακρος*, κόσμος, world). The world or cosmos in contradistinction to man, the microcosm, or *little universe*.

Mac'rocytes (*μακρος*, κύτος, cell). Giant blood-corpuscles, found in the blood in pernicious anæmia, leukæmia, etc.

Mac'rodont (*μακρος*, οδους, tooth). Large-toothed. Used of the comparative size of the teeth of different races. When the dental length multiplied by 100 divided by the basinasal length exceeds 44, the skull is considered *macrodont*, if under 42 a *microdont*, if intermediate a *mesodont*.

Macroglos'sia (*μακρος*, great, γλώσσα, tongue). Hypertrophic development of the tongue.

Macrom'elus (*μακρος*, μέλος, an organ or member). A term used to denote the excessive development of any organ or member.

Macroph'agus (*μακρος*, φαγειν, to eat). See *Phagocyte*.

Macrops'ia. See *Megalopsia*.

Macrosc'e'lia (*μακρος*, σκέλος, a leg). One marked by excessive development of the legs.

Macroscop'ic (*μακρος*, σκοπεω, to see). A term applied to anything large enough to be seen by the naked eye in distinction from microscopic bodies.

Macro'sis (*μακρος*). A term denoting a state of increase in volume.

Macroso'matous (*μακρος*, σωμα, a body). Having a large body. Also, applied to a foetal monstrosity characterized by an abnormally large body.

Macrosto'ma (*μακρος*, στομα, mouth). Congenital fissure of the angle of the mouth, producing a large opening.

Mac'rotin. A resin extracted from *cimicifuga* by alcohol, and precipitated by water. See *Cimicifuga*.

Mac'ula (Lat.). A spot or small patch.

M. Acusticæ, the terminations of the auditory nerve in the sacculæ and utricle.

M. Cribrosa, a name given to the perforations of the *fovea hemispherica* for the passage of the filaments of the auditory nerve. **M. Germinal**, the small spot constituting the germinal vesicle or nucleus of the ovum. **M. Lutea**, the yellow spot of the retina called, sometimes, the spot of Summerring, but usually called simply *the macula*. The depression in its centre is called the fovea centralis. It is the point of clearest vision and is pierced by the visual axis.

Mac'ulate (*macula*, a blemish or spot). Spotted.

Mad. A popular term applied to an animal affected with hydrophobia. Popularly used as a synonym of insane. **M. house**, formerly an insane asylum.

Madaro'sis (*μαδαρος*, bald). Loss of the eyelashes or hairs of the eyebrows.

Mad'ness. See *Insanity* and *Mania*.

Madu'ra Foot. See *Fungus Foot*.

Magen'die's Solu'tion. See *Morphine*.

Magen'ta. See *Fuchsin*.

Mag'istral (*Magister*, a master). A term used in England to denote those medicines

that are prepared on prescription, in distinction to those prepared or sold without the physician's order.

Mag'ma (μαγμα, dregs). Sediment, dregs; any pulpy mass.

Magne'sium (Mg = 24.3; quantivalence 11). One of the alkaline metals represented in medicine by several mineral and organic salts. The sulphate occurs in sea-water and many rocks and soils. Its physiological effects are antacid and laxative. Valuable in acidity of stomach, colic, sick headache, etc. **M. Carbonas.** Dose gr. x- $\bar{5}$ j.

M. Citras Granulatus, "granulated citrate of magnesia," combined with citric acid, sugar, sodium bicarbonate, alcohol, and water. Dose $\bar{5}$ ij- $\bar{5}$ j. **M. Citratis, Liq.**, contains M. carbonate gr. 200, citric acid gr. 400, syr. citric acid gr. 1200, potassium bicarbonate gr. 30, water q.s. ad. $\bar{5}$ xij. Dose $\bar{5}$ iv-vj. **M. Oxid.**, Magnesia, the oxide of the metal, a constituent of several laxative mixtures. Dose gr. x- $\bar{5}$ j. **M. Ponderosa**, heavy or calcined magnesia. Dose gr. x- $\bar{5}$ j. **M. Sulphas**, "epsom salt," "salts," much used as a popular purgative. Dose $\bar{5}$ j- $\bar{5}$ j. **M. Sulphis.** Dose gr. x-xxx. **M. Trochiscis**, each contains magnesia gr. iij, nutmeg, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, sugar, tragacanth, water, q.s.

Mag'net (from *Magnesia*, a district in Asia Minor, where lodestone was first found). Lodestone, a magnetic oxide of iron. Also, a piece of steel that holds its property of magnetism permanently. **M., Electro**, a piece of soft iron temporarily magnetized by induction or by insertion into a helix.

Mag'netism. That property of attraction and repulsion of masses of like elements manifested especially by iron and certain of its ores; and also, by nickel, cobalt, and other elements in a less degree. **M., Animal**, an empiric term for hypnotism. See *Synambulism* and *Hypnotism*.

Magneto-induc'tion. The production of an induced current by the insertion of a magnet within a coil of wire.

Magnetom'eter (*magnet*, μετρον, a measure). A series of magnets suspended so as to record graphically variations in direction and intensity of magnetic force.

Magnet-opera'tion. The operation of removing foreign bodies of steel from the eye by the aid of a magnet.

Magno'lia. The bark of *M. ghuca*, the common swamp sassafras, and several other species of the same order. An aromatic, bitter tonic, popular as a remedy in rheu-

matism and malarial fevers. Dose $\bar{5}$ ss-j. Unof.

Maid'enhead. Popular expression for maidenhood. Virginité.

Maieut'ics (μαιευτης, an obstetrician). Midwifery, obstetrics.

Maim. Same as *Mayhem*.

Main-en-Griffe. See *Claw-hand*.

Maize. Indian corn. See *Zea Mays*.

Make. "The make," a colloquialism for designating the making of the electric current by applying the electrode to the conducting surfaces of the body. Interruption of the current is called **The Break**.

Makrocythæ'mia (μακρος, long, great, κυτος, cell, αιμα, blood). A condition in which the size of the red-blood corpuscles is increased, owing to malaria, anemia, lead-poisoning, etc.

Makrops'ia. See *Megalopsia*.

Mal. See *Epilepsy*.

Ma'la. (Lat.) The cheek bone or prominence of the cheek.

Mala'cia (μαλακος, a softening). Any morbid softening of tissue. Also, a depraved appetite.

Malaco'ma (μαλακος). The softening of any organ or part of the body. Also, a synonym of *molluscum sebaceum*.

Malaco'sis (μαλακος). The condition distinguished by the abnormal softening of the tissues of any part of the body. Also, the progress of malacoma.

Malacos'teon. See *Ostro-malacia*.

Malacot'omy (μαλακος, τεμνω, to cut). Incision of the abdomen. Laparotomy.

Mal'ady. Any illness or disease.

Malag'ma. See *L'ontice*.

Malaise (Fr. *malaise*). A general feeling of illness accompanied by restlessness and discomfort.

Ma'lar (*malum*, apple). Pertaining to the cheek or upper maxillary bone. **M. Bones**, the two cheek bones.

Mala'ria (It. *mala aria*, bad air). A term now applied to the germs of noxious microscopic organisms, possibly a species of bacillus, which cause, or are connected with, the various forms of fever occurring mainly in wet and marshy regions. **M. Cachexia**, the depraved and morbid condition of the system due to exposure to marsh miasma or malaria. **M., Bacillus of.** See *Bacillus of Malaria*.

Malassimila'tion (*malus*, bad). Imperfect digestion and assimilation of food.

Mal de Mer. (Fr.) Sea sickness.

Male. The masculine sex, or what pertains to the same. In botany, applied to

flowers with stamens, but without ovaries.

M. Fern, the *Aspidium felix mas*. **M. Organ**, the *Penis*. **M. Uterus**. See *Reproductive Organs*.

Malforma'tion. Congenital or other abnormality of shape or structure.

Malgaigne's Hooks. An instrument for holding the parts of a fractured patella in apposition while healing.

Mal'ic (*malum*, an apple). Pertaining to malic acid, an acid derived from the juice of apples.

Malice Prepense' (Fr. *malice*, evil, *pre-penser*, to premeditate). In law, a premeditated determination to commit a crime.

Malig'nant (*malus*, evil). Used of diseases that increase with rapidity or that proceed to a fatal end. **M. Papillary Dermatitis**, or **Paget's Disease of the Nipple**. See *Dermatitis and Carcinoma*. **M. Pustule**. See *Pustula Maligna*.

Malin'gerer (Fr. *malinger*). A term applied to one who feigns illness, or defect.

Mal'leable (*malleus*, a hammer). Capable of being beaten or rolled into thin sheets; applied especially to metals.

Mallea'tion (*malleus*). A spasmodic action of the hands, consisting in continuously striking any near object. It is a symptom of chorea.

Malle'olus (Lat. dim. of *malleus*). A part of a process or bone having a hammer-head shape. **M.**, **External**, a name by which the lower extremity of the fibula is sometimes known. **M.**, **Internal**, the pyramidal process of the internal surface of the lower extremity of the tibia.

Mal'leus (*malleus*). A bone or ossicle of the internal ear having the shape of a hammer. It is articulated with the incus, and the tensor tympani muscle arises from it.

Malpigh'ian Bodies. The small, rounded masses occurring in the cortical substance of the kidney, composed of a collection of tubular vessels enclosed in a capsule, called the *M. Capsule*. The convoluted tube is known as the *M. Tuft*. **M. Corpuscles**, a name given to certain whitish, minute granules in the red substance of the spleen.

Malposi'tion (*malus*). The improper or abnormal position of any part or organ.

Malprac'tice (*malus*). A term applied to that treatment of a disease which is contrary to that taught by experience; as the improper setting of a fracture or reduction of a dislocation. Also, the unlawful production of an abortion.

Malpresenta'tion (*malus*, *presens*, a coming). A position of the child at birth in such form that its delivery is difficult or impossible.

Malt. The seed of common barley, *Hordeum distichum*, germinated until the maximum amount of diastase, the ferment that converts starch into grape sugar, is developed. Nutritive, and valuable, also, for the diastase, which aids in the digestion of farinaceous foods. Employed in wasting diseases, preferably mixed with milk. *Mellin's Infant Food*, *Horlick's Food*, popular preparations, consist mainly of granulated extract of malt. *Hoff's Malt Extract* contains a small percentage of alcohol. **M.**, **Ext.**, the soluble principles of malt, mainly diastase and glucose. Dose ʒj-iv.

Malthu'sianism (*Malthus*, an English Economist). The doctrine that the increase of population is proportionately greater than the increase of subsistence.

Malt'ine. A name given to various proprietary preparations of malted wheat, or barley, useful to invalids for food.

Malt Liquors. Fermented and clarified solutions of malt that have been subjected to vinous fermentation, hops being added to prevent acetous fermentation subsequently. *Beer* is made by a comparatively slow fermentation, and contains about 2.5 per cent. of alcohol. *Ale* and *Porter* are fermented more rapidly. The malt used in making porter is browned, giving the liquor a darker color. Contain about 4.7 per cent. of alcohol. Malt liquors contain about 5 per cent. of albuminous matter, 2 of phosphates, and 1 of carbon dioxide.

Malt'ose. A sugar derived by the action of diastase on the fecula of barley. It is considered by some chemists as identical with dextrine, and by others as an isomer of dextrine.

Mam'elon. See *Nipple*.

Mam'elouc. See *Mulatto*.

Mam'ma (*μαῖμα*, the child's word for mother). The milk-secreting gland of the mother. The breast.

Mamma'lia (*mamma*). A division of the class of vertebrates including all animals that suckle their young.

Mam'mary (*mamma*). Pertaining to the mammae. **M. Gland**. See *Gland*.

Mam'mate (*mamma*). Having mammae or breasts.

Mammif'erosus (*mamma*, *fero*, to bear). Having mammae or milk-bearing glands.

Mammil'la (dim. of *mamma*). A small prominence or papilla. **M. of Breast**, the nipple or teat. **M. of Kidney**, the conical-shaped apex of the kidney at the point where the urine escapes.

Mammilla'ria. See *Tuber Cinereum*.

Mammilla'tion (dim. of *mamma*). A term applied to certain granulations, especially on some mucous surfaces.

Mammi'tis (*mamma*). Inflammation of the breasts.

Mam'mose (*mamma*). Having full or abnormally large breasts.

Man. The only genus of the order *Bimana*, class *Mammalia*. A term used generally to include the human race. **M.**, Descent of, the theory that man has developed, by successive gradations, from lower forms of animal life.

Man'aca. The root of *Franciscea uniflora*. Known in Brazil as vegetable mercury. Excites the lymphatic system. In high repute as an antisyphilitic. In small doses a resolvent. In larger doses a purgative. Dose of the fld. ext. ℥x. Unof.

Mandib'ula, or

Mandib'ulum (*mandere*, to chew). A name sometimes applied to the inferior maxillary bone.

Mandrag'ora (*μαρδρα*, a stable). The mandrake. See *Podophyllum*. Also, the plant *Atropa mandragora*.

Man'drake. See *Podophyllum*.

Man'drin. The firm stem or guide (usually of metal) to give rigidity to a flexible catheter whilst it is being inserted.

Man'ganese, or

Manga'num (Mn = 54, quantivalence II, IV). A silver-white metal having the general properties of iron. Used in medicine and pharmacy in the form of oxides, sulphates, and iodide. In small doses, a general tonic; in large doses, a gastrointestinal irritant. **M. Oxid.**, Nig., "black oxide of manganese," used in the manufacture of chlorine gas. **M. Sulphas**, emetic and cholagogue, useful in jaundice and catarrh of biliary passages. Dose gr. ij-v. **Potassii Permanganas**, an excellent antiseptic and germicide, efficient as a local wash, ʒj to Oj, in diphtheria, scarlatina, etc., in cancer and foul ulcers, tainted breath, and the fetid odor from the feet. **M. Iodidi**, Syr., unof., contains ʒj of the salt to each ʒj of syrup. Dose ℥x-xxx. **M. et Ferri Iodidi**, Syr., unof. Dose ℥x-xxx. **M. et Ferri Carbonas Saccharatus**. Dose gr. v-xx.

Mange (Fr. *mangé*, eaten). A disease of most domestic quadrupeds, caused by a species of acarus, parasitic upon the skin.

Man'go. The bark of *Mangifera indica*. An unofficial remedy having reputed properties as an astringent and tonic to the mucous membrane. Has been recommended in catarrh of the nasal passages and purulent discharges of the vagina. Also, the fruit of *Garcinia-mangostana*, the mangosteen. Has astringent properties similar to the preceding. Unof.

Man'hood. That period in which a man possesses all his physical and generative faculties in full.

Ma'nia (*μανια*, to rage). Delirium or madness not accompanying fever or acute disease. **M. a Potu**. See *Delirium*. **M.**, **Dancing**, an epidemic of choreic or convulsional movements especially prevalent in the Middle Ages. **M.**, **Puerperal**, a form of mania or abnormal mental action sometimes following childbirth.

Mani'acal (*mania*, madness). Having the nature of madness or insanity.

Man'icure (*manus*, the hand, *cura*, care). The processes employed in caring for and beautifying the hand. Also, one who professionally attends to the care of the hand and nails. Also, a chiropodist.

Man'ikin. A model of plaster, *papier maché*, etc., designed to show the anatomy or functions of an animal or organ, especially of a human being.

Manipula'tion (*manipulus*, a handful). The act of doing with the hands; an operation or experiment in which the hands are particularly employed; dexterity in such acts. A method of reducing hernia and treating aneurism.

Man'na. The exudation of the flowering ash, *Fraxinus ornus*, and other trees. Properties due to mannite or manna—sugar, glucose, and a resinous principle. A mild laxative. May be advantageously combined with rhubarb or magnesia citrate. Dose ʒi-ij. Unof.

Man'nikin. See *Manikin*.

Man'nite. See *Manna*.

Manom'eter (*μαρ*, rare, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument, in principle similar to a barometer, by which the tension of a vapor is measured. It consists essentially of a V-tube partly filled with mercury.

Manomet'ric Flames. See *Koenig*.

Manu'brium (L. *manu habere*, to hold in the hand). A haft or handle. **M. of Malleus**, a vertical process of bone forming the handle-shaped attachment of the

malleus of the ear. **M. of Sternum**, the upper piece of the breast-bone.

Manustupra'tion. See *Masturbation*.

Manzani'ta (Sp., small apple). The leaves of *Arctostaphylos glauca*, common to California. Astringent and tonic with reference to the urinary organs. Resembles *uva ursi*. Dose of the fld. ext. ℥xx-xxx. Unof.

Maple Sugar. See *Saccharum*.

Maquer's Salt. A name sometimes given to a compound known as "super-arseniate of potassium."

Maras'tic (*μαραινω*, to grow lean). Pertaining to marasmus, or to general malnutrition and prostration. **M. Thrombosis**, primary thrombosis of the cerebral sinuses in connection with general malnutrition.

Maraschi'no. A liquor made from morello cherries.

Marasmat'ic. Pertaining to or affected with marasmus.

Maras'moid (*μαρασμαος*). Resembling or simulating marasmus.

Marasmop'ya (*μαρασμος, πυρ*, fire). Hectic fever.

Maras'mus (*μαραινω*, to grow lean). A gradual general deterioration of the mental and physical forces, with emaciation. See *Marantic*.

Mar'cor. See *Marasmus*.

Mar'ea (*mare*, the sea). Mountain sickness. A malady characterized by nausea and violent headache, occasionally overcoming persons who ascend to high altitudes.

Mar'garin. An artificial substitute for butter.

Mariotte's Experiment. A device for demonstrating the existence of the blind spot of the eye, consisting in placing a spot upon a paper at such an angle with the visual axis that the image falls upon the papilla.

Mariotte's Law. The law of physics that the volume of a gas varies inversely as the pressure to which it is subjected.

Mariotte's Spot. The blind spot, or papilla.

Mar'joram. See *Origanum*.

Mar'malade, or

Mar'melade (Port. *marmello*, a quince). A conserve prepared from the quince, which is sliced and preserved in a saturated syrup. At present the orange is mainly used instead of the quince.

Mar'riageable. Of an age when marriage may be legally performed.

Mar'row. A substance composed of water,

fat and albuminous matter, existing in the cavities of many of the long bones. **M. Cells**, large nucleated cells showing amoeboid movement. **M., Spinal**, the spinal cord.

Marru'bium. Horehound. The leaves and tops of *M. vulgare*. Contains a bitter principle and a volatile oil. In small doses a mild stomachic tonic; in larger doses a laxative. Exerts a soothing effect in catarrh of the nasal passages, and is therefore an ingredient in various cough mixtures. Dose ʒss-j. Unof.

Marsh. A swamp or bog. **M. Fever**. See *Malaria*. **M. Gas**, Methyl Hydride, Fire-damp, Methane; a hydrocarbon having the composition CH₄. Occurs in swamps as a product of the decomposition of vegetable tissue. Constitutes a large proportion of common illuminating gas. **M., Rosemary**, the root of *Statice caroliniana*. A bitter astringent, resembling kino, in therapeutic properties. A popular New England remedy for canker and aphthous affections of the mouth. Dose of fld. ext. ʒss-j. Unof.

Marshall's Vestigial Fold. A crescentic fold of serous membrane of the pericardium containing the remains of the left superior vena cava.

Marsh's Test. A delicate qualitative test for the presence of arsenic. The suspected tissue or substance is introduced into a flask containing chemically pure dilute sulphuric acid and zinc, which is fitted with a delivery tube, the end of the latter being constructed so as to form a jet burner. If arsenic be present, hydrogen arsenide will be formed and will escape with the nascent hydrogen. If the lighted jet be impinged against a piece of white porcelain, the arsenic will be reduced, and will form a steel-white mirror on the porcelain. For a more delicate test, the delivery tube is made about three feet in length, and by heating it at a point two-thirds the distance from the generating flask, the mirror is formed in the tube. By delicate manipulation the mirror may be chased back and forth along the tube, or even separated from a film of antimony reduced at the same time. The arsenic deposit is distinguished from a similar deposit of antimony by its solubility in potassium hypochlorite.

Marsu'pial (*μαρσπιον*, a pouch). Pouched. In zoölogy, an order of animals the females of which are distinguished by pouches behind the mammae, in which the young are in part developed.

Marsu'pium (*μαρσπιον*). A pouch. In anatomy, the large pouch of the peritoneum.

In zoölogy, the pouch in which the young of certain species are in part developed.

Mas'culine (dim. of *mas*, a male). Of the male gender.

Mask. In surgery, a bandage applied to the face in case of erysipelas and extensive burns or scalds.

Masked. Covered with a mask; concealed. **M. Disease**, one that is concealed by other concomitant symptoms. **M. Reaction**, in chemistry, one that is concealed by a concurrent reaction.

Mass (*massa*, a mass). Any aggregation of matter. **M., Blue**. See *Hydragyrum*.

Mas'sa. A mass. In pharmacy, a medicinal substance together with an excipient which gives it the adhesive, plastic quality necessary to form a pill. There are three official *massæ*.

Massage (Fr., from *μασσω*, to knead). A method of effecting changes in the local and general nutrition, action, *etc.*, of the body by rubbing, kneading, *etc.*, the superficial parts of the body by the hand or an instrument. **Effleurage**, a stroking movement made in a centripetal direction. **M., Friction**, superficial rubbing. **Pétrissage**, a portion of muscle or tissue is picked up subjected to firm pressure and rolled from below upward. **Tapotement**, percussion by the hand or an instrument devised for the purpose.

Mas'seter. See *Muscle*.

Mas'taden (*μαστος*, the breast, *αδην*, a gland). The mammary gland.

Mastal'gia (*μαστος*, *αλγος*, a pain). Any pain in the breast.

Mas'terwort Cow Parsnip. The root of *Heracleum lanatum*. Stimulant, carminative and antispasmodic. A popular New England remedy for "fits." Dose of fld. ext. ʒj-ij. Unof.

Mastheco'sis (*μαστος*, *ελκοςις*, ulceration). Ulceration of the breast.

Mas'tic. See *Mastiche*.

Mastica'tion (*masti-o*, to chew). The process of chewing and of insalivation.

Mas'ticatory. A term applied to remedies or agents designed to be masticated or chewed; also, agents increasing the flow of saliva.

Mas'tiche. Mastic. The resin exuding from *Pistacia lentiscus*. The greater part soluble in alcohol; the remainder soluble in ether. Used chiefly in dentistry as a temporary filling for teeth that have been prepared for their permanent filling.

Masti'tis (*μαστος*, the breast). Inflammation of the female breast. **M., Parenchymatous**, true M. of the proper glandular substance. **M., Submammary**, or **Paramastitis**, inflammation of the connective tissue between the gland and the thorax. **M., Supra-mammary**, inflammation of the superficial connective tissue of the breast.

Mas'to- (*μαστος*). A Greek prefix signifying the breast.

Mastodyn'ia (*μαστος*, *οδυνη*, pain). Pain in the female breast.

Mas'toid (*μαστος*). Having the shape of the breast, a descriptive term applied to a process and to a foramen of the temporal bone. **M. Cells**, the cells exhibited in the structure of the mastoid process. **M. Process**, the protruding part of the temporal bone felt behind the ear.

Mastoide'an (*mastoid*). Pertaining to the mastoid process.

Mastoideocente'sis (*mastoid*, a process, *κεντησις*, a puncture). Perforation of the mastoid process.

Mastol'ogy (*μαστος*, *λογος*, a treatise). A treatise on the breast, its anatomy and diseases.

Mastome'nia (*μαστος*, *μην*, month). Vicious menstruation from the breast.

Maston'cus (*μαστος*, *ογκος*, a tumor). Any tumor of the breast, mammary gland, or nipple.

Mastorrha'gia (*μαστος*, *ρηγιγιμ*, to break forth). Hemorrhage from the breast.

Mastoschir'rus (*μαστος*, *σκιρρος*, a cancer). Scirrhus cancer of the breast.

Masturba'tion (*manus*, the hand, *stupro*, to ravish). Production of the venereal orgasm by the hand; secret vice.

Matè. Paraguay Tea. The leaves of *Ilex paraguayensis*, an infusion of which is used in South America as a substitute for tea and coffee. Properties due to *caffeine*.

Ma'ter. See *Dura Mater* and *Pia Mater*.

Mate'ria Med'ica. A name used to designate the materials and substances used as medicines. They are conveniently divided into—I. Those acting upon the alimentary canal. II. Those affecting the secretory and excretory vessels. III. Those acting upon the organs of circulation. IV. Those affecting the brain and nervous system. V. Those acting on the muscular fiber. VI. Those acting upon the skin by external application.

Mate'rialism. See *Spiritualism*.

Mat'ico. The leaves of *Artanthe elongata*. An aromatic tonic, stimulant, and

aphrodisiac. Valuable in catarrhal diseases of the mucous membranes. The leaves are efficacious as a hæmostat. Dose of the fld. ext. 3 ss-ij; of a 10 per cent. tinct. 3 ss-ij.

Matric'aria. German Chamomile. The flower-tops of *M. chamomila*. Contains a volatile oil and a bitter extractive principle. A mild tonic, and in large doses, emetic and antispasmodic. A popular domestic remedy among German people. The chamomilla of the homœopathic practice. Dose, of the infusion, indefinite.

Matric'ulate (*matricula*, a register). To receive admission and to enroll one's self among the members of a college.

Ma'trix (Lat., a mould in which anything is cast). That part or tissue into which any organ or process is set, as the matrix of a tooth or of a nail.

Matura'tion (*maturo*, to ripen). The period of ripening. The culminating stage of inflammation marked by the collection and excretion of pus in some part of the inflamed tissue.

Maxil'la (Lat.). The jaw, either upper or lower.

Max'illary. Pertaining to the maxillæ or jaws. **M. Bones**, the bones of the jaws, consisting of an inferior or lower, and a superior or upper jaw. **M. Sinus**, the antrum of Highmore.

Max'im'al (*maximus*, the greatest). See *Maximum*.

Max'im'um (Lat., the greatest). The greatest or highest degree. **M. Dose**, the largest that may be safely given.

May. The name of the fifth month. Also, a descriptive term applied to many flowers that mature in that month. **M. Apple**, see *Podophyllum*. **M. Flower**, see *Trailing Arbutus*.

May'hem (Old Fr. *mehaigner*, to hurt). A legal term signifying the violent and unauthorized privation by another, of any useful part or organ of the body.

McMunn's Elixir. See *Opii Deodorata*.

Me'able (*meabilis*, easily penetrating). Capable of being readily traversed or passed through.

Mead (Sax. *medu*). Dilute, fermented honey or syrup, variously flavored.

Meas'sles. An acute infectious disease characterized by fever, catarrh of the eyes and respiratory tracts, and an eruption over the whole body. **M. of Pork.** See *Pork*.

Meas'u'res. See *Weights and Metric System*.

Mea'tus (*meo*, to flow or pass). A passage. **M. Auditorius Externus**, the canal extending from the concha to the tympanum. **M. Aud. Internus**, the internal auditory canal. **M. Urinarius**, the orifice of the urethra.

Mechan'ics (*μηχανική*, a machine). The science which treats of forces and powers and their application, either directly or by the intervention of machinery. It may treat of bodies at rest (statics), or in motion (dynamics).

Mech'anism (*μηχανή*). Any structure having the nature of a machine. **M. of Labor.** See *Labor*.

Meckel's Ganglion. See *Ganglion*.

Meco-narceine A preparation of narceine (one of the alkaloids of opium), free from morphine. Its hypnotic power is said to be great, but without lethal effects.

Meco'nic Acid (*μηκων*, a poppy). One of the extractives of opium. Properties not well known. Unof.

Meco'nium. The first fecal discharges of the newborn.

Media of the Eye. The refracting substances from the anterior surface of the cornea to the retina.

Me'dian (*medius*, the middle). Middle or mesial. **M. Line.** See *Line*.

Mediasti'num (*medio stando*, standing in the middle). A middle portion or septum separating adjacent parts. The pleural folds or septum extending from the spine to the sternum.

Me'diate (*medius*, the middle). Indirect. Also applied to the medium interposed between the surface of the body, and the instruments in percussion and auscultation.

Med'ical (*medico*, to heal). Pertaining to medicine, or the healing art. **M. Jurisprudence.** See *Jurisprudence*.

Med'icament (*medico*). A medicine.

Med'icated (*medico*). Impregnated with medicine. Also, purified and made fit for medical use.

Med'ic'inal (*medicina*, medicine). Pertaining to, or having the nature of a medicine.

Med'icine (*medicina*). The science and art of healing and curing disease; the "healing art;" including the sciences of anatomy, physiology, hygiene, obstetrics, pathology, therapeutics, surgery and pharmacy. Used also in a restricted sense of a particular drug or therapeutic application.

M. Chest, a case or compartment for storing or conveying medicines. **M., Clinical**, pertaining to the study of disease by the bedside of the patient. **M., Con-**

servative, a method of treatment with the object of preserving the vital forces, and not by active measures to endanger the life of the patient; also used in the ordinary sense of the word as relying upon well understood or old methods of treatment rather than upon new and comparatively untried plans. **M.**, **Eclectic**. See *Eclectic*. **M.**, **Empiric**. See *Empiric*. **M.**, **Forensic**, or **M.**, **Legal**, the relations of medicine to jurisprudence, involving the diagnosis of insanity, questions in toxicology, surgery, etc. **M.**, **Patent**, a mixture or compound of sundry drugs for the sale of which the devisor gets a patent from the government.

Med'ico-chirur'gical (*medicus*, a physician, *χειρουργος*, a surgeon). Pertaining conjointly to medicine and surgery.

Med'icus (Lat.). A physician.

Medi'na-worm. See *Guinea Worm*.

Me'dium (*medius*, the middle). That in which anything moves or through which it acts. In medicine, the conditions by which a patient is surrounded, especially those of light, temperature, and ventilation.

Me'dius (*medius*, middle). The middle.

Medul'la (marrow). A fatty substance or marrow occupying certain cavities. **M.** **Oblongata**, the upper enlarged part of the spinal cord extending from the atlas to the pons Varolii. **M.** **Spinalis**, the spinal cord or marrow.

Medul'lary. Pertaining to the medulla. Also, pertaining to the white substance of the brain contained within the cortical envelope of gray matter. **M.** **Canal**, the hollow interior of long bones, in which the marrow lies. **M.** **Groove**, a longitudinal groove at the anterior part of the embryonal shield of the blastoderm. **M.** **Membrane**, the areolar envelope of the marrow of the long bones. **M.** **Sheath**, the semifluid, fatty white matter between the enveloping sheath and the central axis-cylinder, or essential part of a nerve. **M.** **Tube**, the closing of the M. Groove, forming a closed M. or neural tube.

Medulliza'tion. Softening of bone tissue in osteitis.

Meg'a-, or

Meg'alo- (*μεγας*, gen., *μεγαλος*). A Greek prefix signifying *large*.

Megaceph'alic (*μεγας*, *κεφαλη*, head). Used of a skull whose capacity (measured by filling with shot through the foramen magnum) exceeds 1450 c.cm. If less than 1350 it is called *microcephalic*, if between these numbers, *mesocephalic*.

Meg'alo-. See *Mega-*.

Meg'aloblast. See *Corpuscle*.

Megalocceph'alic. Same as *megacephalic*.

Megalodac'tylous. Pertaining to an abnormal or excessive development and size of the fingers or toes.

Megalops'ia (*μεγαλος*, large, *ωψις*, sight). An apparent increase of the size of objects; ascribed to changes in the retinal end-organs.

Meg'aseme. See *Index*.

Me'grim (Fr. *migraine*). Neuralgia or headache of one-half of the head or upon one side, sometimes attended by aphasic and visual symptoms and sensory disturbance.

Meibo'mian Glands. The sebaceous glands of the eyelids, each having an excretory duct opening at the free border. Their secretion prevents the tears from contact with the skin. There are 30 to 40 in the upper and 20 to 30 in the lower lid.

Meiocar'dia. See *Auxocardia*.

Meiss'ner. A German anatomist. **M.**, **Corpuscles of**. See *Corpuscles*, *Tactile*, of *Wagner*. **M.**, **Plexus of**, a plexus of nerves found in the submucous layer of the small intestines.

Mel. Honey. The substance deposited in the honeycomb by the common honey bee, *Apis mellifica*, and a few other hymenopterous insects. Consists of a solution of cane and grape sugars, with coloring and odorous matters. Emollient, nutritive, and often laxative, its properties depending mainly on the character of the flowers from which it is taken. An excellent vehicle for expectorant gargles, etc. **M.** **Despumatum**, clarified honey, prepared by heating, skimming and straining the natural product. **M.** **Rosæ**, honey of rose; red rose 8, clarified honey 92 parts, dilute alcohol, *q. s.* Used locally as a gargle.

Melæ'na (*μελας*). The affection commonly known as black vomit. **M.** **Cholæa**, same as *Melasiscterus*.

Melanæ'mia (*μελας*, *αιμα*, the blood). A morbid condition of the blood due to its insufficient aeration.

Melancho'lia (*μελας*, *κολη*, bile, from a former supposition that it was due to excessive biliary secretion). An affection marked by depression of spirits and gloominess. *Melancholy*.

Mel'ancholy. See *Melancholia*.

Melanephidro'sis (*μελας*, *εφιδρωσις*, morbid perspiration). A term sometimes applied to Angelicus Sudor. See, also, *Chromidrosis*.

Mel'anin (μελας, black). A black pigmentary matter occurring naturally in the choroid coat of the eye, the skin of the negro, and pathologically in the urine and melanotic tumors. Sometimes found in the tubercles of the lungs.

Melanis'mus. See *Melanicterus*.

Mela'no- (μελας, black). A Greek prefix signifying *dark-colored* or *black*.

Melanocarcino'ma. See *Melanoma*.

Melanoco'mous (μελας, κομη, the hair). Black-haired.

Melanoder'ma (μελας, black, δερμα, the skin). A form of chloasma in which the skin is covered with fawn-colored or dark brown patches.

Melanœde'ma (μελας, black, œdema, a swelling). A term sometimes applied to melanosis of the lungs.

Mel'anoid (μελας, εἶδος, likeness). Resembling dark-colored pigmentary spots.

Melano'ma (μελανου, to become black). A disease marked by the development and growth of black or dark-colored tubercles within the tissues of the viscera.

Melanop'athy. A disease that changes the normal pigmentation of a part.

Melanorrha'gia. See *Melena*.

Melanosarco'ma (μελας, sarcoma). Sarcoma with excessive pigmentation.

Melanoschir'rus (μελας, σκίρρος, a tumor). A form of scirrhus cancer characterized by unusual pigmentary development.

Melano'sis (μελας). The condition of abnormal, dark or black pigmentary discoloration of the skin in irregular patches. Also, the progress of melanoma. Also, the development of pigmentary clots in tuberculosis of the lung.

Melanothan'atos. See *Plague*.

Melanot'ic (μελας). Pertaining to melanosis.

Melanu'ria (μελας, ουρον, the urine). A black pigmentary substance sometimes found in the urine.

Melanu'rin. See *Melanuria*.

Melasic'terus (μελας, ικτερος, jaundice). Black jaundice. Bilious melena. A form of jaundice characterized by excessive discoloration of the skin.

Melas'ma (μελας). Any morbid, dark discoloration of the skin.

Melez'itose. A carbohydrate derived from Larch-manna.

Melice'ra (μελι, honey, κηρος, wax). A term loosely applied to tumors whose contents have a honey-like appearance.

Melis'sa. Balm. The leaves and tops of *M. officinalis*. Contains tannin, a

bitter extractive and an essential oil. A mild diaphoretic. Employed chiefly as a flavor.

Melitæ'mia (μελι, αιμα, the blood). The condition arising from the presence of sugar in the blood.

Melita'gra (μελος, a limb, αγρα, a seizure). A synonym for *impetigo*. Also, any arthritic or rheumatic pain in the limbs.

Mel'itose. A carbohydrate derived from Eucalyptus-manna.

Melitu'ria (μελι, ουρον, urine). Diabetes mellitus. **M. Inosita**. Inosite in the urine.

Mellin's Infant Food. See *Malt*.

Melli'ta (plural of μελι, honey). Pharmaceutical preparations known as *honeys*. They consist of honey, either natural, clarified or flavored. There are three official *mellita*.

Mellitæ'mia. See *Melitæmia*.

Melon'cus (μηλον, an apple). A tumor on the cheek.

Melon-seed Bodies. Gelatinous bodies, somewhat resembling melon seeds, found in joints and tendon sheaths. The method of their origin is in dispute.

Mel'oplasty (μηλον, πλασσω, to form). The operation of engrafting or forming a new growth of tissue upon the cheek, in repair of an injury.

Melotrid'ymsus (μελος, a limb, τριδυμος, threefold). A fetal monstrosity with three pairs of limbs.

Mem'ber (*membrum*, a limb). Any limb of the body, prehensile, locomotive or functional.

Membrana (Lat.), or

Membrane. In anatomy, a term applied to almost any thin, enveloping or lining substance. **M., Basement**, a thin, transparent membrane between the epithelium and vascular layer. **M., Decidua**. See *Decidua*. **M., Jacob's**, the layer of rods and cones of the retina. **M., Mucous**, the analogue of the skin investing those internal cavities and organs exposed to or communicating with the air. **M., Nictitans**, the membrane known as the third eyelid, situated in the inner corner of the eyes of birds and certain quadrupeds. **M. of Reissner**, a delicate membrane stretching across the outer wall of the cochlea. **M. Ruyschiana**, the internal layer of the choroid coat of the eye. **M., Schneiderian**, the mucous membrane lining the nasal fossæ. **M. Serotina**, that adherent part or layer of the *membrana decidua* which is last developed. **M., Serous**,

the tissue lining such cavities as are not open to the air. **M.**, **Synovial**, a membrane covering the inner surface of ligaments connecting the articular surfaces of joints. **M.**, **Tympanum**, the membrane separating the internal from the external ear.

Mem'branous (*membra*). Having the nature of a membrane.

Mem'brum Viri'le (Lat.). The penis.

Mem'ory (*memoria*, a recalling). That faculty of the mind that enables one to recall ideas, events and the images of objects that have produced sensation. **M.**, **Loss of**. See *Amnesia*.

Mendo'sus (*mendax*, false). False; applied to certain incomplete parts, as the floating ribs.

Menhidro'sis, or

Menidro'sis (*μην, ιδρως*, sweat). A form of vicarious menstruation said to consist in monthly excess of sweat instead of the menstrual flow.

Menière's Disease. A disease or injury probably of the semicircular canals, characterized by vertigo, deafness, tinnitus aurium, etc. Called, also, auditory vertigo.

Menin'geal (*μηνιγξ*, a membrane). Pertaining to any membrane of the brain, especially the dura mater.

Menin'ges (pl. of *μηνιγξ*, a membrane). A name applied to the membranes of the brain, the dura mater, pia mater and arachnoid.

Meningi'tis (*μηνιγξ*, membrane, *ιτις*). Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or cord, by which is usually meant of the Pia-arachnoid, these two membranes being pathologically inseparable, and inflammation of the dura mater being called Pachymeningitis. See, also, *Leptomeningitis*. **M.**, **Acute**, is due to traumatism, adjacent disease, general disease, specific disease, etc. The qualifying terms, Basilar, Chronic, Alcoholic, Epidemic, Purulent, Spinal, Syphilitic, Tubercular, etc., indicate the site or nature of the special type.

Meningitoph'o'bia. An exaggerated fear of meningitis, sometimes producing the symptoms.

Menin'go- (*μηνιγξ*, a membrane). A Greek prefix denoting a membrane. **M.-encephalitis**, a term sometimes used as a synonym for chronic cerebritis.

Menin'gocele (*μηνιγξ, κηλη*, tumor). A hernia of the meninges of the brain.

Menin'gosis (*μηνιγξ*). A term denoting the union of bones by attachment of cartilage.

Men'inx (*μηνιγξ*). A name applied to the dura mater.

Menis'cus (*μηνισκος*, a crescent). A concavo-convex lens. See *Periscopic*. Also, a term applied to a certain interarticular cartilage.

Menisper'mum. The roots of *M. canadense*, or Canadian moon seed. Has reputed tonic properties. Used in the southern part of the United States as a substitute for sarsaparilla. Dose gr. v-xx in infusion.

Menolip'sis (*μηνες*, menses, *λειψις*, an omission). A term denoting the retention or absence of the menses.

Men'opause (*μηνες, παυσις*, cessation). The end of the menstrual life, usually occurring from 45 to 50.

Menopla'nia (*μηνες, πλανη*, a deviation). A term applied to a discharge of blood occurring at the menstrual period, but derived from some other part of the body. Also, any deviation or aberration of the menstrual flow.

Menorrh'a'gia (*μηνες, ρηγνυμι*, to break forth). Excessive menstrual flow.

Menorrhæ'a (*μηνες, ρεω*, to flow). The normal flow of the menses. Also, excessive menstruation.

Menos'tasis (*μηνες, στασις*, standing). A suppression of the menstrual flow.

Men'ses (*mensis*, a month). The recurrent monthly discharge of blood during sexual life from the genital canal of the female. See *Menstruation*. **M.**, **Excessive, or Immoderate Flow of**. See *Menorrhagia*. **M.**, **Obstruction, or Diminution of**. See *Amenorrhæa*. **M.**, **Suppression of**. See *Amenorrhæa* and *Menostasis*.

Men'strual (*menstruus*, monthly). Pertaining to menstruation.

Menstrua'tion (*menstruus*). That function of the female organism whose most obvious phenomenon is the menstrual flow. **M.**, **Vicarious**, the discharge of blood in connection with, or at the time of, menstruation, but taking place from some other organ or part than the vagina. Atopomenorrhæa.

Men'struum. A liquid used for effecting solution. A solvent.

Mensura'tion (*mensuro*, to measure). The estimation of quantity or dimension. In anatomy the quantitative estimation of the dimensions of any organ or part of the body.

Men'tagra. See *Sycosis*.

Mentagroph'yton (*mentagra, φυτόν*, a plant). A cryptogamous plant thought to be the cause of Sycosis.

Men'tal (*mens*, the mind). Pertaining to the mind. Also, pertaining to the *mentum* or chin.

Men'tha Piperi'ta. Peppermint. The leaves and tops of *M. piperita*, or common peppermint. Properties due to a volatile oil, in which form it is commonly used. An aromatic, stimulant, carminative, and antispasmodic. Valuable internally to relieve flatulent colic, and externally to relieve superficial neuralgia. Of reputed value in typhoid fever, and as an antiseptic in parasitic skin diseases. **M. Pip., Aqua**, contains 2 parts of the oil in 1000 of distilled water. Dose indefinite. **M. Pip., Ol.**, the volatile oil, consists of a liquid turpene and a camphor, *menthol*, *q. v*. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ -v. **M. Pip., Spt.**, essence of peppermint, contains 10 per cent. of the oil and 1 per cent. of the herb in alcohol. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ -xxx. **M. Pip., Trochisci**, each contains $\frac{1}{100}$ of the oil, with sugar and tragacanth. Dose indefinite.

Men'tha Vir'idis. Spearmint. The leaves and tops of common "kitchen" mint, *M. viridis*. Properties due to a volatile oil, differing slightly in taste and odor from oil of peppermint. Medicinal properties like those of *M. piperita*. **M. Virid., Aq.**, 2 parts of the oil in 1000 of water. **M. Virid., Ol.**, the volatile oil. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ -v. **M. Virid., Spt.**, alcoholic, contains 10 per cent. of the oil and 1 per cent. of the herb. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}$ -xl.

Menth'ol. Menthol Camphor. A stearoptene prepared by subjecting oil of peppermint to a low temperature. The solid substance deposited is the menthol of pharmacy. Used externally in neuralgia, sciatica, etc. Unof.

Men'tum. The chin.

Mephit'ic (*Mephitis*, a mythological divinity). A term applied to any foul or noxious vapor.

Mercap'tan (*mercurius*, mercury, *captans*, seizing). An obsolescent name given to a class of alcohols in which the oxygen is replaced by sulphur.

Mercier's Bar. The crescentic ridge of submucous tissue forming the posterior boundary of the trigone of the bladder.

Mercur'ial. Pertaining to mercury. **M. Rash**, an eczematous eruption arising from the continued use of mercury. **M. Palsy**, a paralysis or an involuntary spasmodic twitching of the voluntary muscles sometimes affecting persons habitually exposed to the vapor of mercury. **M. Tremors**, same as **M. Palsy**.

Mercur'ialism. A name for the morbid condition arising from the too free or the long continued use of mercury. Its most common form is described under Eczema.

Mer'cury. See *Hydrargyrum*. **M. Weed**, the herb *Mercurialis annua*. Purgative, diuretic and emmenagogue. Unof.

Merid'ian. An imaginary great circle surrounding any globe and intersecting the poles. **M. of the Eye**, an imaginary circle surrounding the globe of the eye, vertical if supposed perpendicular, or horizontal if level. A *lens* is also described in the same way.

Meridro'sis (*μερος*, a part, *ιδρως*, sweat). A term denoting local perspiration.

Merismope'dia, or

Meris'ta. A bacterium multiplying by two rectangular divisions, thus forming a group of four cells in one plane.

Merkel's Touch Corpuscles. See *Gran-dry's Corpuscles*.

Meroblas'tic (*μερος*, a part, *βλαστος*, a shoot). A term applied to those ova in which the yolk is designed mainly for nutritive purposes, and does not enter into the structural development of the embryo.

Mer'ocele (*μερος*, *κηλη*, tumor). A synonym of Femoral Hernia.

Mer'ycism (*μυρικισμος*, rumination). Regurgitation and rechewing of food. Rumination; a fact observed sometimes in man.

Mesaticeph'alic. See *Index*.

Mesenceph'alon (*μεσος*, the middle, *εγκεφαλον*, the brain). One of the divisions of the brain, consisting of the lobe of the left ventricle together with the optic lobes, the conarium and hypophysis.

Mesente'ries (*μεσος*, *εντερα*, the bowels). Those folds of the peritoneum which connect certain parts of the intestine with the abdominal wall.

Mesenteri'tis (*μεσος*, *εντερον*, an intestine, *ιτις*, inflammation). Inflammation of the mesenteric region.

Mesen'teron (*μεσος*, *εντερον*). The middle portion of the alimentary tract in the embryo.

Me'sial (*μεσος*). Same as Median.

Mes'merism (*Mesmer*, an investigator of the phenomena). The phenomena commonly known as animal magnetism, now better known as hypnotism.

Me'so- (*μεσος*, the middle). A Greek prefix signifying middle.

Me'soblast (*μεσος*, *βλαστος*, sprout). The middle layer of the blastoderm, probably derived from the hypoblast, and from which are developed the vascular, muscu-

lar and skeletal systems, the generative glands and excretory organs. Called also Mesoderm.

Mesocæ'cum (μεσος, cæcum). The mesentery that connects the back part of the cæcum with the right iliac fossa.

Mesoceph'alic. See *Megacephalic*.

Mesoceph'alon. See *Pons Varolii*.

Mesoco'lon (μεσος, colon). The mesentery connecting the colon with the abdominal wall. It is divided into *ascending*, *transverse* and *descending* parts. **M. Sigmoid**, the fold of the peritoneum joining the sigmoid flexure to the left iliac fossa.

Mes'oderm (μεσος, δερμα, skin). The Mesoblast.

Mesod'me. See *Mediastinum*.

Mes'odont. See *Macrodont*.

Mesogas'tric (μεσος, γαστηρ, the stomach). Pertaining to the umbilical region.

Mesogas'trium (μεσος, γαστηρ). The umbilical region of the abdomen.

Mesognath'ic. See *Index*.

Mesolo'bus. See *Corpus Callosum*.

Mesomet'rium (μεσος, μητρα, the womb). The vascular membranous tissue connecting the body of the womb with the adjoining parts.

Mesoneph'ros. See *Reproductive Organs*.

Me'sophyll (μεσος, φυλλον, a leaf). The parenchyma or cellular tissue situated within the epidermis of the leaf.

Mesor'chium (μεσος, ορχις, testicle). A fold of the peritoneum holding the foetal testes before their descent, at about the fifth month.

Mesorec'tum. The narrow fold of the peritoneum connecting the upper part of the rectum with the sacrum.

Mes'orhine. See *Index*.

Mesos'celus. See *Perinæum*.

Mes'oseme. See *Index*.

Mesoster'num. See *Gladiolus*.

Mesoth'e'nar (μεσος, θεναρ, the palm). The muscle drawing the thumb toward the palm of the hand.

Mesotæchi'tis. See *Mediastinum*.

Mesova'rium (μεσος, οvarium, the ovary). A peritoneal fold connecting the embryonic ovary to the Wolffian body.

Mesoxalyure'a. See *Alloxan*.

Metaba'sis (μετα, βαίω, to go beyond). Any radical change in disease. Also, a change in the treatment of a disease.

Metabol'ic. Pertaining to *Metabolism*. **M. Equilibrium**, the equality between the absorption and assimilation of food, and the excretion of effete or end products.

Metab'olism (μεταβαλλω, to change). A change taking place in the intimate condition of cells whereby their molecule is more complex or contains more force—*anabolism*—or less complex—*katabolism*. The former process is also called *constructive* or *synthetic M.*, the latter, *destructive M.*

Metacar'pus (μετα, with, καρπος, the wrist). The bones, five in number, of the palm of the hand; that part between the carpus and the phalanges.

Metach'ysis (μετα, χυσις, an effusion). The transfusion of blood. Also, the introduction of any substance into the blood by mechanical means.

Metacye'sis (μετα, κυσις, uterine gestation). Extra-uterine gestation.

Metagen'esis (μετα, γενναι, to beget). A term used to denote the series of changes in organic development commonly known as alternation of generation.

Metakre'sol. See *Arresol*.

Met'al (μεταλλον, a metal). In physics, any elementary substance distinguished by malleability, ductility and fusibility.

Metal'bumin. See *Paralbumin*.

Metallog'raphy (μεταλλον, γραφω, to write). A descriptive treatise on metals.

Met'alloid (μεταλλον, ειδος, form). Resembling a metal, in luster and color.

Metallos'copy. See *Metallotherapy*.

Metallother'apy. A method of treating certain hysterical or paralytic affections by the application of different metals to the affected part. There is usually a transfer of the anæsthesia, *etc.*, to the limb of the other side. Called also *Burequism* and *Metalloscopy*.

Metamer'ic. See *Isomeric*.

Metamorphop'sia (μεταμορφωω, to change shape, ωφισ, sight). An apparent distortion or change of form of objects, supposed to be produced by changes in the relative position of the retinal end-organs.

Metamor'phosis (μετα, μορφωω, to change). A term denoting the structural changes in form which all organisms undergo during their development. Applied particularly to that form of sexual reproduction in which the embryo undergoes a series of marked changes of external form (*e.g.*, the chrysalis, the pupa stage, *etc.*), and in none of which is reproduction possible until the sexually developed form (the imago-stage of butterflies) is produced.

Metaneph'ros (μετα, νεφρος, a kidney). The posterior of the three segmental bodies of the foetus, which forms the rudiment of the permanent kidney and ureter.

Metaphenylendi'amin. A base similar in action to the toxic ptomaines, quickly producing death in animals, with ptialism, vomiting, diarrhoea, and excessive urinary secretion. See *Paraphenylendiamin*.

Metaphys'ics (μετα, φυσίς, nature). That science which includes the investigation and discussion of the nature of mind and all supersensible phenomena. **M., Medical**, the consideration of the essential nature and cause of disease. The philosophy of disease.

Metapla'sia (μετα, πλассω, to form). A type of morbid tissue-change consisting in the transformation of one species of tissue into another.

Metas'tasis (μεθιστημι, to transpose). The change in position, manifestation or character of a disease, illustrated, *e.g.*, in mumps, the inflammation of the parotid sometimes disappearing in a (metastatic) orchitis. Such cases are probably explained by supposing the transfer of the pathogenic virus from one place to another by the blood-current.

Metaster'num (μετα, sternum, the breast-bone). The xiphoid or ensiform appendix. See *Xiphoid*.

Metatarsophalan'gian. Pertaining to the metatarsus and phalanges.

Metatar'sus (ταρσός, the arch of the foot). The bones of the arch of the foot, five in number, situated between the tarsus and phalanges.

Metath'esis (μετα, τιθημι, to change). An operation designed to effect a transformation or change of the seat of disease from one part to another.

Metatro'phia (μετα, τροφή, nourishment). Any morbid condition or process of nutrition.

Metenceph'alón (μετα, εγκεφαλον, brain). That part of the foetal brain which develops into the *medulla oblongata*.

Me'teorism (μετεωρίζω, to elevate). A term used to denote the presence of gases in the abdominal cavity.

Meteoriza'tion (μετεωρίζω). The formation of gas in the abdominal cavity.

Meteorol'ogy (μετεωρον, meteor, λογος, a treatise). A treatise on the phenomena of the atmosphere and the laws of its motions.

Me'ter. See *Metric System*.

Methac'etin. An analogue of phenacetine, having the same antipyretic qualities as the latter, but more soluble. Unof.

Methæmoglo'bin. A mixture of albumin, hæmoglobin and hæmatin, supposed at first to be a distinct substance.

Meth'ane. See *Marsh Gas*.

Methoma'nia (μεθη, drunkenness, μανια, madness). Same as *Mania a Potu*.

Meth'yl. In chemistry, a radical molecule, having the composition CH_3 . It is the base of a large number of compounds, including an alcohol, methyl spirit and several ptomaines. **M.-guanidine**, a ptomaine, long known as a product of the oxidation of creatine and creatinine. Has been obtained from horseflesh after four months' decomposition at low temperature, and from cultures of the comma-bacillus. A colorless, easily deliquescent mass, possessing a strong alkaline reaction. It is highly poisonous. The symptoms are dyspnoea, muscle-tremor and general clonic convulsions. **M.-hydrantoin**, a leucomaine base isolated from dogs' flesh. **M. Hydride**, marsh gas. **M. Spirit.** See *Alcohol*. **M. Violet.** An aniline dye used for staining bacteria. Under the name of **Pyoktanin** Stilling recommends it very highly as an effective bactericide as strong, and without the toxic qualities of, bichloride of mercury, and other germicidal substances.

Meth'ylal. A substance prepared by distilling methyl alcohol with sulphuric acid. Hypnotic and antispasmodic. Dose 3j. Unof.

Methyl'amine. A colorless gas having the composition $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_3$, easily condensing to a colorless liquid. It is used mainly as a reagent in certain organic tests. It occurs also as a ptomaine in certain putrefactions, notably that of fish. It is found in herring brine, to which it gives odor.

Meth'ylene Dichlo'ride. A general anæsthetic, frequently used instead of chloroform. Asserted by Genther and Eichholz to be more susceptible to management than the latter in protracted operations. Much of the methylene dichloride contains 50-75 per cent. of chloroform. Unof.

Me'tis. See *Mulatto*.

Metoa'rion (μετα, after, ωριον, the ovule). The corpus luteum.

Metop'agus (μητωπον, front, παγει, joined). An ensomphalic monstrosity with united foreheads.

Me'tra (μητρα, the womb). The uterus or womb.

Metranæ'mia (μητρα, ανæmia, lack of blood). Uterine anæmia.

Me'trauxe (μητρα, the womb, αυξη, increase). Hypertrophy of the uterus.

Metrecto'pia (μετρα, the womb, εκτοπισος, displacement). Displacement of the womb.

Metric System. A decimal system of weights and measures employed in France and Germany, and used generally in the sciences of chemistry and physics. The standard is the *meter*, the $\frac{1}{10,000,000}$ part of a quadrant of a meridian circle of the earth. The standard of capacity is the *liter*, a cubical volume $\frac{1}{10}$ meter in each dimension. The standard of weight is the *gramme*, the weight of $\frac{1}{1000}$ liter of distilled water at its maximum density. The multiples are expressed by the prefixes *deca*, *hecto* and *kilo*; the subdivisions by the prefixes *deci*, *centi* and *milli*.

1000	meters	=	1 kilometer.
100	meters	=	1 hectometer.
10	meters	=	1 decameter.
.1	meter	=	1 decimeter.
.01	meter	=	1 centimeter.
.001	meter	=	1 millimeter.
1000	liters	=	1 kiloliter.
100	liters	=	1 hectoliter.
10	liters	=	1 decaliter.
.1	liter	=	1 deciliter.
.01	liter	=	1 centiliter.
.001	liter	=	1 milliliter.
1000	grammes	=	1 kilogramme.
100	grammes	=	1 hectogramme.
10	grammes	=	1 decagramme.
.1	gramme	=	1 decigramme.
.01	gramme	=	1 centigramme.
.001	gramme	=	1 milligramme.

In common practice, however, the following divisions only are used, the others being expressed in figures:—

10 millimeters	=	1 centimeter.
100 centimeters	=	1 meter.
1000 meters	=	1 kilometer.
1000 cubic centimeters	=	1 liter.
1000 milligrammes	=	1 gramme.
1000 grammes	=	1 kilogramme.

The following are the equivalent values:—

1 meter	=	39.37 inches.
1 liter	=	2.11 pints.
1 gramme	=	15.43 grains.
1 minim	=	.016 centimeter.

See, also, *Weights and Measures*.

Metri'tis (μητρα, the womb, ιτις, inflammation). Inflammation of the uterus. **Endometritis.** See same. **Parametritis,** inflammation of the tissues connected with the uterus. **Perimetritis,** inflammation of the uterine peritoneum.

Metocol'poele (μητρομα, καλπος, κηλη, tumor). A tumor of the vagina and womb.

Metrodyn'ia (μητρα, οδυνη, pain). Any pain of the womb.

Metromalaco'sis (μητρα, μαλακος, soft). The condition and progress of softening of the tissues of the uterus.

Metropath'ic (μητρα, παθος, suffering). Pertaining to affections of the womb.

Metroperitoni'tis (μητρα, peritonitis). Peritonitis involving inflammation of the womb.

Metrophlebi'tis (μητρα, φλεψ, a vein, ιτις, inflammation). Inflammation of the veins of the uterus.

Metrorrhag'ia (μητρα, ρηγνυμαι, to burst forth). Uterine hemorrhage not due to menstrual discharge.

Metrorrhex'is (μητρα, ρηξις, a rupture). Rupture of the womb.

Metrorrhæ'a (μητρα, ρεω, to flow). Any morbid uterine discharge.

Met'roscope (μητρα, σκοπεω, to observe). An instrument for examining the uterus.

Mexican Ginger. The fresh root of *Zingiber officinale*. Unof. See *Zingiber*.

Meyner's Projection Systems. The first is composed of the fibers from the cortex of the brain through the corona radiata in a radiate direction. The second, longitudinal bundles of fibers proceeding downward to the ganglionic gray matter reaching from the third ventricle through the aqueduct of Sylvius to the lowest part of the gray matter of the spinal cord. The third, the peripheral nerves, motor and sensory, proceeding from the central tubular gray matter.

Meze'reon, or

Meze'reum. The bark of *Daphne m.* A powerful sialogogue and irritant poison, producing purging and gastro-enteric inflammation. Used as an antisyphilitic, combined with sarsaparilla, but chiefly as a local irritant to stimulate indolent ulcers. **M., Ext.,** used in preparation of liniment of mustard. **M., Ext. Fld.,** used in preparation of *M. Ung.*, consisting of fld. ext. mezereon 25, lard 80, and yellow wax 12 parts.

Mi'asm, or

Mias'ma (μωαω, to pollute). A term loosely applied to the floating germs of any form of microbial life, especially those generating in marshy localities.

Miasmatic. Pertaining to or having the nature of miasma.

Micristol'ogy. See *Histology*.

Mic'ro- (μικρος, small). A Greek prefix signifying *minute*.

Mic'robe (μικρος, small, βιος, life). The general name of microorganisms, or organic structures, whether animal or vege-

table, that require the microscope for their study. A large number, so far as known, are not pathogenic. Those that are so are eliminated by the kidney and other organs under certain conditions, or by phagocytosis, or by natural antagonism. Their thermal death point is from 129° to 140° F.

Micr'o'bian, or

Micr'o'bic. Pertaining to microbes or germ action.

Microbiohæ'mia (μικρος, βιος, αιμα, blood). A designation of those diseased conditions resulting from microorganisms in the blood.

Microbiol'ogy. The biology of microbial life.

Mic'roblast. See *Corpuscle*.

Microblep'haron (μικρος, βλεφαρον, lid). Abnormal smallness of the eyelids.

Microbrach'ius (μικρος, small, βραχιων, arm). Congenital absence of the arms.

Microceph'alic. See *Megacephalic*.

Microceph'alous (μικρος, κεφαλη, the head). Having a small head. In botany, flowers arranged in small heads.

Microchem'istry (μικρος, χημια, chemistry). The chemical investigation of the more minute substances of nature. Also, the study of chemical reactions, in which a drop each of the reagent and the substance to be tested are made to coalesce on a porcelain or glass plate, the reaction being observed under a microscopic objective of low power.

Micrococ'cus (μικρος, κοκκος, kernel). According to Macé the first genus of the family of *coccaceæ*, a microorganism having spherical elements, isolated, united by twos or by larger numbers, or disposed in chaplets, or masses of zoöglææ. Sometimes they are united in a way to resemble bunch of grapes and are then called **Staphylococcus** (σταφυλη, grape). When united in couples they are called **Diplococci** (διπλος, double). If arranged in strings or chaplets they are called **Streptococci** (στρεπτος, sinuous). Certain species are pathogenic, others are notable as chromogenic, others have a fermentative function, and some, no discoverable function. **M. of Yellow Fever**. No results at present warrant the belief that the specific microbe has been isolated. The same may be said of the **M. of Hydrophobia**. **M. of Measles**. The **M. of Cornil and Babès** resembles the *M. Pyogenes*; of possible specificity. **M. of Scarlet Fever**. The etiology of the disease is not made certain by bacteriological research. A Table is

appended giving the characteristics of the principal **M.** (See pp. 263-271.)

Mic'rocasm (μικρος, κοσμος, a world). Man in contradistinction to the universe, or the macrocosm, a man being considered as the epitome of the cosmos.

Microcoulomb. See *Coulomb*.

Mic'rocyst. A cyst of diminutive size, or one derived from another.

Mic'rocytes (μικρος, κυτος, cell). Dwarf corpuscles found in the blood in anæmia, regarded as young forms.

Microcythæ'mia (μικρος, κυτος, cell, αιμα, blood). Abnormal smallness of the corpuscles of the blood, caused by certain poisons and diseases.

Mic'rodont. See *Macrodont*.

Microfar'ad. See *Farad*.

Microglos'sia (μικρος, γλωσσα, tongue). Abnormal smallness of the tongue.

Microg'raphy (μικρος, γραφω). A description of bodies that are studied under the microscope. See *Photo-micrography*.

Microkin'esis (μικρος, κινησις, movement). A term applied to certain involuntary muscular movements in an infant which do not cease by the application of external stimuli.

Microlog'y (μικρος, λογος, a treatise). A treatise on minute objects, especially microscopic objects.

Microm'elus (μικρος, small, μελος, limb). Congenital smallness of the limbs.

Microm'eter (μικρος, μετρον, a measure). An instrument designed for measuring exceedingly small dimensions.

Micromil'limeter (μικρος, millimeter). The one-thousandth part of a millimeter or one-millionth part of a meter. It is the unit of certain microscopic measurements.

Microör'ganisms. See *Microbe*.

Microph'agus (μικρος, small, φαγειν, to eat). See *Phagocyte*.

Microphthal'mus (μικρος, οφθαλμος). An abnormally small, but otherwise healthy eye.

Microps'ia (μικρος, small, ωψις, sight). An apparent diminution in the size of objects, supposed to be produced by changes in the retinal end-organs.

Mic'ropyle (μικρος, πύλη, door). A minute canal traversing the vitelline membrane of certain animal ova.

Mic'roscope (μικρος, σκοπεω, to see). An optical instrument for the magnification and definition of substances too small to be seen with the naked eye. In a good clinical microscope, definition, resolution and penetration are to be sought rather than magnification.

TABLE OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL MICROCOCCI.
(AFTER MACE.)

NAME.	HABITAT.	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CULTURES.					THE CELLULES.	ACTION OF OXYGEN AND HEAT.	PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION.	SUNDRY.
		Slides.	Gelatin.	Gelose.	Potato.	Bouillon.				
M. Albicans amplius.	Vaginal mucus.		Does not liquefy. Grayish, cloudy band.				Diplococci; each couple measuring 3 to 5 μ .		Does not appear to be pathogenic.	Residue colored by Gram's method.
M. Albicans tardissimus.	Pus of urethral discharge.		Does not liquefy. Grows very slowly. Thin, grayish culture.				Diplococci.		Does not appear to be pathogenic.	Residue colored by Gram's method.
M. Aquatilis.	Water.	Yellowish-white cultures, mulberry-shaped in the jelly; disc porcelain-white on surface.	Does not liquefy.						Saprophytic.	Develops well in distilled water.
M. Aurantiacus.	Air.	Brilliant orange-yellow disc.	Liquefies and precipitates orange deposit.	Thick yellow layer.		Thin golden yellow pellicle.	Elliptic coccus; 1.5 μ longest diameter.		Saprophytic.	
M. Candidus.	Air and water.	Large and brilliant white discs with wavy outlines.	Does not liquefy. Cultures white and nail-shaped.				Coccus spherical in shape; solitary or in small clusters.		Saprophytic.	

TABLE OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL MICROCOCCI.—Continued.
(AFTER MACÉ.)

NAME.	HABITAT.	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CULTURES.						THE CELLULES.	ACTION OF OXYGEN AND HEAT.	PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION.	SUNDRY.
		Slides.	Gelatin.	Gelose.	Potato.	Bouillon.					
M. Cereus albus	Pus.	In circular-shaped colonies with regular border; white patches on the surface.	Does not liquefy. Cultures grayish-white. The colonies at the surface resemble a pellicle of white wax.	Large grayish-white pellicles, with sinuous borders, resembling white wax.	A grayish layer, thickest in the middle.	Develops rapidly at 30°.	Coccus 0.6 to 1.16 μ .		Does not seem to be pathogenic.		
M. Cereus flavus.	Pus.	Like that of the preceding, except that the colonies are citron-yellow.	Culture does not liquefy. Resembles yellow wax.						Does not seem to be pathogenic.		
M. Cholerae galinarum.	Blood of fowls infected with fowl-cholera.	Small, irregular, yellowish granular discs.	White cultures, slightly transparent at surface. Small, round colonies at infecting point.	Thin band of brilliant white the length of the streak.	Thin yellowish pellicle, lusterless, but only at 30°.	Rapidly clouds the bouillon.	Ovoid or elliptical coccus. Immobile.	True aërobia.	Pathogenic, especially for fowls and hares.		
M. Cinnabareus	Air.	Small dull red buttons.	Does not liquefy. Abundant culture, brick-red, slightly rose-colored.	Large, brick-red, rose-tinted colony.	Yellow, light citron-colored. Mucoid layer in two days.	Persistent cloudiness; reddish, coherent, viscous deposit.	Ovoid coccus; 0.9 μ ; solitary, in couples or in fours.		Saprophytic.	Foul odor.	

M. Citreus conglomeratus.	Blennorrhagic pus	Small, yellow, homogeneous granular spots.	Citron-yellow colonies, which divide with age. Do not liquefy.	Yellow culture, very abundant in two days.	Cloudiness from the 15th hour at 35°; very abundant deposit in three days.	Somewhat mobile coccus, 1 μ ; reunited in diplococci.	Does not seem to be pathogenic.	Residue colored by Gram's method.
M. of Biskra	Blood of patients affected with Biskra boil.		Liquefies the gelatine and produces yellowish flakes on the surface.	Elevated spots, at first white, then orange-yellow.	Culture orange yellow, the color showing from the first day.	Mobile coccus, 0.5 to 1 μ in diameter.	Inflammation similar to primitive infection, but developing more rapidly.	
M. Diffuens.	Air.	Small, round, granular colonies.	Does not liquefy. Dirty yellow mucoid mass; colors jelly yellow, with greenish fluorescence.	Yellowish pellicle.		Elliptical coccus, 1.5 μ long.	Saprophytic.	
M. Erysipelatis	Serum and blood of erysipelatous plaques.		Does not liquefy. In streaks, the medium band whitish, with indented borders.	Same as gelatine.	Cultures not visible to naked eye.	Spherical coccus, 0.3 μ ; united in chains.	Pathogenic, inflammation, with redness at point of inoculation.	
M. Flavus dissidens.	Air.	Rounded colonies, with sinuous borders, slightly brownish-yellow, growing to 1 cm. The gelatine softening around it.	Glue-like yellow membrane, investing surface. Liquefies slowly.			Spheroidal coccus in diplococci or in short chains.	Saprophytic.	

TABLE OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL MICROCOCCI.—Continued.
(AFTER MACÉ.)

NAME.	HABITAT.	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CULTURES.					THE CELLULES.	ACTION OF OXYGEN AND HEAT.	PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION.	SUNDRY.
		Slides.	Gelatin.	Gelose.	Potato.	Bouillon.				
M. Flavus liquefaciens.	Air.	Yellowish colonies; liquefies the gelatine	Rapid liquefaction. The clear liquid deposits a thick sediment.				Large coccus, either double or in small masses.		Saprophytic.	
M. Flavus tardigradus.	Air.	Round colonies, yellow or dark chrome.	Does not liquefy; develops slowly; forms small, yellow colonies.				Somewhat large cells, solitary or in small masses.		Saprophytic.	
M. Fulvus.	Excrement of herbivorous animals				Reddish, mucoid drops, which extend in a continuous coating.		Spherical cellules, 1.5 μ .		Saprophytic.	Color does not change either by acids or alkalis.
M. Gonorrhoeae.	Blennorrhagic pus, in the globules of pus, and epithelial cells.		Softens the jelly.	Clear, transparent, lusterless colonies at 35°.			Asymmetric, ovoid coccus, averaging 0.5 μ in length. In diplococci.		Fresh cultures virulent, but succeeding cultures rapidly attenuated.	Decolorized by Gram's method.
M. Intracellularis meningitidis.	Exudate of cerebro-spinal meningitis.			Cultures do not develop except at 35°, attaining their maximum in 48 hours. Round, brownish colonies.	None.	Almost nothing.	Round coccus, often in diplococci.		Pathogenic; cultures quickly lose their virulence.	Decolorized by Gram's method.

M. Lactius faviformis.	Normal vaginal mucus and pus of inflamed Bartholin's glands.	Small, gray colonies, having appearance of alveoli on surface.	Does not liquefy. In streaks, forms milk-white plaques.	Whitish band, with lobed borders.	Beautiful white colonies.	Develops very rapidly. Dense and compact flakes.	Diplococci, 2-2.5 μ ; often united in chains, with undulatory movements.	Develops best at 35°.	Not pathogenic.	The diplococci have a tendency to range themselves in lines in the cultures. Do not discolor by Gram's method.
M. Luteus.	Air.		Does not liquefy.		Inflated colonies, citron-yellow.		Elliptical coccus, 1 μ long.		Saprophytic.	
M. of contagious mammitis of cows.	Mammary gland, and milk of contagious mammitis of cows.	Small, round, yellowish granular colonies.	Does not liquefy. Thin pellicle on surface, and light cloudiness in the canals.	Small, round colonies the length of the streak. Clear patches which may run together in a thin white pellicle.		In 24 hours forms long chains at 35°. Liquid remains limp, depositing a light sediment.	Rounded coccus, 1 μ ; united in sinuous chainlets.	Facultative anaerobia.	Pathogenic to cows and goats.	Rapidly produces lactic acid in bouillon and milk.
M. of contagious mammitis of sheep.	Breast in gangrenous mammitis of milch sheep.	Colonies with brownish centers surrounded with an aureole of liquefaction.	Liquefies after second day.	Thick pellicle, at first white, then yellowish.	Thin, gray layer, with festooned border, becoming slowly yellowish.	Clouds in 24 hours.	Very small coccus, 0.3 μ ; solitary or in minuscules, never in chains.	Facultative anaerobia.	Pathogenic. Fresh cultures injected into the teat of a sheep reproduce the disease.	Produces lactic acid in milk and bouillon.
M. of progressive necrosis of the conjunctiva of mouse.	Gangrene of mouse, produced by inoculation of putrid blood.					Well cultivated in saccharine solutions. In 24 hours forms a fragile, velvety veil.	Round, cells, 1.5 μ ; forming long sinuous chains.		Causes a rapid gangrene in mice, death resulting in three days.	
M. Oblongus.	Isolated from beer.						Cells, 1 to 2 μ ; in long flexuous chainlets.	Aerobic.	Produces glycolic acid at expense of glucose.	

TABLE OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL MICROCOCCI.—Continued.
(AFTER MACÉ.)

NAME.	HABITAT.	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CULTURES.					THE CELLS.	ACTION OF OXYGEN AND HEAT.	PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION.	SUNDRY.
		Slides.	Gelatin.	Gelose.	Potato.	Bouillon.				
M. Ochroleucus	Isolated from urine.		Softens gelatine, after having formed a thin membrane. Sulphur at center, whitish at borders.		Develops with diffi- culty.	Milk is col- ored yellow at its sur- face after 5 or 6 days.	Spherical coccus, 0.5 to 0.8 μ ; as diplococci or small mobile chains.	Aërobic.	Saprophytic.	Old cultures ex- hale a penetrat- ing sulphurous odor.
M. Pasteuri.	Normal saliva and rusty spu- tum of pneumonia.	Round colonies, grayish- white in color, growing slowly.	Does not liquefy. Cul- tures white and nail- shaped.	Brilliant hyaline drops at 35°		Very light cloud in old cultures	Ovoid coccus, 1 to 1.5 μ ; lanceola- ted and sur- rounded by a capsule, which is wanting in cul- tures.	Facultative anaërobia.	Pathogenic; virulence of cultures being lost rapidly.	Does not decolor- ize by Gram's method.
M. Pneumoniae.	Rusty spu- tum of fibrinous pneumonia, pus of empyema, and of cerebro- spinal men- ingitis.	Small, whitish, arched colonies.	Does not liquefy. Whitish culture, nail- shaped.	Opaque, white band.	Thick, yel- lowish cul- ture, some- what viscid		Cells, often united in diplo- cocci with hya- line capsule, not found in the cul- ture.	May grow in absence of oxygen.	Pathogenic.	Decolorized by Gram's method.
M. Prodigiosus.	Air.	Rose-color- ed discs, darkening in gelatine, which they liquefy.	Liquefy rapidly; liquid very clouded with red. Rose-red deposit.	Large bands of carmine- red, with gold-green luster.	Thick, blood-red, mucoid layer with metallic luster.		Spherical or oval cells, 0.5 to 1 μ ; doubtfully mobile.	Aërobic.	Saprophytic.	Cultures have an odor like tri- methylamine.
M. of pyæmia of hare.	Water of putrefying flesh.						Round coccus, 0.5 μ .		Pathogenic to hares.	Purulent infiltra- tion at point of inoculation. Metastatic ab- scesses.

M. Pyogenes.	Pus.	Small, transparent colonies, whose development stops quickly.	Liquesfies rapidly. Mucoid, white, somewhat thick colony.	Small, white hills at 35°.	No apparent culture. Develops at the surface.	Grayish sediment, the liquid remaining clear.	Spherical coccus, 0.8 to 1 μ ; in chains.	Does not require oxygen.	Pathogenic, cultures quickly lose their virulence.
M. Pyogenes albus.	Pus.	Whitish colonies, liquefying the gelatine	Liquesfies rapidly. Liquid milky, with white deposit.	Large, grayish-white layer.	Membrane white, dry and thin.	Cloudy liquid, with whitish deposit.	Round cells with mean diameter of 1 μ .	Preserves vitality a long time without air.	Pathogenic.
M. Pyogenes aureus.	Pus.	Small, round, yellow-gray colonies, liquefying rapidly.	Liquesfies rapidly. Liquid cloudy, with gold-yellow deposit.	Thick band, of a beautiful golden-yellow.	Thin layer. Golden-yellow, slowly developing.	Rapid clouding at 20°. Yellowish deposit, cloudy liquid.	Spherical coccus, 0.9 to 1.2 μ ; solitary or in small masses.	Preserves vitality a long time without air.	Pathogenic.
M. Pyogenes citreus.	Pus.			Liquesfies. Cloudy liquid, with yellowish deposit.	Same as preceding, but dark, citrons-yellow discoloration.				Pathogenic.
M. Pyogenes tenuis.	Pus of a firm abscess.		No development.	Brilliant, translucent, thin culture.			Spherical coccus, averaging 1 μ ; solitary or in small masses.		Pathogenic.
M. Roscius.	Air.	Small, rose-colored buttons, often in elevations, forming large discs.	Thick culture, rose or flesh-colored. Softening the surface of the forming gelatine very little.	Large, smooth, rosy band.			Large ovoid coccus, measuring 1.4 μ ; often united in diplococci		Saprophytic.
M. Salivarius pyogenes.	Saliva.	Round colonies; opaque, white, liquefying slowly.	Liquesfies slowly. Liquid and thin viscid vell.	Thick, orange-yellow band		Cloudiness in 2 hours. White deposit.			Pathogenic. Produces localized suppuration.

Cultures develop an odor of sour milk or fermented starch paste.

Probably a variety of preceding.

Does not decolorize by Gram's method.

TABLE OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL MICROCOCCI.—Continued.
(AFTER MACE.)

NAME.	HABITAT.	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CULTURES.					THE CELLULES.	ACTION OF OXYGEN AND HEAT.	PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION.	SUNDRY.
		Slides.	Gelatin.	Gelose.	Potato.	Bouillon.				
M. <i>Salinarivus</i> septicus.	Saliva of puerperal fever.	Grayish colonies; not liquefying.	Does not liquefy. Very small, whitish colonies.				Rounded, solitary coccus; double or in masses.		Pathogenic.	Inoculated under skin kills rabbits, mice and guinea pigs in 4 to 6 days.
M. of septicæmia following anthrax.	Putrid blood of anthrax.						Rounded coccus, 1 to 2 μ ; disposed in long chaplets; slightly mobile.	Agrobic.	Pathogenic. Dogs, chickens and guinea pigs refractory; virulence quickly lost.	Inoculation produces septicæmia, with death in from 18 to 48 hours.
M. of septicæmia of hare.	Blood of putrid beef.						Ovoid coccus, 0.8 to 1 μ .		Pathogenic for rabbit, causing septicæmia.	According to Davaine, chickens are refractory.
M. <i>Septopyæmicus</i> .	Saliva; in two cases of angina, and in one of erysipelas of the larynx.	Oval colonies; gray-yellow, indented borders.	Does not liquefy. Small, isolated colonies.	Round, isolated colonies.	Small, depressed colonies, of a dirty-white color.	Quickly cloudy; numerous chains.	Spherical coccus, 0.7 to 0.8 μ ; in long chains.		Saliva produces a sort of chronic septicæmia in hares.	Cultures cause but a simple erysipelatous redness.
M. <i>Subflavus</i> .	Vaginal mucus and lochia. Pus of mammary abscess. Elenorrhagic pus.	Yellowish-gray colonies, granular toward the 5th day.	Liquefies after producing colonies of an ochreous-yellow.	Develops rapidly. Ochre-yellow plaques	Development hardly appreciable.	Cloudiness from 15th hour at 35°. Yellowish deposit.	Diplococci, 2 to 2.6, even to 3 μ in bouillon; fairly mobile.		Inoculation of hare causes an abscess.	Colors by Gram's method.
M. of progressive suppuration of rabbit	Putrefied blood.						Coccus of 0.15 μ .		In the rabbit causes a suppuration that tends to extend.	Kills the rabbit in twelve days. Found in the walls of the abscess.

M. Tetragenus.	Sputum and contents of cavities in the phthisical.	Small, arched colonies, of a brilliant white.	Does not liquefy. Culture whitish.	Round colonies. White the length of the streak.	Very thick deposit.	Spherical coccus, 1μ ; in fours.	May be anaerobic.	Pathogenic; kills white mice and guinea pigs.	Field and house mice and rabbits are not affected. Residue colored by Gram's method.
M. of Zooglicus tuberculosis.	Micrococci.					Spherical coccus, 0.5 to 0.6μ ; in long chaplets.		Pathogenic for guinea pigs and rabbits.	
M. Ureæ.	Air. Found in abundance in ammoniacal urine.		Does not liquefy. Flat cultures of a brilliant porcelain-white.			Spherical coccus, 1 to 1.5μ ; often in long chains.	Possibly facultative anaerobic.	Agent of the ammoniacal fermentation of urine.	Old cultures give out odor of fermenting flour paste.
M. Versicolor.	Air.	Large, viscid colonies; greenish, with pearly luster.	Does not liquefy. Yellowish, pearly pellicle.			Small coccus, in diplococci or in small masses.		Saprophytic.	
M. Viridis flavescens.	Lymph of pustules of varicella.		Does not liquefy. Greenish, nail-shaped colonies.	Greenish culture; growing rapidly.				Innocuous to animals.	
M. Viscosus.	Ropy wine and beer.				The liquid clouds rapidly, and becomes viscid.	Coccus in long and flexuous chains.		Produces a viscid fermentation of certain liquids.	The cultures give out a stale odor.
M. Viticulosus.	Air.	Colonies form small masses of filaments twisted spirally.	Does not liquefy. White pellicle, whence spring long, spiral filaments, losing themselves in the jelly.			Oval coccus, 1.2μ ; in large masses.		Saprophytic.	

Mic'roseme. See *Index*.

Microso'mia (*μικρος, σωμα*, the body). An arrest of growth resulting in a dwarfing of the whole body.

Microspo'ron (*μικρος, σπορον*, a seed). A fungus to which several diseases of the skin and hair are believed due. **M. Audouini**, the cause of *Pelade*, a disease of the hair-covered skin. **M. Diphtheriticum**, micrococci or rod-like forms differentiated by Klebs as the specific causes of the affection. **M. Furfur**, the specific fungus of *Pityriasis versicolor*. **M. Septicum**, a round coccus found by Klebs in the blood of septicæmia.

Mic'rostat (*μικρος, ιστημι*, to stand). A stage and finder, for attachment to a microscope.

Micros'toma (*μικρος, στομα*, mouth). Abnormal smallness of the mouth.

Mic'rotome (*μικρος, τομη*, a cutting). An instrument for making thin sections for microscopic examination. **M.**, **Freezing**, one in which the tissue is surrounded by a freezing mixture and frozen, in order to obtain the hardness required for sectionizing. The microtomes of Rutherford, Hamilton, Williams, Lewis and Cathcart are the most used.

Microzy'ma (*μικρος, ζυμος*, leaven). Minute particles of living matter, the real agents of the functions of the organism, according to the theory of Béchamp, the perversion of whose function constitutes disease. They secrete a ferment, *Zymase*, which in disease is transformed into pathogenic microbes. *Microzymatous* has lately been proposed as a more correct term than *zymotic*, and would include tuberculous, syphilitic, pneumonic, and other diseases.

Micturi'tion (*micturo*, to pass water often). An abnormally frequent desire to urinate. Also, to urinate.

Mid'riff. See *Diaphragm*.

Mid'wife (Sax. *mid, wif*, a wife). A female obstetrician. A female nurse who attends women in childbirth.

Migraine'. See *Megrim*.

Migra'tion (*migro*, to wander). In zoölogy, the periodical departure of certain animals, especially birds, to another climate. **M. of Ovum**, its passage from the ovary to the Fallopian tube. **M. of White Corpuscles**, one of the phenomena of inflammation, consisting in the passage of the white corpuscles of the blood through the vessel-wall.

Mik'ron. Same as *Micromillimeter*.

Mil'dew (Sax. *mildeaw*). Any fungus producing discoloration, parasitic upon vegetable matter.

Mil'foil. See *Achillea*.

Milia'ria (*milium*, millet). **Sudamina**; **Miliaria Alba**. A disorder of the sweat glands, consisting of an obstruction to the escape of their secretion. **M. Crystallina**, a non-inflammatory form of the disorder. **M. Papulosa**, *Lichen Tropicus*, or *Prickly Heat*, a form in which prior inflammation causes the obstruction. **M. Rubra**, or **Vesiculosa**, an inflamed condition due to distention of the glands. **Red Gum**, or **Strophulus**, a form occurring in nursing infants; due to excessive swathing. **Miliary Fever**, or **Sweating Sickness**, an epidemic, febrile disease, in which profuse sweating and miliaria are prominent symptoms.

Mil'iary Fever. See *Miliaria*.

Mil'itary Med'icine, or **Sur'gery**. The treatment of the diseases and wounds to which soldiers and sailors are liable.

Mil'itary Sur'gery. See *Military Medicine*.

Mil'ium (*milium*, millet seed). **Grutum**; **Strophulus Albidus**; **Acne Albida**; **Tuberculum Sebaceum**. A small pearly white tumor seated just below the epidermis, commonly about the forehead, orbit, cheeks and scrotum. When the tumor receives an infiltration of calcium carbonate and phosphate, it is known as cutaneous calculus.

Milk. A secretion by the mammary glands of mammalia, consisting of an emulsion of casein, albumen, fat, lactose and mineral salts, in about 88 per cent. of water. Cream consists mainly of the fats rising to the surface of the milk. Skim-milk is the residue left after the removal of the cream. Buttermilk is cream from which the fatty matter has been removed. The sp. gr. of good milk varies from 1.027 to 1.034. It should contain not less than 10 per cent. of cream. **M.**, **Condensed**, the milk of cows from which a large part of the water has been evaporated and sugar added. **M.**, **Deficiency of.** See *Agalactia*. **M.**, **Excessive Secretion of.** See *Galactorrhœa*. **M. Fever**, certain phenomena, possibly with a slight rise of temperature, attending the establishment of the secretion of milk. **M.-leg.** See *Phlegmasia Alba Dolens*. **M.-plasma**, the clear fluid in which the milk-globules float. **M.-sickness**, a disease supposedly caused by the milk from a cow that had eaten improper food. **M. Teeth**, the first or tem-

porary teeth. **M.-curdling Ferments.** See *Ferments*. **M.-rice Culture Medium.** To 100 parts by weight of finely powdered rice add 210 parts by measure of a 3 to 1 mixture of milk and bouillon. Beat together and sterilize. **M. Weed.** Silk-weed. The root of *Asclepias cornuti*. Properties similar to those of *A. tuberosa*. A popular cure-all in the Southern States. Dose of fld. ext. $\mathfrak{M}_x-3j$. Unof.

Milkers' Cramp. A spasmodic contraction of the extensors and flexors of the forearm in consequence of continuous exertion in milking.

Milliam'pere. One-thousandth of an ampere, = 1 volt divided by 1000.

Milliam'pèremeter. An ammeter for exceedingly delicate electrical measurements.

Mil'ligramme. See *Metric System*.

Mil'ililiter. See *Metric System*.

Mil'limeter. See *Metric System*.

Millon's Reagent. Made by dissolving 10 grammes of mercury in 20 grammes of nitric acid, diluting the solution with an equal volume of water, and decanting in twenty-four hours. Proteids warmed in contact at 70° C. yield a purple-red color.

Mime'tic (*μῑμῑς*, a mimicry). Imitating or resembling something else.

Mim'icisim. Neuropathic imitation of words, gestures, etc.

Mind. The understanding. The reasoning and intellectual faculties considered as a whole. **M. Blindness**, loss of power of recognition of the nature of objects, though without loss of sight; due to cortical lesion. **M. Deafness**, an analogous fact in reference to hearing.

Mindere'rus, Spirit of. See *Ammonii Acetas, Liq.*

Min'eral (*minera*, a mine). Any chemical combination containing an organic base found in the earth. **M. Oil**, petroleum. **M. Pitch**, bitumen. **M. Water**, water naturally or artificially impregnated with mineral salts or oxides. Owing to the great and increasing importance, medically and hygienically, of the natural spring waters of the United States, a classified list of the springs of the country has been prepared and inserted as an appendix. The general classes into which the springs are grouped indicate the therapeutic actions of the waters. Analyses of typical examples of each class are given in full; of the rest, the active ingredients are indicated by the chemical formulae. Alkaline and Carbonated springs are usually hot. Saline and Sul-

phur springs may be either hot or cold. Silicious springs are always hot.

Mineral'ogy (*minera*, a mine, *λογος*, a treatise). A treatise on minerals.

Miners' Cachex'ia. See *Anchylostomiasis*.

Miners' Nystag'mus. See *Nystagmus*.

Min'im (dim. of *minus*, little). The one-sixtieth of a fluid drachm, or about one drop.

Mint. See *Mentha Viridis*.

Mirage' (Fr. *mírer*, to look at carefully). An illusion caused by the reflection of objects against the surface at which two layers of air of unequal density rest, the lighter on the heavier.

Mir'ror (Fr. *mírer*). A term applied to any polished surface that reflects a large proportion of the light falling upon it, especially a glass silvered on the anterior, or coated with a tin amalgam on the posterior surface. Mirrors, plane or focusing, are used in the ophthalmoscope, laryngoscope, otoscope, etc., to reflect light into the cavity studied, and thus illuminate it for observation.

Miry'achit (Rus.). A peculiar disease observed in some oriental tribes, the chief characteristic of which consists in mimicry by the patient of everything said or done by another. The same disease is called *Lata* by the Japanese.

Miscar'riage. See *Abortion*.

Mislacta'tion. See *Galactia*.

Mis'tletoe. See *Viscum*.

Mistu'ra (Lat.). A mixture. In pharmacy an aqueous preparation of an insoluble substance held in suspension, usually by the addition of soluble gum, egg-emulsion, etc. There are 11 official *mistures*.

Mite. A term loosely applied to various small insects, especially to *Acarus siron*.

Mith'ridatism. That immunity from the effects of a poison induced by the administration of gradually increased doses. The selection of the word has reference to the fable concerning Mithridates, King of Pontus, that he became so charged with the poisons he experimented with, that he obtained an immunity from them all.

Mit'igated Stick, or Caustic. See *Argentum*.

Mit'igating (*mitigo*, to soften). Assuaging, allaying. Also, a descriptive term applied to anodynes.

Mitoch'ysis (*μῑτος*, thread, *λῑσις*, liquefaction). Cell multiplication either direct or by mitosis.

Mito'ma. See *Cell body*.

Mito'sis (*μῑτος*). The process of the formation of rays or star-like forms prior to cellular division. See *Karyokinesis*.

Mi'tral Valve. See *Valves*.

Mixed Blood. See *Mulatto*.

Mix'ture. See *Mistura*.

Mnemon'ics (*μνῑμη*, the memory). The act of remembering. The science of the cultivation of the memory by systematic methods.

Mobil'ity (*mobilis*, movable). That property by which the position of a body may be changed. The condition of being movable. **M. of Fractures, Abnormal**, the condition of unusual motion of parts consequent upon fracture.

Modio'lus. The central pillar or axis of the cochlea, around which the spiral canal takes two and one-half turns.

Mo'dus Operan'di (*modus*, a mode, *operandus*, an action). Method of the performance of an action.

Mogigraph'ic (*μογικς*, with difficulty, *γραφω*, to write). Difficulty or inability to execute writing movements.

Mogipho'nia (*μογικς*, *φωνη*, voice). Loss of power, or difficulty in the use of the voice.

Mohr'enheimer's Space. The groove between the cephalic vein and humero-thoracic artery on the deltoid muscle.

Mo'la. See *Mole*.

Mo'lar Teeth. See *Teeth*.

Molas'ses. See *Theriaca*.

Mole (*mola*, a mass). A proliferative degeneration of the chorionic villi, producing a mass of berry-like vesicles attached to the placenta. Called *vesicular M.*, *hydatidiform* or *myxomatous degeneration of the placenta*. Also applied to a small, pigmented spot of the skin.

Mol'ecule (*mola*). The smallest quantity into which the mass of any substance can be physically divided, or the smallest quantity that can exist in a free state. A molecule may be chemically separated into two or more atoms. The integrity and properties of a substance reside in its molecules.

Molec'ular. Pertaining to molecules, or composed of the same. **M. Weight**, the weight of a molecule of any substance as compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen. It is equal to the sum of the weights of its constituent atoms.

Moli'men (Lat. an endeavor). Any effort or attempt. **M., Menstrual**, the menstrual act or function.

Molisch's Test (for sugar). To 5 c.c. of the fluid add 2 drops of a 17 per cent. alco-

holic solution of *a*-naphthol, or a solution of thymol. Add 1 to 2 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid, and shake. The presence of sugar colors the *a*-naphthol mixture deep violet, the thymol deep red.

Mol'line (*mollis*, soft). A soap of potash and cocoanut oil, proposed as a basis for ointments. Unof.

Mollit'ies (*mollis*). Softness. **M. Ossium**. See *Osteo-malacia*.

Mollus'cous (*molluscum*, a shell fish). Pertaining to the *mollusca* or second division of the animal kingdom. Also, pertaining to or having the nature of a mollusc.

Mollus'cum. (Lat.) A term applied to several diseases of the skin. **M. Contagiosum**, Molluscum Sebaceum, Molluscum Sessile, Acne Varioliforme, Molluscum Verrucosum. Small, sessile, gland-like tumors formed in the rete. The tumors are discrete, nearly hemispherical, opaque and of nearly pinkish luster. Usually confined to the face, neck, scalp and breast. Generally considered contagious. **M. Fibroma**. See *Fibroma*. **M. Pendulum**. See *Fibroma*. **M. Simplex**. See *Fibroma*.

Molyb'do- (*μολυβδος*, lead). A prefix denoting reference to or connection with lead. In chemistry, signifying composition with the element molybdenum.

Momen'tum (*momen*, a motion). Amount of force. Also, the quantity of potential energy possessed by a body in motion. It is estimated as the product of its weight expressed in units of gravity, by its velocity expressed in units of time. It is usually expressed in the formula $m = wv$, and may be estimated in foot-pounds or kilogrammeters.

Momor'dica Bu'cha. A species of cucumber native to Brazil. It is a powerful drastic purgative, useful in dropsy. Unof.

Mon- (*μονος*, one). A Greek prefix denoting *one* or *single*.

Mon'ad. See *Quantivalence*.

Mon'amine. See *Amine*.

Mo'nas. *M. Warmingii*, *M. Okeni*, *M. Vinosa* and *Rhabdomonas rosea*, are probably the vibratile cilia, from Beggiatoa, disconnected and free in the water.

Monas'ter (*μονος*, *αστηρ*, a star). Applied to the stage in development of the ovum when a pencil of rays extends toward each pole of the cell.

Monatom'ic (*μονος*, atom). In chemistry, an atom of an element, or a radical, which is saturated by a single monad atom. See *Quantivalence*.

Monelith'rix. A form of atrophy of the hair characterized by a beaded appearance.

Mon'era (*μονος*). An order of minute, marine rhizopods, including some of the lowest forms of life.

Mon'o- (*μονος*). A Greek prefix signifying *one* or *single*.

Monobrach'ius (*μονος, βραχιων*, arm). A developmental defect consisting in absence of one arm.

Monoceph'alus (*μονος, κεφαλη*, head). A double monstrosity consisting of a single head with two bodies more or less fused.

Monochromat'ic (*μονος, χρωμα*, a color). Having but one color.

Mon'ocle (*μονος, oculus*, eye). A single lens or eye-glass.

Mon'oclinic (*μονος, κληνη*, bed). Pertaining to flowers that have the male and female organs in a single perianth.

Monococ'cus (*μονος, κοκκος*, grain). A single coccus; one not united in chains, *etc.*

Monoc'ranus (*μονος, κρανιον*, the cranium). A fetal monster with a single mass of brain.

Monoc'ular (*μονος, oculus*, an eye). A term applied to an optical instrument having but one eye-piece. Also, having but one eye, or pertaining to one of the eyes.

Monoc'ulus (*μονος, oculus*). In surgery, a bandage for covering one eye.

Monoc'cious (*μονος, οικια*, a house). Having male and female organs united in one animal.

Monog'amous (*μονος, γαμος*, marriage). Having but one wife. In botany, flowers which are isolated from one another or not collected under a single capitulum.

Monoge'neous (*μονος, γενος*, race). Of one race or family. In botany, having but one surface of increase.

Mon'ograph (*μονος, γραφω*, to write). A treatise or memoir considering a single subject.

Monoloc'ular (*μονος, loculus*, a cell or cavity). Having one cell. Unicellular. Also, a one-celled cystic tumor.

Monoma'nia (*μονος, μαρναμαι*, to rave). A form of mania or madness in which the person is insane or demented on one subject only, being sound on all others.

Monoma'niac (*μονος, μανια*). A person who is insane or irrational on one subject only.

Monom'phalus (*μονος, ομφαλος*, navel). A double monstrosity united together with a common umbilicus.

Monople'gia (*μονος, πληγη*, a stroke). Paralysis of a single limb.

Mon'opus. A developmental defect consisting in absence of one lower limb.

Monor'chid. See *Cryptorchid*.

Monoso'ma (*μονος, σωμα*, body). A double monstrosity with a single body and two heads.

Mon'ospasm (*μονος, σπασμος*). Convulsion or spasm due to cortical lesion and affecting limited or localized areas, as the facial, brachial, crural, *etc.*

Mon'sel's Solution. See *Ferrum*.

Mon'ster. See *Monstrosity*.

Monstros'ity (*monstrum*). A fetus or being with an abnormal development or deficiency of parts or some vice of conformation. These may be compound or double, single or simple, according as the monster is composed of the malformations of one or more elementary organisms. **M., Parasitic.** A class of Compound M. in which a subsidiary part is nourished by the principal organism.

Mon'strum. See *Monstrosity*.

Monthly, or Monthly Courses. A popular designation for the monthly menstrual flow.

Mons Ven'eris (Lat.). The female pubic eminence, bounded by the hypogastrium above, the labia majora below, and the groin upon either side.

Montic'ulus Cerebel'li (Lat.). The small convex projection on the upper part of the median line of the cerebellum.

Moon-blindness. Amblyopia caused by exposure of the eyes to the moon's light during sleep.

Moon'seed. See *Menispermum*.

Moore's Test (for sugar). Caustic potash or soda is added until the mixture is strongly alkaline, and it is then boiled. If sugar be present, a yellow, brown or brownish-black coloration is obtained. If nitric acid be added, the odor of burned sugar and formic acid is obtained.

Mor'al (*mores*, manners or customs). Conforming to those laws and customs necessary for the healthy and righteous development of the faculties. **M. Insanity.** See *Insanity*.

Mor'bi. Plural of *morbus*. **Agens Morbi**, the cause or agent of disease. **Ens Morbi**, the being or essential quality of disease.

Mor'bid (*morbus*, disease). Pertaining to disease or a departure from health. **M. Anatomy**, the anatomy of organs or tissues in a state of disease. **M. States of**

Mind, a melancholic or other abnormal condition of the emotions that are not due to external causes.

Morbid'ity (*morbus*). The quality of disease. Also the conditions inducing disease. Also the statistics of the diseases in a community at a given period.

Morbid'ity and Mortal'ity. A term expressive of the statistical relations of disease and the death-rate.

Morbif'ic (*morbus, facio*, to make). Causing or inducing disease.

Morbil'li. See *Rubeola*.

Mor'bus (Lat.). A disease or illness.

M. Brightii. See *Bright's Disease*.

M. Caducus. See *Epilepsy*.

M. Cæruleus. See *Cyanosis*.

M. Coxarius. See *Coxalgia*.

M. Elephas. See *Elephantiasis*.

M. Senilis, the physiological retrogression frequently seen in old age.

M. Medicorum, the mania of those who seek the advice of physicians for imaginary diseases.

Over-much doctoring. See also *Morbi*.

Mor'dant (*mordeo*, to take hold). A name given to such substances as precipitate or "fix" dye colors within the fibers of any texture, or to the staining reagents of bacteria.

Morgagn'i, Hy'datid of. See *Hydatid*.

Morgue (Pers. *Marg*, death). A dead house. A place where unknown dead are exposed for identification.

Mor'ria (*μωρος*, fool). A form of dementia characterized by talkativeness and childish silliness.

Mor'ibund (*morior*, to die). Dying. Ripe for dissolution. Dead.

Mor'ioplasty (*μοιον*, part, *πλάσσω*, to form). The same as *autoplasty*.

Moroco'nium. See *Asylum*.

Morodoch'ium. See *Asylum*.

Morphi'na, or

Morphine (*μορφευς*, god of sleep). The principal alkaloid of opium, to which the properties of that drug are chiefly due. Anodyne, hypnotic, and narcotic. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. equals one gr. opium of average strength.

M. Acetas, soluble in water. Dose gr. $\frac{20}{100}$ -j.

M. Pulv. Comp., Tully's powder, contains morphia sulphate 1, camphor, liquorice, and calcium carbonate aa, 20 parts.

Dose gr. v-xv. **M. Hydrochloras**, occurs in silky crystals, soluble in water. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ -j.

M. et Ipecacuanhæ, Troch., each contains gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ of morphine.

M. Liq. Sulph., Magendie's solution, unof., contains morphine sulph. gr. xvj to each fl. $\frac{3}{4}$. Dose mxx-xv. **M. Oleatum**, unof.,

contains morphine 10, oleic acid 90 parts—for local use. **M. Sulphas**, acicular crystals, soluble in hot water. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mor'phinism. The diseased condition caused by the excessive and habitual use of morphine.

Morphinoma'nia (*Μορφευς, μανια*, mania). Excessive use of morphine injections.

Morphœ'a. A synonym of circumscribed scleroderma. See *Scleroderma* and *Keloid*.

Morphog'raphy (*μορφη*, a form, *γραφω*, to write). A descriptive treatise or history of natural forms.

Morphol'ogy (*μορφη*, *λογος*, a treatise). The science of the external form or shape of organisms or of their parts.

Morphom'etry (*μορφη*, *μετρον*, a measure). The measuring or estimation of the external form.

Morpho'sis (*μορφω*, to form). Any morbid formation or organic change.

Morrh'uæ Oleum. Cod-liver Oil. The fixed oil from the livers of the cod-fish, *Gadus Morrhua* and other species of *Gadus*. The best and only official is pale yellow in color, usually obtained from drippings. An easily assimilated nutritive food, indicated in phthisis, nervous debility and strumous skin diseases. Black coffee and oil of eucalyptus are the best vehicles for administration. Dose $\frac{3}{4}$ -ij on a full stomach, or $\frac{3}{4}$ -ij by inunction.

Glyconin Emulsion, contains ol. morrhuæ $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, glyceritum vitelli (glyconin) $\frac{3}{4}$ ix, arom. spt. ammonia $\frac{3}{4}$ j, sherry wine $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, dil. phosphoric acid $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, essence of bitter almond $\frac{3}{4}$ j to Oss. of alcohol. Dose $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Morrh'uol. Unof. An alcoholic extract of the oil containing bromine, iodine and phosphorus. Alleged to have the therapeutic properties of the oil.

Mors (Lat.). Cessation of life. Death.

M. Nigris. See *Plague*.

Mor'sus Diab'oli. See *Fimbria*.

Mor'tal (*mors*). Perishable. Liable to death or dissolution.

Mortal'ity (*mors*). The state of being mortal. Also, the *Death-rate*. **M. Table**. See *Life Table*.

Mor'tar (*mortarium*, an urn). An urn-shaped vessel for containing substances for pulverization. It is usually of iron, porcelain, or agate.

Mortifica'tion. See *Gangrene*.

Mor'ton's Solution. A solution consisting of potassium iodide gr. xxx, iodine gr. x, glycerine $\frac{3}{4}$ j, used for injection in *spina bifida*.

Mor'tuary (*mortuarium*, a tomb). A house or tomb for temporary burial.

Mor'ula (*morus*, a mulberry). In embryology, the mass of cells derived from the cleavage and multiplication of the nucleus of the impregnated ovum. Called, also, the segmentation spheres, or the mulberry mass. The cells themselves, from the fact that all the tissues of the future embryo are formed from them, are called Blastomeres.

Mor'van's Disease. An ulcerative and necrotic disease of the fingers, with anæsthesia, and extending to the hand, arm, and even the head. The feet may be implicated.

Morve. See *Equinia*.

Mos'chus. Musk. The dried secretion obtained from the follicles of the prepuce of the musk deer, *M. Moschiferous*. Always liable to adulteration, but the Chinese musk is considered the best. A diffusible stimulant acting on the nervous centres. Used with advantage in the collapse of typhoid fever and pneumonia. Used chiefly as a perfume, the odor being somewhat aphrodisiac. Dose gr. ij-x. **M. Tinct.** 10 per cent. in strength. Dose ʒjss.

Mosqui'to. See *Culex*.

Moth'er. A female parent. Also, any nidus producing certain lower forms of life, especially algae. Also, any residue contained in a solution, as **M. Liquor**; see *M. Water*. **M. Nucleus**, see *Karyokinesis*. **M. Water**, the remaining solution of salts and other substances that fail to crystallize after the spontaneously crystallizable salts have been removed. **M. of Vinegar**, the filaments of *Mycoderma aceti* found in vinegar, so called because, when introduced into a saccharine solution, it converts the same into vinegar.

Mother's Mark. See *Angioma*.

Moth'erwort. The herb *Leonurus cardiaca*. Emmenagogue, nervine, and antispasmodic. A popular remedy in amenorrhœa and hysteria. Dose of fld. ext. ʒss-ij. Unof.

Mo'tion (*moœeo*, to move). Continuous change of position. Also, an evacuation of the bowels. **M., Involuntary**, a movement of an organ or part which is not an act of volition. **M., Voluntary**, any change of position of an organ or part due to an act of will.

Mo'tor (*moœeo*). A mover. A term applied to various muscles and to a class of nerves.

M. Centers, see *Center*. **M. Nerves**, those efferent nerves that induce muscular

contraction and relaxation. **M. Oculi**, see *Nerve*. **M. Vaso-**, see *Vaso-Motor*.

Moto'res Oculo'rum. See *Nerve, Motor Oculi*.

Moto'rial End-plates. A name given by Kühne to the form of termination of motor nerve filaments in minute discs.

Mouches Volantes. See *Musce Volitantes*.

Mould. See *Fungus*.

Mound'ing. The rising in a lump of muscle-fibers when struck by a slight firm blow. It is observed in the thin and feeble, and in certain diseases, as late ataxia.

Mount'ain-climbing. See *Terrain-cure*.

Mount'ain Laurel. See *Kalmia*.

Mount'ain Sickness. See *Marea*.

Mount'ing Fluids. Viscid solutions for mounting section-cuttings of microscopic specimens. Camphor, iodine, glycerine jelly, Canada balsam, gum dammar, glycerine, turpentine, etc., are used; but Farrant's Solution, as modified by Hamilton, is highly commended: Make a saturated solution of arsenious acid in distilled water by boiling. Let it stand for twenty-four hours, and filter. Mix equal quantities of this, glycerine and water, and add picked gum acacia to make a syrupy liquid. Filter.

Mouth. The superior terminus of the alimentary canal. The oval-shaped cavity in which mastication takes place.

Mouvements de Manège. A form of forced movement where the animal runs about in a circle.

Move'ment. A motion or action. **M., Acquired**, those acquired after much practice and the exercise of voluntary control. **M., Forced**, unsymmetrical movements of the body from unilateral injury of the motor centers or the conducting paths, as in the following: **Index M.**, when the anterior part of the body is moved about the stationary posterior part. **Rolling M.**, when the animal rolls on its long axis. **M. Cure.** See *Kinesipathy*.

Mower's Mite. See *Leptus Autumnalis*.

Mox'a. A term used to designate combustible organic matter which, by burning in contact with the skin produces deep-seated cautery. The Chinese moxa consists of bundles of Artemesia. In modern surgery, rolls of cotton half an inch in diameter, impregnated with nitre ʒj to ʒviij are used. Unof. **M. Bearer**, or **Porte-Moxa**, an instrument for applying the above.

Moxosphy'ra (*moxa*, σφύρα, a hammer). A hammer heated in boiling water and ap-

plied to the skin for purposes of counter-irritation.

Muce'din. See *Gluten*.

Mu'cigin. A substance found in goblet-cells, which, upon the addition of water, yields mucus.

Mu'cilage. See *Mucilage*.

Mucilag'inous. Pertaining to mucilage or gum.

Mucila'go. (Lat.) A mucilage. In pharmacy, a thick, viscid liquid found by extracting the soluble mucilaginous principles of certain plants in water. There are 5 unofficial *mucilaginæ*.

Mu'cin. An albuminoid tissue, the characteristic substance in mucus, occurring also in saliva, bile, mucous tissue, synovia, etc. Decomposed it yields leucin and tyrosin.

Mu'cocele (*mucus*, κηλη, tumor). A mucus tumor or distention of the lachrymal sac.

Mu'coid. Resembling mucus.

Muco-pu'rulent (μυξα, sap, πρως, putrefying). In the condition of secreting mucus mingled with pus.

Mu'cor. One of the polymorphic forms of *Penicillium*, a mould-fungus growing on many substances, but chiefly on articles of food, excreta, etc. Like *Eurotium*, *Aspergillus*, etc., this fungus is not considered the specific cause of diseased conditions of the mucous passages, though in cases of bronchiectasis vomiceæ, pulmonary gangrene, etc., it produces hyphæ, conidiæ and sometimes conidiophores.

Mu'cosine. An albuminoid substance derived from mucus,—isomeric with keratine.

Mu'cous (μυξα). Containing or having the nature of mucus. A term applied to those tissues that secrete mucus. **M.**

Membrane. See *Membrane*.

Mu'cus (μυξα). The viscid liquid secretion of the mucous membrane, composed essentially of mucosine holding in suspension desquamated epithelial cells, leucocytes, etc.

Mug'wort. The leaves and tops of *Artemisia vulgaris*. Therapeutical properties similar to those of wormwood. See *Absinthium*. Dose of fld. ext. ℥xx-3j. Unof.

Mulat'to (Sp. *muleto*, dim. of *mule*, a mule). The offspring of a negro mother and a white father, or of a white mother and negro father. The term is also loosely used of other and all degrees of intermixture. According to the classification adopted and recognized in the French slave-colonies,

the people of color were supposed to represent a *whole* of 128 parts white and 128 parts black. Nine different varieties of mixed race were recognized; but between each of these existed a vast number of intermediate shades and interblendings for which no classification was attempted, or could be made, even in theory:—

	PARTS.	
	White.	Black.
1. The <i>sacratra</i> , nearest of all to the pure negro type, may be the result of 5 combinations, and may have	8- 16	112-120
2. The <i>griffe</i> , result of 5 comb.	21- 32	96-104
3. The <i>capre</i> , or <i>marabou</i> , result of 5 comb.	40- 48	80- 88
4. The <i>mulâtre</i> (mulatto), result of 12 comb.	56- 70	58- 72
5. The <i>quarteron</i> (quadroon), result of 20 comb.	71- 76	32- 57
6. The <i>mêtis</i> , result of 6 comb.	104-112	16- 24
7. The <i>mamelouc</i> , result of 5 comb.	116-120	8- 12
8. The <i>quarteronné</i> , result of 4 comb.	122-124	4- 6
9. The <i>sang-mêlé</i> (lit. "mixed blood"), the result of 4 comb.	125-127	1- 3

Mul'berry Cal'culus. See *Calculus*.

Mul'berry Mass. See *Morula*.

Mul'der's Test. See *Neubauer's Test*.

Mul'lein. See *Verbascum*.

Müller's Duct. See *Reproductive Organs*.

Müller's Fluid. For hardening tissue specimens: Potassic bichromate grm. 45; Sod. sulphate grm. 20; Water 2 liters.

Müller's Ring. The internal os uteri, the upper limit of the cervical canal.

Müller's Ring Muscle. Certain fibers of the ciliary muscle lying near the ciliary border, abnormally developed in hyperopia.

Mul'ti- (pl. of *multus*, much). A Latin prefix signifying many.

Mul'tifid. See *Muscle*, *Multifidus Spinæ*.

Multigrav'ida (*multus*, many, *gravidus*, pregnant). A woman who has been pregnant several times.

Multilob'ular (*multus*, *lobus*, a lobe). Many lobed.

Multiloc'ular (*multus*, *loculus*). Many-celled.

Multip'ara (*multus*, *parire*, to bring forth). One bearing several offspring at a birth. Also, applied to one who has borne several children. See *Pregnancy*, *Multiple*.

Multip'arous. Referring to a multipara.

Mul'tiple Neuritis. A disease in which many nerves are attacked by inflammation at the same time. Beri-beri is commonly regarded as an endemic multiple neuritis. Multiple neuritis may be spontaneous, or without assignable cause; toxic, due to alcohol and chronic poisoning; infectious, or complicated with other diseases; epidemic or endemic. The symptoms are pain, tenderness of nerves and muscles, anæsthesia, motor-paralysis, spasms, cramps, vaso-motor changes, etc.

Multiplica'tor, or Mul'tiplier. An instrument for detection of an electric current and for measuring its strength.

Multipo'lar (*multus, polus*, a pole). Having more than two poles. Also, nerve cells having more than two processes.

Multiv'orous (*multus, voro*, to devour). Voracious.

Mummifica'tion. See *Gangrene, Dry*.

Mum'my (*mumia*). An embalmed body, especially a body embalmed after the Egyptian process.

Mumps. See *Parotitis*.

Munro's Foramen. See *Foramen*.

Murex'ide Test. A test for the presence of uric acid. The suspected substance is moistened by nitric acid, evaporated to dryness, and again moistened with ammonium hydrate. The residue, after evaporation, has a yellow or pink-yellow color, if uric acid be present, which turns to a rich purple-red on the addition of ammonium hydrate.

Muriat'ic (*muria*, brine). Pertaining to sea-salt. Also, the common name for *hydrochloric*. See *Acid, Hydrochloric*.

Mur'mur. A mimetic name for the rhythmic sounds observed in auscultation, made by the friction of moving currents in the organs of respiration and circulation. See *Bruit*. **M., Arterial**, the sound made by the arterial current. **M., Cardiac**, those sounds, diastolic or systolic, produced in health or disease by the muscular actions of the heart and the passage of the blood through the same. **M., Hæmic**, the sounds due to changes in the quality or amount of the blood itself, and not to changes in the vessels or valves. **M., Respiratory**, the normal or abnormal sounds of the passage of the air through the bronchi and lung tissue during inspiration and expiration. **M., Uterine**. See *Souffle*. **M., Venous**. See *Bruit de diable*.

Mus'cæ Volitan'tes (Lat. same; Fr. *Mouches volantes*). Floating spots or im-

perfections in the field of vision, due to shadows of vitreous cells.

Mus'ca Hispanio'la. See *Cantharis*.

Mus'cardine. A disease of silkworms, due to the mycelial fungus *Botrytis bassiana*.

Mus'carine. A ptomaine, the well-known toxic principle obtained by Schmiedelberg from poisonous mushrooms (*Agaricus muscarius*), and, later, obtained by Brieger from haddock after five days' decomposition. Very small doses of this ptomaine produce in rabbits profuse salivation and lachrymation, contraction of pupil, profuse diarrhœa, and passing of urine and semen, and, finally, convulsions and death. Muscarine belongs to the Choline group, and, like that of the other ptomaines of that group, its action may be antagonized by subsequent injection of atropine.

Mus'cle (*Musculus*). Organic tissues possessing contractile power under nervous or other stimulus; they provide the means of movement in animals, and are of two kinds, the striped and smooth, the first being voluntary, the second not directly subject to the will. **M. of Animal Life, Striped or Voluntary M.**, those under the control of the will; they are composed of fasciculi of fibers enclosed in a delicate tissue called internal perimysium. **M. of Organic Life, Unstriped or Involuntary M.**, those composed of spindle-shaped, contractile fibers and nucleated cells collected in bundles. A table arranged alphabetically is appended, showing the principal muscles of the human body, with their origin, insertion, innervation and function. (See pp. 280-290.) **M.-plasma**, the liquid obtained from fresh muscle by expression, preferably after freezing. Its coagulation is the essential condition of rigor mortis, and is comparable to the coagulation of blood. The solid proteid thus separated is called myosin. Two of its proteids, paramyosinogen and myosinogen go to form the clot, while the other three, myoglobulin, albumin and myoalbuminose remain in the muscle serum. **M.-serum**, the liquid residue left after the separation of the clot by coagulation of muscle-plasma. See *Muscle plasma*.

Mus'cular. Pertaining to a muscle or to muscles. **M. Fiber**, the fibers, each sheathed in a delicate membrane, which compose the mass of muscular tissue. It consists of two varieties, striped and unstriped, the latter being associated with involuntary, the former with vol-

TABLE OF MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Abductor minimi digiti.	Pisiform bone.	First phalanx little finger.	Ulnar.	Abductor of little finger.
Abductor minimi digiti.	Outer tuberos., os calcis and plantar fascia.	First phalanx little toe.	Ext. plantar.	Abducts little toe.
Abductor pollicis.	Trapezium.	First phalanx of thumb.	Median.	Draws thumb from median line.
Abductor pollicis.	Inner tuberos., os calcis.	First phalanx great toe.	Int. plantar.	Abducts great toe.
Accelerator urinae.	Central tendon of perinaeum and median raphe.	Bulb, spongy and cavernous part of penis.	Perinaeal.	Ejects urine.
Adductor brevis.	Ramus of pubes.	Upper part linea aspera of femur.	Obturator.	Adducts and flexes thigh.
Adductor longus.	Front of pubes.	Middle of linea aspera of femur.	Obturator.	Adducts and flexes thigh.
Adductor magnus.	Rami of pubes and ischium.	All linea aspera of femur.	Obturator and great sciatic.	Adducts thigh and rotates it outward.
Adductor pollicis.	3d metacarpal.	First phalanx of thumb.	Ulnar.	Draws thumb to median line.
Adductor pollicis.	Tarsal ends 3 middle metatarsal.	Base first phalanx of great toe.	Ext. plantar.	Adducts great toe.
Anconeus.	Back of ext. condyle of humerus.	Olecranon and shaft of ulna.	Musculo-spiral.	Extends forearm.
Aryteno-epiglottideus inferior.	Arytenoid (anteriorly).	Epiglottis.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Compresses sacculus of larynx.
Aryteno-epiglottideus superior.	Apex of arytenoid.	Aryteno-epiglottidean folds.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Constricts aperture of larynx.
Arytenoideus.	Post. and outer border of one arytenoid.	Back of other arytenoid.	Sup. and recurrent laryngeal.	Closes back part of glottis.
Attollens aurem.	Occipito-frontalis aponeurosis.	Pinna.	Branch cervical plexus.	Elevates pinna.
Attrahens aurem.	Lateral cranial aponeurosis.	Helix.	Facial.	Advances pinna.
Azygos uvulae.	Post. nasal spine of palate bone.	Uvula.	Facial through spheno-palatine ganglion.	Raises uvula.
Biceps (2 heads).	1. Long — Glenoid cavity. 2. Short — Coracoid process.	Tuberosity of radius.	Musculo-cutaneous.	Flexes and supinates forearm.
Biceps (2 heads).	1. Ischial tuberosity. 2. Linea aspera.	Head of fibula.	Great sciatic.	Flexes and rotates leg outward.
Biventer cervicis.	Transv. processes, 2-4 upper dorsal.	Sup. curved line of occipital.	Portion of complexus.	Retracts and rotates head.
Brachialis anticus.	Lower half shaft of humerus.	Coronoid proc. of ulna.	Musculo-cutaneous, musculo-spiral.	Flexes forearm.

TABLE OF MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Buccinator.	Alveolar process of maxillary bones and pterygo-maxillary ligament.	Orbicularis oris.	Facial.	Compresses cheeks.
Cervicalis ascendens.	Angles of 5 upper ribs.	Transverse processes of 4th, 5th and 6th cervical.	Branches of cervical.	Keeps neck erect.
Coccygeus.	Ischial spine.	Coccyx.	Sacral	Supports coccyx, and closes pelvic outlet.
Complexus.	Transv. process 7th cervical and 3 upper dorsal, and artic. processes of 4th to 6th cervical.	Occipital bone.	Sub-occipital, great occipital, and branches of cervical.	Retracts and rotates head.
Compressor naris.	Sup. maxillary.	Fellow muscle.	Facial.	Dilates nostril.
Compressor narium minor.	Alar cartilage.	Skin at end of nose.	Facial.	Dilates nostril.
Compressor urethrae.	Ramus of pubes.	Fellow muscle.	Perineal.	Compresses urethra.
Crico-arytenoideus lateralis.	Side of cricoid.	Angle and ext. surface of arytenoid.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Closes glottis.
Crico-arytenoideus posticus.	Back of cricoid.	Base of arytenoid.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Opens glottis.
Crico-thyroid.	Cricoid cartilage.	Thyroid cartilage (lower inner border).	Sup. laryngeal.	Tenses vocal cords.
Constrictor (inferior).	Cricoid and thyroid cartilages.	Pharyngeal raphe.	Glosso-pharyngeal, pharyngeal plexus and external laryngeal.	Contracts pharyngeal caliber.
Constrictor (middle).	Cornua of hyoid and stylo-hyoid ligament.	Pharyngeal raphe.	Glosso-pharyngeal and glosso-pharyngeal plexus.	Contracts pharyngeal caliber.
Constrictor (superior).	Int. pterygoid plate, pterygo-max. lig., jaw and side of tongue.	Pharyngeal raphe.	Glosso-pharyngeal and pharyngeal plexus.	Contracts caliber of pharynx.
Coraco-brachialis.	Coracoid process of scapula.	Inside shaft of humerus.	Musculo-cutaneous	Draws arm forward and inward.
Corrugator supercilii.	Superciliary ridge.	Orbicularis palpebrarum.	Facial.	Draws eyebrow down and in.
Crureus.	<i>See Vastus Internus</i>			
Deltoid.	Clavicle, acromion and spine of scapula.	Shaft of humerus.	Sub-scapular.	Rotates humerus inward.
Depressor angulorum.	Ext. obl. line inf. maxillary.	Angle of mouth.	Facial.	Depresses angle of mouth.
Depressor alae nasi.	Incisive fossa sup. maxillary.	Septum and ala of nose.	Facial.	Contracts nostril.

TABLE OF MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Depressor labii inferioris.	Ext. obl. inf. maxillary.	Lower lip.	Facial.	Depresses lip.
Diaphragm.	Ensiform cart., 6 or 7 lower ribs, ligamenta arcuata, bodies of lumbar verteb.	Central tendon.	Phrenic.	Respiration and expulsion.
Digastric (anterior belly).	Inner surface inf. maxillary, near symphysis.	Hyoid bone.	Inf. dental.	Elevates hyoid and tongue.
Digastric (posterior belly).	Digastric groove of mastoid process.	Hyoid bone.	Facial.	Elevates hyoid and tongue.
Dilator naris anterior.	Alar cartilage.	Border of ala.	Facial.	Dilates nostril.
Dilator naris posterior.	Nasal notch sup. maxillary.	Skin at margin of nostril.	Facial.	Dilates nostril.
Dorsal interossei, 4.	Sides metacarpal.	Bases of phalanges.	Ulnar.	Abduct fingers from median line.
Dorsal interossei.	Sides metatarsals.	Base 1st phalanx corresponding toe.	Ext. plantar.	Abduct toes.
Erector penis.	Ischial tuberosity, crus penis and pubic ramus.	Crus penis.	Perinæal.	To maintain erection.
Erector spineæ.	Iliac crest, back of sacrum, lumbar and three lower dorsal spines.	Divides into sacro-lumbalis and longissimus dorsi.		
Extensor brevis digitorum.	Os calcis, externally.	1st phalanx great toe and tendons of extensor longus.	Ant. tibial.	Extends toes.
Extensor carpi radialis brevior.	Ext. condyloid ridge of humerus.	Base 3d metacarpal.	Post. interosseus.	Extends wrist.
Extensor carpi radialis longior.	Lower $\frac{1}{2}$ ext. condyloid ridge of humerus.	Base 2d metacarpal.	Musculo-spiral.	Extends wrist.
Extensor carpi ulnaris.	Ext. condyle of humerus.	Base 5th metacarpal.	Post. interosseus.	Extends wrist.
Extensor coccygis.	Last bone of sacrum or first of coccyx.	Lower part of coccyx.	Sacral branches.	Extends coccyx.
Extensor communis digitorum.	Ext. condyle of humerus.	All 2d and 3d phalanges.	Post. interosseus.	Extends fingers.
Extensor indicis.	Back of ulna.	2d and 3d phalanges index.	Post. interosseus.	Extends index.
Extensor longus digitorum.	Outer tuberosity of tibia and shaft of fibula.	2d and 3d phalanges of toes.	Ant. tibial.	Extends toes.
Extensor minimi digiti.	External condyle of humerus.	2d and 3d phalanges little finger.	Post. interosseus.	Extensor of little finger.
Extensor primi internodii pollicis.	Back of radius.	Base 1st phalanx of thumb.	Post. interosseus.	Extends thumb.

TABLE OF MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis.	Back of radius and ulna.	Base of metacarpal of thumb.	Post. interosseus.	Extends thumb.
Extensor proprius pollicis.	Middle of fibula.	Base last phalanx great toe.	Ant. tibial.	Extends toe.
Extensor secundus pollicis.	Back of ulna.	Base last phalanx of thumb.	Post. interosseus.	Extends thumb.
Flexor accessorius (2 heads).	1. Inner; 2. Outer surface of os calcis.	Tendon flexor longus digit.	Ext. plantar.	Accessory flexor of toes.
Flexor brevis digitorum.	Inner tuberos. of calcis and plantar fascia.	2d phalanges lesser toes.	Int. plantar.	Flexes lesser toes.
Flexor brevis pollicis.	Trapezium, trapezoid, os magnum, base of 3d metacarpal.	Base 1st phalanx of thumb.	Median and ulnar.	Flexes thumb.
Flexor brevis minimi digiti.	Unciform bone.	1st phalanx of little finger.	Ulnar.	Flexes little finger.
Flexor brevis minimi digiti.	Base 5th metatarsal.	Base 1st phalanx of little toe.	Ext. plantar.	Flexes little toe.
Flexor brevis pollicis.	Cuboid and ext. cuneiform bones.	1st phalanx of great toe.	Int. plantar.	Flexes great toe.
Flexor carpi radialis.	Internal condyle.	Metacarpal bone of index.	Median.	Flexes wrist.
Flexor carpi ulnaris (2 heads).	1. Inter. condyle. 2. Olecranon and ulna.	5th metacarpal annular lig. and pisiform bone.	Ulnar.	Flexes wrist.
Flexor longus digitorum.	Shaft of tibia.	Last phalanges of toes.	Post. tibial.	Flexes phalanges and extends toes.
Flexor longus pollicis.	Shaft of radius.	Last phalanx of thumb.	Ant. interosseus.	Flexes the phalanx.
Flexor longus pollicis.	Lower $\frac{2}{3}$ shaft of fibula.	Last phalanx of great toe.	Post. tibial.	Flexes great toe.
Flexor profundus digitorum.	Shaft of ulna.	Last phalanges by 4 tendons.	Ulnar and ant. interosseus.	Flexes the phalanges.
Flexor sublimis digitorum (3 heads).	1. Inner condyle. 2. Coronoid process. 3. Oblique line of radius.	2d phalanges by 4 tendons.	Median.	Flexes 2d phalanges.
Gastrocnemius (2 heads).	Condyle of femur.	Os calcis by tendo Achillis.	Int. popliteal.	Extends foot.
Gemellus inferior.	Tuberosity of ischium.	Great trochanter.	Sacral.	Ext. rotator of thigh.
Gemellus superior.	Ischial spine.	Great trochanter.	Sacral.	Ext. rotator of thigh.
Genio-hyoid.	Inf. genial tubercle of inf. maxillary.	Body of hyoid.	Hypo-glossal.	Elevates and advances hyoid.

TABLE OF MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Genio-hyo-glossus.	Sup. genial tubercle of inf. maxillary.	Hyoid and bottom of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Retracts and protrudes tongue.
Gluteus maximus.	Sup. curved iliac line and crest, sacrum and coccyx.	Fascia, and femur below great trochanter.	Inf. gluteal and sacral plexus.	Extends, abducts, and rotates thigh outward.
Gluteus medius.	Ilium between sup. and mid. curved lines.	Oblique line great trochanter.	Sup. gluteal.	Rotates, abducts, and advances thigh.
Gluteus minimus.	Ilium between mid. and inf. curved lines.	Great trochanter.	Sup. gluteal.	Rotates, abducts, and draws thigh forward.
Gracilis.	Rami of pubes and ischium.	Tibia, upper and inner part.	Obturator.	Flexes and abducts leg.
Hyo-glossus.	Cornua of hyoid.	Side of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Depresses side of tongue.
Iliacus.	Iliac fossa, crest, base of sacrum.	Lesser trochanter.	Ant. crural.	Flexes and rotates femur outward.
Infracostals, 10.	Inner surface of ribs.	Inner surface of 2 or 3 ribs below.	Intercostal.	Inspiration.
Infra-spinatus.	Infra-spinous fossa.	Great tuberosity of humerus.	Supra-scapular.	Rotates humerus outward.
Intercostals, external, 11.	Outer lip of inf. costal border.	Sup. border of ribs above.	Intercostal.	Raise ribs in inspiration.
Intercostals, internal, 12.	Inner lip of inf. costal border.	Sup. border of ribs below.	Intercostal.	Depress ribs in expiration.
Inter-spinales.	Between spines of contiguous vertebræ.			
Inter-transversales.	Between transv. proc. of contiguous vertebræ.			
Latissimus dorsi.	Spines of 6 lower dorsal and lumbar and sacral vertebræ, crest of ileum, and 3 or 4 lower ribs.	Bicipital groove of humerus.	Subscapular.	Draws arm backward and downward.
Laxator tympani major.	Spinous process sphenoid and tube.	Neck of malleus.	Facial.	Relaxes membrana tympani.
Levator angulioris.	Canine fossa sup. maxillary.	Angle of mouth.	Facial.	Elevates angle of mouth.
Levator anguliscapulæ.	Transverse processes of 4 upper cervical.	Post. border of scapula.	5th cervical and cervical plexus.	Elevates upper angle of scapula.
Levatores costarum, 12	Trans. proc. of dorsal vertebræ.	Each to the rib below.	Intercostal.	Raise ribs.
Levator ani.	Post. body and ramus of pubes, pelvic fascia, ischial spine.	Rectum, coccyx, and fibrous raphé.	Sacral and perineal.	Supports rectum, vagina, etc.
Levator labii inferioris.	Incisive fossa inf. maxillary.	Skin of lower lip.	Facial.	Elevates lower lip.

TABLE OF MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Levator labii superioris.	Lower margin of orbit.	Upper lip.	Facial.	Elevates lip.
Levator labii superioris alæque nasi.	Nasal process sup. maxillary.	Alar cartilage and upper lip.	Facial.	Elevates lip, dilates nostril.
Levator palati.	Petrous portion of temple.	Soft palate.	Spheno-palatine ganglia (facial).	Elevates soft palate.
Levator palpebræ sup.	Lesser wing of sphenoid.	Upper tarsal cartilage.	Third.	Lifts upper lid.
Lingualis.	Under surface of tongue.		Chorda tympani.	Elevates center of tongue.
Longissimus dorsi.	Erector spinæ.	Transverse processes of lumbar and dorsal 7-11 ribs.	Branches of lumbar and dorsal.	Erects spine and bends trunk backward.
Longus colli:— 1. Superior oblique portion.	Transverse processes 3d-5th cervical.	Anterior tubercle of atlas.		
2. Inferior oblique portion.	Bodies of 1st-3d dorsal.	Transverse processes 5th-6th cervical.	Lower cervical.	Flexes cervical vertebrae.
3. Vertical portion.	Bodies of 3 dorsal and 3 cervical.	Bodies of 2d-4th cervical.		
Lumbricales, 4.	Tendons of deep flexor.	Tendons of common extensor.	Median and ulnar.	Flex 1st phalanges
Lumbricales, 4.	Tendons flexor longus.	Second phalanges lesser toes.	Int. and ext. plantar.	Accessory flexors.
Masseter.	Zygomatic arch.	Angle and ramus of jaw.	Inf. maxillary.	Muscle of mastication, molar teeth.
Multifidus spinæ.	Sacrum, iliac spine, artic. proc. lumbar and cervical verteb., and transverse proc. of dorsal.	Laminæ and spines next 4 vertebrae above.	Post. spinal branches.	Erects and rotates spinal column.
Musculus accessorius ad sacrolumbalem.	Angles of 6 lower ribs.	Angles of 6 upper ribs.	Branches of dorsal.	Erects spine and bends trunk backward.
Mylo-hyoid.	Mylo-hyoid ridge of inf. maxillary.	Body of hyoid and raphè.	Inf. dental.	Elevates and advances hyoid. Forms floor of mouth.
Obliquus capitis, inferior.	Spinous proc. atlas.	Trans. proc. same.	Sub. and great occipital.	Rotates atlas and cranium.
Obliquus capitis, superior.	Trans. proc. atlas.	Occipital bone.	Sub. and great occipital.	Draws head backward.
Obliquus externus.	3 lower ribs.	Middle line, iliac crest Poupart's ligament.	Intercostal ilio-hypogastric, ilio-inguinal.	Compresses viscera and flexes thorax.
Obliquus, inferior.	Orbital plate sup. maxillary.	Sclerotic.	Third.	Rotates eyeball up and out.

TABLE OF MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Obliquus internus.	Lumbar fascia, iliac crest, Poupart's ligament.	Four lower ribs, linea alba, pubic crest, pectineal line.	Intercostal, ilio-hypogastric, ilio-inguinal.	Compresses viscera and flexes thorax.
Obliquus superior.	Above optic foramen, through pulley.	Sclerotic.	Fourth.	Rotates eyeball down and out.
Obturator internus.	Obturator foramen and membrane.	Great trochanter.	Sacral.	Ext. rotator of thigh.
Obturator externus.	Obturator foramen and membrane.	Digital fossa, base of great trochanter.	Obturator.	Ext. rotator of thigh.
Occipito-frontalis.	Sup. curved line of occiput and angular process of frontal.	Aponeurosis.	Post. auricular, small occipital, facial.	Moves scalp. Facial expression.
Omo-hyoid.	Upper border of scapula.	Body of hyoid.	Descendens and communicans noni.	Depresses and retracts hyoid.
Opponens minimi digiti.	Unciform bone.	5th metacarpal.	Ulnar.	Flexes little finger.
Opponens pollicis.	Trapezium.	Metacarpal of thumb.	Median.	Flexes thumb.
Orbicularis oris.	Nasal septum and canine fossa of inf. maxillary, by accessory fibers	Forms lips and sphincter of mouth	Facial.	Closes mouth.
Orbicularis palpebrarum.	Internal margin of orbit.	Outer margin of orbit.	Facial.	Closes eyelids.
Palato-glossus.	Soft palate.	Side and dorsum of tongue.	Spheno-palatine ganglion.	Constricts the fauces.
Palato-pharyngeus.	Soft palate.	Thyroid cartilage and pharynx.	Spheno-palatine ganglion.	Closes posterior nares.
Palmaris interossei.	Palmar surfaces 2d, 4th and 5th metacarpals.	Bases of 1st phalanges of corresponding fingers.	Ulnar.	Adductors of fingers.
Palmaris brevis.	Annular ligament and palmar fascia.	Skin of palm of hand.	Ulnar.	Corrugates skin of palm.
Palmaris longus.	Internal condyle.	Annular lig. and palmar fascia.	Median.	Tenses fascia.
Pectineus.	Ilio-pectineal line and pubes.	Femur below lesser trochanter.	Ant. crural, obturator.	Flexes thigh and rotates it out.
Pectoralis major.	Clavicle, sternum and costal cartilages.	Ext. hicipital ridge of humerus.	Ant. thoracic.	Draws arm down and forward.
Pectoralis minor.	3d, 4th, and 5th ribs	Coracoid process.	Ant. thoracic.	Depresses point of shoulder.
Peroneus brevis.	Middle $\frac{1}{3}$ shaft fibula, externally.	Base 5th metatarsal.	Musculo-cutaneous	Extends foot.
Peroneus longus.	Head and shaft of fibula.	First metatarsal great toe.	Musculo-cutaneous	Extends and everts foot.

TABLE OF MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Peroneus tertius.	Lower $\frac{1}{4}$ of fibula.	5th metatarsal bone.	Ant. tibial.	Flexes tarsus.
Plantaris inter-ossei.	Shafts 3d, 4th and 5th metatarsal.	Base 1st phalanges of same.	Ext. plantar.	Adducts toes.
Plantaris.	Outer bifurcation of linea aspera and post. lig. of knee.	Os calcis by tendo-Achillis.	Int. popliteal.	Extends foot.
Platysma myoides.	Clavicle, achromion and fascia.	Inf. maxillary, angle of mouth, etc.	Facial and superficial cervical.	Wrinkles skin and depresses mouth.
Popliteus.	Ext. condyle of femur.	Shaft of tibia above oblique line.	Int. popliteal.	Flexes leg.
Pronator quadratus.	Lower $\frac{1}{4}$ of ulna.	Lower $\frac{1}{4}$ shaft of radius.	Ant. interosseus.	Pronates hand.
Pronator radii later.	Int. condyle and coronoid process.	Outer side shaft of radius.	Median.	Pronates hand.
Psoas magnus.	Bodies and transverse process, last dorsal and all lumbar vertebræ.	Lesser trochanter.	Lumbar.	Flexes and rotates thigh outward, and flexes trunk on pelvis.
Psoas parvus.	Bodies last dorsal and 1st lumbar vertebræ.	Ilio-pectineal eminence and iliac fascia.	Lumbar.	Tensor of iliac fascia.
Pterygoid (external).	Two heads. Ext. pterygoid plate of sphenoid.	Neck of condyle.	Inf. maxillary.	Draws inf. maxillary forward.
Pterygoid (internal).	Pterygoid fossa of sphenoid.	Inner surface of angle of jaw.	Inf. maxillary.	Raises and draws inf. maxillary forward.
Pyramidalis.	Pubes.	Linea alba.	Ilio-hypogastric.	Tenses linea alba.
Pyramidalis nasi	Occipito-frontalis.	Compressor naris.	Facial.	Depresses eyebrow
Pyriformis.	Front of sacrum, through great sciatic foramen.	Great trochanter.	Sacral.	External rotator of thigh.
Quadratus femoris.	Tuberosity ischium	Quadrate line of femur.	Sacral.	Ext. rotator of thigh.
Quadratus lumborum.	Crest of ilium, transverse process lower 3 lumbar vertebræ.	Last rib, transverse process last 3 lumbar vertebræ.	Lumbar.	Flexes thorax laterally.
Quadriceps extensor.	Includes the rectus, vastus int. and ext., and crureus muscles. Common tendon contains the patella.			
Rectus abdominis.	Pubic crest.	Cartilages 5th to 7th ribs.	Intercostal, ilio-hypogastric, ilio-inguinal.	Compresses viscera and flexes thorax.
Rectus capitis anticus major.	Transverse processes 3d-6th cervical.	Basilar process.	Cervical plexus.	Flexes head.
Rectus capitis anticus minor.	Transverse process and lateral mass of atlas.	Basilar process.	Cervical plexus.	Flexes head.

TABLE OF MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Rectus capitis posterior major.	Spine of axis.	Inf. curved line occiput.	Sub. and great occipital.	Rotates head.
Rectus capitis posterior minor.	Post. arch atlas.	Below inf. curved line occipital.	Sub. and great occipital.	Draws head backward.
Rectus externus.	Two heads, outer margin optic foramen.	Sclerotic.	Sixth.	Rotates eyeball outward.
Rectus femoris.	Ant. inf. iliac spine, brim acetabulum.	Tuberosity of tibia.	Ant. crural.	Extends leg.
Rectus inferior.	Lower margin optic foramen.	Sclerotic.	Third.	Rotates eyeball downward.
Rectus internus.	Inner margin optic foramen.	Sclerotic.	Third.	Rotates eyeball inward.
Rectus lateralis.	Transverse process of atlas.	Jugular process.	Cervical plexus.	Draws head laterally.
Rectus superior.	Upper margin optic foramen.	Sclerotic.	Third.	Rotates eyeball upward.
Retrahens aurem.	Mastoid process.	Concha.	Posterior-auricular.	Retracts pinna.
Rhomboideus major.	Spines of 5 upper dorsal.	Root of spine of scapula.	5th cervical.	Elevates and retracts scapula.
Rhomboideus minor.	Spines of 7th cervical and 1st dorsal.	Root of spine of scapula.	5th cervical.	Retracts and elevates scapula.
Risorius.	Fascia over masseter.	Angle of mouth.	Facial.	Draws out angle.
Rotatores spinæ.	Transv. proc. 2d to 12th dorsal.	Lamina next dorsal above.	Dorsal branches.	Rotate spinal column.
Sacro-lumbalis.	Erector spinæ.	Angles of 6 lower ribs.	Branches of dorsal.	Erects spine and bends trunk backward.
Sartorius.	Ant. sup. spine ilium.	Upper int. shaft tibia.	Ant. crural.	Flexes and crosses legs.
Scalenus anticus.	Tubercle on 1st rib.	Transverse processes 3d-6th cervical.	Lower cervical.	Flexes neck laterally.
Scalenus medius.	1st rib.	Transv. processes 6 lower cervical.	Lower cervical.	Flexes neck laterally.
Scalenus posticus.	2d rib.	Transv. processes 3 lower cervical.	Lower cervical.	Bends neck laterally.
Semi-membranosus.	Tuberosity of ischium.	Inner tuberosity of tibia.	Great sciatic.	Flexes leg and rotates it inward.
Semispinalis colli.	Transv. proc. 4 upper dorsal and artic. proc. 4 lower cervical.	Spines 2d to 5th cervical.	Cervical branches.	Erects spinal column.
Semispinalis dorsi.	Transv. proc. lower dorsal.	Spines last 2 cervical and 4 upper dorsal.	Branches of dorsal.	Erects spinal column.

TABLE OF MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Semi-tendinosus	Tuberosity of ischium.	Upper and inner surface of tibia.	Great sciatic.	Flexes leg on thigh.
Serratus magnus	5 upper ribs.	Inner margin post. border scapula.	Post. thoracic.	Elevates ribs in inspiration.
Serratus posticus inferior.	Spines of last two dorsal and first three lumbar.	Four lower ribs.	Post. branches of dorsal.	Depresses ribs in expiration.
Serratus posticus superior.	Spines of 7th cervical and two upper dorsal.	2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th ribs.	Post. branches of cervical.	Raises ribs in inspiration.
Soleus.	Shaft fibula, oblique line tibia.	Os calcis by tendo-Achillis.	Int. popliteal.	Extends foot.
Sphincter ani.	Tip of coccyx.	Tendinous center of perinæum.	Hemorrhoidal.	Closes anus.
Sphincter vaginae.	Central tendon of perinæum.	Corpora cavernosa and clitoris.	Homologue of accelerator urine in male.	
Splenius capitis et colli.	Half of lig. nuchæ and spines of 6 upper dorsal.	Into occiput and mastoid, also transverse processes of 4 upper cervical.	Post. branches of cervical.	Retracts head and keeps neck erect.
Spinalis colli.	Spines of 5th and 6th cervical.	Into spine of axis, or 3d and 4th cervical spines.	Cervical branches.	Steadies neck.
Spinalis dorsi.	Last two dorsal and first two lumbar spines.	Remaining dorsal spines.	Dorsal branches.	Erects spinal column.
Stapedius.	Interior of pyramid.	Neck of stapes.	Facial.	Depresses base of stapes.
Sternocleidomastoid.	Two heads, sternum and clavicle.	Mastoid process.	Spinal accessory and cervical plexus	Depresses and rotates head.
Sterno-hyoid.	Sternum and clavicle.	Hyoid bone.	Descending & communicating branches hypoglossal.	Depresses hyoid.
Sterno-thyroid.	Sternum and cartilage of first rib.	Side of thyroid cartilage.	Hypoglossal.	Depresses larynx.
Stylo-glossus.	Styloid process.	Side of tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Elevates and retracts tongue.
Stylo-hyoid.	Styloid process.	Body of hyoid.	Facial.	Draws hyoid up and back.
Stylo-pharyngeus.	Styloid process.	Thyroid cartilage.	Glosso-pharyngeal, and pharyngeal plexus.	Elevates pharynx.
Subanconeus.	Humerus above olecranon fossa.	Post. lig. of elbow.	Musculo-spiral.	Tensor of ligament.
Subclavius.	Cartilage of 1st rib.	Under surface of clavicle	5th and 6th cervical.	Draws clavicle downward.
Subcrureus.	Ant. inf. part of femur.	Synovial sac behind patella.	Ant. crural.	Draws sac up.
Supinator brevis	Ext. condyle humerus, oblique line of ulna.	Neck of radius and its bicipital tuberosity.	Post. interosseus.	Supinates hand.
Supinator longus	Ext. condyloid ridge of humerus.	Styloid process of radius.	Musculo-spiral.	Supinates hand.
Supra-spinales.	Lie on spinous processes in cervical region.			

TABLE OF MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—*Continued.*

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Supra-spinatus.	Supra-spinous fossa	Great tuberosity of humerus.	Supra-scapular.	Supports shoulder joint, raises arm.
Temporal.	Temporal fossa and fascia.	Coronoid process inf. maxillary.	Inf. maxillary.	Brings incisor teeth together.
Tensor palati.	Scaphoid fossa of sphenoid.	About hamular process into soft palate	Otic ganglia.	Renders palate tense.
Tensor tarsi.	Lachrymal bone.	Tarsal cartilages.	Facial.	Compresses puncta and lachrymal sac.
Tensor tympani.	Temporal bone, Eustachian tube and canal.	Handle of malleus.	Otic ganglia.	Renders tense membrana-tympani.
Tensor vaginae femoris.	Iliac crest and ant. sup. spinous process.	Fascia lata.	Sup. gluteal.	Tensor of fascia.
Teres major.	Inf. angle scapula.	Int bicip. ridge of humerus.	Sub-scapular.	Draws arm down and back.
Teres minor.	Axillary border of scapula.	Great tuberosity of humerus.	Circumflex.	Rotates humerus outward.
Thyro-arytenoideus.	Thyroid and crico-thyroid membrane	Arytenoid, inf. and ant. surface.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Relaxes vocal cords.
Thyro-epiglottideus.	Inner surface of thyroid.	Epiglottis.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Depresses epiglottis.
Thyro-hyoid.	Side of thyroid cartilage.	Body and greater cornu of hyoid.	Hypoglossal.	Elevates larynx.
Tibialis anticus.	Outer tuberosity and upper part of shaft of tibia.	Int. cuneiform and 1st metatarsal.	Ant. tibial.	Flexes tarsus and elevates inner border of foot.
Tibialis posticus.	Shaft of fibula and tibia.	Tuberos. scaphoid and int. cuneiform.	Post. tibial.	Extends tarsus and inverts foot.
Trachelo-mastoid.	Transv. proc. of 3d-6th dorsal, and artic. proc. of 3 or 4 lower cervical.	Mastoid process.	Branches of cervical.	Steadies head.
Transversalis.	Poupart's lig., iliac crest, 6 lower ribs, lumbar vertebrae.	Linea alba, pubic crest, pectineal line.	Intercostal, ilio-hypogastric, ilio-inguinal.	Compresses viscera and flexes thorax.
Transversalis colli.	Transverse processes of 3d-6th dorsal.	Transverse processes of 5 lower cervical.	Cervical branches.	Keeps neck erect.
Transversus pedis.	Head 5th metatarsal.	1st phalanx of great toe.	Ext. plantar.	Adducts great toe.
Transversus perinaei.	Ramus of ischium.	Central tendon.	Perinaeal.	Tensor of central tendon.
Trapezius.	Sup. curved line of occipital, spinous processes, last cervical and all dorsal.	Clavicle and spine of scapula, and acromion.	Spinal accessory and cervical plexus.	Draws head backward.
Triangularis sterni.	Ensiform cart., costal cart. of 3 or 4 lower true ribs, and sternum.	Border of inner surfaces 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th costal cartilages.	Intercostal.	Expiration.
Triceps (3 heads)	Ext. and Int. near musculo-spiral groove, shaft of humerus, middle or long, lower margin glenoid cavity.	Olecranon process of ulna.	Musculo-spiral.	Extends forearm.
Vastus externus.	Ant. Border great trochanter and linea aspera.	Tuberosity of tibia.	Ant. crural.	Extends leg.
Vastus internus and creureus.	Inner lip linea aspera of femur.	Tuberosity of tibia.	Ant. crural.	Extends leg.
Zygomaticus major et minor.	Malar bone.	Angle of mouth.	Facial.	Elevates lip outward.

untary motion. **M. Force**, the energy produced in muscular motion. It is thought to be derived from the oxidation of the fats or carbo-hydrates of muscular tissue. **M. Motion**, the phenomena attending a self-produced change of position of the body or any of its parts. It consists of voluntary, involuntary, and mixed movements. See *Motion*. **M. Rheumatism**, rheumatism seated in or affecting the muscles. **M. Sense**, the sense of motion and weight upon which the adjustment of the body to its surroundings depends. Sensory nerve-fibrils probably exist in muscles that intermediate these sensations. **M. System**, all the muscles of the body in their co-relation. **M. Tumor**. See *Myoma*.

Muscula'tion (*musculus*, a muscle). The muscular endowment of the body or a part. The action of the muscles of the body, including the study of voluntary motions and locomotion.

Mus'culine. The semi-solid albuminoid of which is composed the principal part of the contractile fibers of muscle.

Mus'culi Pectina'ti (*pecten*, a comb). Small muscular columns traversing the inner surface of the appendix auriculæ and the adjoining portion of the wall of the sinus.

Mus'culo- (*musculus*). A Latin word used as a prefix to denote connection with or relation to muscular tissue. **M.-cutaneous**. See *Nerve*. **M.-spiral**. See *Nerve*.

Mus'culus. *Muscle*.

Muse'um (*Moussa*, a muse). Formerly, any library or place devoted to the arts and sciences, because these were supposed to be presided over by the Muses. Any systematic collection of objects of nature, or of art. **M., Anatomical**, a collection of the various specimens of the natural parts of the body in their normal or pathological state.

Musk. See *Moschus*. **M. Root**. See *Sumbul*.

Muskeg Moss. A plant of the North-western United States, recommended as a cheap and excellent absorbent material for surgical dressings.

Mus'sel-Poi'soning. The toxic effects in man sometimes resulting from eating mussels, especially the *mytilus edulis*. See *Mytilotoxine*.

Mussita'tion (*mussito*, to mutter). The muttering frequently observed in severe illness, consisting of the movement of the

lips without the production of articulate speech.

Must. The unfiltered and unfermented juice of the grape.

Mus'tard. See *Sinapis*.

Mute. Dumb. Unable to use articulate speech.

Mutila'tion (*mutilo*, to cut off). The state of being cut or excised. Also, the condition of those parts remaining after the excision or amputation of a member or part.

Mutis'ia. The seeds of *M. viciæfolia*, a plant native to Andean regions. Has reputed qualities as a cardiac tonic among the natives, and also in various affections of the respiratory organs. Unof.

Mu'titas (*mutus*, mute). Dumbness. **M. Atonica**, dumbness arising from disorder of the nerves of the tongue. **M. Organica**, that from loss of the tongue. **M. Surdorum**, dumbness consequent upon congenital deafness.

Myal'gia (*μυς, αλγος*, pain). Any pain of the muscles.

Mya'sis. The presence of worms in the nasal cavities.

Myasthe'nia (*μυς, ασθενηα*, weakness). Muscular debility.

Myce'lium (*μυκης*, a fungus). The tendrils or filaments of germinating fungi-spores.

Myceto'ma. See *Fungus Foot*.

Mycoder'ma (*μυκης, mucous, δερμα*, skin). A genus of fungi forming like a membrane upon or in fermenting liquors. **M. Aceti**, the microbe of the acetous fermentation, constituting the *mother of vinegar*. **M. Saccharini** and **M. Vini**, alcoholic ferments.

Mycoder'mis (*μυκης, δερμι*). The various species of microbic or fungoid organisms found in the excreta of certain skin diseases, especially of favus.

Mycodermosphac'elus (*mycoderma, sphacelus*). A gangrenous affection of the mucous membrane of any part.

Mycohæ'mia (*μυκης, αιμα*, blood). A generic name for those affections caused by the presence of microorganisms in the blood.

Mycon'ostoc Grega'rium. A class of microorganisms, little studied, probably identical with the genus *Cladotrix*.

Myco'sis. Granuloma Fungoides; Eczema Hypertrophicum; Inflammatory Fungoid Neoplasm; Lymphoderma Perniciosa. Ulcerative Scrofuloderma; Fibroma Fungoides. A disease of the skin charac-

terized by soft mammillated tumors, showing an abnormal growth of lymphatic glands, which frequently develop into fungous ulcers. A mucous tumor or polypoid growth. **M., Acute, of the Blood**, a name proposed by Neelson for septic intoxication from microbes in the blood. **M., Toxic, of the Blood**, putrid intoxication or sapremia, death being due to ptomaines. **M. of Brain**, colonies of micrococci in the brain as a result of septicaemia, diphtheria, *etc.*

Myda'leine (*μυδαλεος*, putrid). A ptomaine obtained from putrefying cadaveric organs. It is apparently present in liver, spleen, *etc.*, after seven days' putrefaction, but it is not obtainable before the third or fourth week. It has an entirely specific action as a poison, producing maximum dilatation of pupil, injection of ear vessels, increase of temperature, peristaltic action of intestines. Post-mortem shows contraction of the bladder and intestines, and the stopping of the heart in diastole. Animals recover from small doses.

Mydatox'ine. A ptomaine obtained from horseflesh and human flesh after 4 months of decomposition. It is toxic, producing lachrymation, diarrhoea, and dyspnoea in animals; but is not a strong poison. A base, $C_7H_{17}NO_2$, with which it is associated, is, however, a very violent poison, producing effects partly like curara and partly like mussel-poison—paralysis a few minutes after injection, during which certain reflexes are preserved, but the animal cannot move from its place. The same effects are produced by mydatoxine, but more slowly.

My'dine (*μυδω*, to putrefy). A non-poisonous ptomaine obtained by Brieger from the putrefaction of human internal organs. The free base is strongly alkaline, has an ammoniacal odor, and is characterized by its strong reducing properties.

Mydri'asis (*μυδριασις*). Abnormal dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

Mydriat'ic. A medicine or agent which causes mydriasis, or dilatation of the pupil.

Myelal'gia (*μυελος*, marrow, *αλγος*, pain). Any pain in the spinal cord.

Myelano'sis (*μυελος*, *αναλωσις*, wasting). Same as myelatrophy.

Myelap'oplexy (*μυελος*, *αποπληξια*, a stupor). Apoplexy due to a hæmorrhage in the spinal cord.

Myelat'rophy (*μυελος*, *ατροφια*, wasting). Any wasting or atrophy of the spinal cord or medullary substance.

Mye'letero'sis (*μυελος*, *επερωσις*, alteration). Any morbid alteration of the spinal marrow or other medullary substance.

My'elin. A name given by Thudichum to a class of compounds obtained from the white matter of the brain. Occurs usually as a white, amorphous, ivory-like mass, but crystallizes from an ethereal or alcoholic solution. *Amido-myelin* and *Sphingomyelin* differ from myelin mainly in containing one or more additional nitrogenized radical molecules.

Myeli'tis (*μυελος*, *ιτις*). Inflammation of the spinal cord, with diminution of consistence usually but not always present. The term, "Softening of the Cord," as a synonym, is, therefore, incorrect. **M. Acute**, due to exposure to cold, injuries, acute general diseases, *etc.*, is followed by sensory disturbances and motor paralysis, complete or incomplete, according to the part involved and the degree of the inflammation. **M., Compression**, due to compression of the cord. **M., Concussion**, due to concussion, direct or indirect. **M., Focal**, when a small area is affected. **M., Diffuse**, when large areas are attacked. **M., Disseminated**, when there are several foci. **M., Transverse**, a variety of M. Focal, the area extending through a transverse section of the cord.

My'elo- (*μυελος*, marrow). A Greek prefix denoting reference to or connection with the spinal cord, or other medullary substance.

Myel'ocle. See *Spina Bifida*.

My'eloid (*μυελος*, *ειδος*, a form). Resembling marrow in structure or appearance. Also applied to a form of sarcoma distinguished by multinucleated cells.

Myelo'ma (*μυελος*). A tumor or enlargement of the medullary substance.

Myelomala'cia (*μυελος*, *μαλακος*, a softening). A softening of the spinal cord.

Myelomeningi'tis (*μυελος*, *μηνιγξ*, a membrane, *ιτις*, inflammation). Inflammation of the membrane investing the spinal cord.

Myelom'yces. See *Myeloma*.

My'elon (*μυελος*). The spinal cord, or *medulla spinalis*.

Myel'oplaques, or **Myeloplax'es**. A name sometimes given to the giant cells of the marrow. See *Cell*.

Myelosclero'sis. Sclerosis of the spinal cord or of the marrow of bones.

Myi'tis (*μυς*, *ιτις*, inflammation). Inflammation of a muscle.

My'lo- (*μυλη*, a mill). A Greek prefix denoting connection with the lower jaw

or the molar teeth. **M.-hyoid.** See *Muscle*.

My'o- (*μυς*, a muscle). A Greek prefix signifying a muscle. **M.-albuminose.** One of the proteids of muscle-plasma, closely associated with the myosin ferment. See *Muscle-plasma*.

My'oblast (*μυς*, muscle, *βλαστος*, a cell). Embryonic cells which develop into muscular tissue.

Myocardi'tis (*μυς*, *καρδια*, the heart, *ιτις*, inflammation). Inflammation of the muscular tissue of the heart; the parenchymatous and the interstitial are the two chief forms.

Myocar'dium. The muscular mass of the heart.

Myochron'oscope (*μυς*, muscle, *κρονος*, time, *σκοπεω*, to examine). An instrument for measuring the rapidity of muscular contraction or the propagation of nerve-stimulus through a muscle.

Myoclo'nus Mul'tiplex. Clonic spasm chronically affecting the muscles of the legs or arms, and, also, sometimes of the back, generally constant, but sometimes paroxysmal. A disease of obscure nature.

Myoc'tonine. A bitter extractive of *Aconitum lycotenum*. A powerful poison resembling curare in action. 1.5 grains caused the death of a cat. Unof.

Myo'des (*μυς*, *ωδης*, an excess). Excessively muscular. Also, the fleshy expansion of the neck.

Myodesop'sia. See *Musca Volitantes*.

Myodynam'ic (*μυς*, *δυναμις*, power). Pertaining to the force of muscular contraction.

Myodynamom'eter (*μυς*, *δυναμις*, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for measuring muscular strength.

Myodyn'ia (*μυς*, *οδινη*, pain). Any pain in the muscles.

Myoglob'ulin (*μυς*; *globulin*). One of the proteids of muscle-plasma, resembling serum-globulin, coagulated at 63° C. See *Muscle-plasma*.

My'ogram. The muscle-curve as inscribed by the myograph.

My'ograph (*μυς*, *γραφω*, to write). An instrument for determining the duration of each phase of a muscular contraction.

Myog'raphy (*μυς*, *γραφω*). A description of the muscles.

Myohæ'matin. A nitrogenous coloring matter of muscles, especially of the lower animals, hæmoglobin being the coloring matter of human voluntary muscles.

My'oid (*μυς*, *ειδος*, form). Having a resemblance to muscular tissue.

Myoide'ma (*μυς*, *οδημα*, a small tumor). A name given to the small eminences sometimes occurring on the muscles of consumptive patients.

Myolem'ma (*μυς*, *λεμμα*, a covering). The thin membrane enveloping the fibrillæ of muscle. Same as *Sarcolemma*.

Myol'ogy (*μυς*, *λογος*, a treatise). A treatise on the nature, structure and functions of muscles.

Myo'ma (*μυς*). A muscular tumor. Also, an affection of the skin marked by the growth of small, reddish tumors consisting of involuntary muscular fiber, sessile, freely movable and isolated in the skin. If small and multiple, they are called *lio-myomas*; if a large single tumor, *dartoid myoma*; if they contain much fibrous tissue, *fibro-myoma*; if vascular and erectile, *angio-myoma*; if the lymphatics are involved, *lymphangio-myoma*.

Myomala'cia (*μυς*, *μαλακος*, a softening). An abnormal and morbid softening of the muscles. **M. Cordis.** See *Softening of the Heart*.

Myomec'tomy. See *Myototomy*.

Myom'eter. An instrument for measuring the shortening of a muscle in contracting.

Myomot'omy (*μυωμα*, *εκτομη*, excision). The operation of excising fibro-myomata of the uterus by incision through the abdominal wall.

Myoparal'ysis. Paralysis resulting from muscular abnormality without affection of the nervous centers or nerves.

Myop'athy (*μυς*, *παθος*, suffering). A generic term for any disease of a muscle or of the muscular system.

Myo'pia (*μυω*, to close, *ωψ*, the eye; myopes having the habit of partially closing the lids to avoid spherical aberration). Nearsightedness; an optical defect, usually due to a too long antero-posterior diameter of the globe, whereby the focal image is formed in front of the retina. **M., Progressive,** continuous increase of M., due to increasing elongation of the eyeball. **M., Malignant,** rapidly progressing myopia.

Myop'ic. Pertaining to or having the nature of myopia. Nearsighted. **M. Crescent,** a yellowish-white, crescentic area about the papilla, due to atrophy or breaking away of the choroid, and exposure of the sclerotic; seen in myopia, but often, also, in other refractive conditions.

Myor'cytes Weisman'ni. A small parasitic round worm found in muscle.

Myorrhex'is (μυρ, ῥήξις, a tearing). Laceration or rupture of a muscle.

Myosarco'ma. A sarcoma with myomatous elements, or having originated in a myoma.

My'osin. A native proteid of the globulin class, the chief proteid in dead muscle. Its coagulation in muscle after death causes rigor mortis.

Myosin'ogen (myosin, γερνῶ, to beget). One of the proteids of muscle-plasma, coagulated at 56° C. See *Muscle-plasma*.

Myo'sis (μῦω, to close). Abnormal smallness of the pupil of the eye.

Myosi'tis (μυρ, a muscle, ιτις, inflammation). Inflammation of muscular tissue. It may be confined to the perimysium, or to the fibrous elements of the muscle, and may be rheumatic, purulent, tuberculous, or syphilitic in nature. **M. Ossificans**, is characterized by the formation of osseous deposits in the tissues.

My'ospasm (μυρ, σπασμος, a convulsion). A spasmodic contraction of a muscle. A cramp.

Myotat'ic (μυρ, τεινῶ, to stretch). Pertaining to the deep reflexes or contractions of the muscles dependent upon passive tension for their elicitation. A term suggested by Gowers to replace the inaccurate one, Tendon Reflexes, the tendons not being etiologically connected with the phenomenon. "The irritability on which they depend is due to and demonstrative of a muscle reflex action which depends on the spinal cord." Increased Myotatic Irritability is a symptom of severe diseases of the cord, of hemiplegia, etc.

Myot'ic. An agent causing myosis, or contraction of the pupil. The one most used by ophthalmologists is eserine. Morphine, pilocarpine, muscarine and other drugs also contract the pupil.

Myot'omy (μυρ, τομή, a cutting). The incision or dissection of muscles. See *Tenotomy*.

Myot'onous (μυρ, τῶος, stretching). Muscular tone, quality, or tension.

Myr'ciæ Oleum. Oil of Myrcia; Oil of Bay. The volatile oil of the Bayberry, *M. acris*. An aromatic, pungent liquid, used chiefly as a perfume and in cosmetics. Somewhat refreshing in faintness and headaches. **M., spt.**, "bay rum," contains—oil of bay 16, oil orange-peel 1, oil pimento 1, alcohol 1000, water 782 parts, mixed and filtered through carbonate of magnesia. **Myrtol**, obtained by distilling the leaves. Recommended in acute bronchitis. Dose gr. iv-vijj. Unof.

Myringi'tis (μυριγίς, the membrana tympani). Inflammation of the membrana tympani.

Myringodec'tomy (μυρινίς, the tympanum, εκτεμνω, to cut out). Excision of a part or of the whole of the tympanum.

Myrin'go Myco'sis (μυρινίς, μυκήρ, a fungus). A fungous growth within the meatus, or on the tympanum.

Myris'tica. Nutmeg. The kernel of the seed of *M. fragrans*, indigenous to the East Indies. Also, the fleshy covering of the fruit, called mace. Properties due mainly to a volatile oil. An aromatic stomachic and tonic. In large doses a powerful narcotic. The oil is sometimes employed as a rubefacient in paralysis and rheumatism. Much used as a condiment. Dose gr. v-xx. **M. Ol.**, the volatile oil. Dose mj-v. **M. Spt.**, a 3 per cent. solution in alcohol.

Myrme'cia (μυρμηγίς, an ant). A name applied to certain warty growths on the palms and soles which produce the sensation of formication.

Myrobal'anus. The fruit of *M. embetica* (*Philanthus E.* of Linnæus). It has a slight laxative followed by an astringent effect, and is highly recommended in dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, etc. Dose ʒij-ʒj. Unof.

Myropho'rum (μυρον, an ointment, φερω, to carry). An instrument for applying ointment to narrow openings or parts of a body difficult of access.

Myrrh. The resinous substance obtained from *Balsamodendron M.*, indigenous to Arabia. In small doses a stimulant, in larger doses an irritant to the gastro-intestinal membrane. Valuable in amenorrhœa and bronchial catarrh. An excellent mouth wash and lotion for spongy gums. Used chiefly in dentifrices. **M. Tinct.**, 20 per cent. Dose mj-xxx.

Myr'tiform (myrtum, a myrtle-berry, forma, form). Shaped like a myrtle-berry or leaf. **M. Caruncles**. See *Caruncule*. **M. Fossa**, a shallow pit between the edge of the pyriform aperture above and the sockets of the front teeth below.

Myr'tol. See *Myrciæ Oleum*.

Mys'tax (μυσταξ, the upper lip). The upper lip. Also, the moustache.

Mytilotox'ine. A ptomaine, the specific poison of toxic mussel (*Mytilus edulis*). This poison is formed during the life of the animal, under special conditions. It is not now believed that poisonous mussel is a

special variety; but Schmidtman and Virchow have shown that edible mussel may become poisonous after being left in filthy water for fourteen days, and that the poisonous mussel itself may become edible if kept for four weeks in good water. Putrid mussel does not contain mytilotoxine. The free base does not exist by itself for any length of time, and soon becomes converted into an inert substance. The physiological effects strongly resemble those of curara. It used to be believed that mussel-poisoning was due to copper obtained by the animals from the bottoms of ships; but Christison and others have shown that copper cannot produce the symptoms.

Myxæde'ma (μυξα, οίδω, to swell). A disease characterized by a dropsical gather-

ing of a mucus-like substance in and about the connective tissue, and atrophy of the thyroid gland. It is sometimes induced by surgical interference with, or by ablation of, the thyroid gland. See *Cachexia Strumipriva*.

Myxo'ma (μυξα, mucus, oma). A tumor composed of colloid or gelatinous structures held in a network of cellular or adipose tissue.

Myxomato'des. Partially degenerate sarcomata, or tumors with sarcomatous and mucous tissue combined.

Myxo'matous Degeneration of Placenta. See *Mole*.

Myxo-sarco'ma (μυξα, mucus; σαρξ, flesh; ομα, tumor). A sarcoma of soft gelatinous structure or contents.

N

N. The symbol of Nitrogen; also, the sign of the index of refraction.

Na. Symbol of Natrium (or Sodium).

Naba'lus. The leaves of *N. altissimus*. A poultice of the pounded fresh leaves has been useful in ulcers, gangrenous sores, etc. Unof.

Na'both. See *Oxule*.

Næ'gele. See *Pelvis*.

Nævus. (Lat.) A mark or blemish due to the dilatation of the blood-vessels near the surface of the skin or within its texture.

N. Maternus. See *N. Vascularis*.

N. Pigmentosus. Pigmentary mole. Birthmark. Congenital pigmentary deposits with or without other changes of the skin. It may be **N. Spilus**, or simple discoloration of the skin; **N. Verrucosus**, characterized by rough, warty appearance; **N. Lipomatodes**, soft and flaccid from abundance of fatty tissue; or **N. Pilosus**, possessing a growth of hair. **N. Sanguineus**. See *N. Vascularis*. **N. Vascularis**. **Nævus Vascularis**; **Nævus Sanguineus**. Birthmark. A congenital overgrowth of cutaneous vascular tissue presenting almost every variety of size and form. Generally on a level with the skin, but sometimes raised above it. Its principal varieties are:

Capillary Nævus, a form marked by the distention and aggregation of the capillaries; **Port-wine Mark**, a variety of capillary nævus; **Venous Nævus**, a raised, convex, and sometimes lobulated form, consisting of thin-walled veins and sinuses bound together by connective tissue.

N. Vascularis, same as *N. Vascularis*.

Nail. The horny lamina covering the back of the end of each finger and toe. **N.**, **In-growing**, an overlapping of the nail by the flesh, from pressure, giving rise to ulceration.

Nan'ism (νανος, a dwarf). Abnormal smallness of size from arrested development. Dwarfishness.

Nanoceph'alus (νανος, κεφαλή, the head). With a dwarfed or diminutive head.

Na'noid (νανος, ειδος, a form). Dwarf-like, or resembling a dwarf in abnormal proportions.

Nanom'elus (νανος, μελος, a limb). A fetal monstrosity characterized by undersized limbs.

Nanosomia. See *Microsomia*.

Na'nus (νανος). Dwarfed. Of less than ordinary stature.

Nape. The back part of the neck; the nucha.

Naph'tha (Arabic, *nafata*). A name loosely applied to various volatile, inflammable, liquid hydrocarbons obtained in the fractional distillation of petroleum and coal tar. It is an excellent solvent for fats.

Naph'thalin. A white, crystalline substance having the composition $C_{10}H_8$, derived from the distillation of coal tar. Soluble in alcohol and ether. An excellent antiseptic, and, internally, a decided expectorant. Useful as a dressing for indolent sores, and, internally, in pulmonary catarrh. Dose gr. v- $\bar{3}$ ss in emulsion. Unof.

Naph'thalol. See *Betol*.

Naphtho'lum, or **Naph'tol**. Beta Naphthol. A coal tar product, $C_{10}H_7SO_3$, having strong disinfectant qualities. It is prepared by treating naphthalin with sulphuric acid. Unof.

Nar'cein (*ναρκη*, sleep). An alkaloid extractive of opium, resembling morphine, but rather more hypnotic. Unof.

Nar'colepsy (*ναρκη*, *λαμβάνω*, to seize). A term applied to the sudden but short attacks of deep sleep occasionally accompanying gouty and diabetic affections.

Narco'ma (*ναρκη*). The condition of stupor produced by the use of a narcotic.

Nar'cose (*ναρκη*). In a condition of stupor.

Narco'sis (*ναρκοω*, to benumb). The deadening of pain, or production of incomplete or complete anesthesia by the use of narcotic agents, such as alcohol, opium, etc.

Narcot'ic (*ναρκοω*). A hypnotic that also allays pain. See *Narcosis*.

Nar'cotine (*ναρκοω*). An alkaloid extractive of opium. Antiperiodic and tetanizing. Has no narcotic or hypnotic effects. Unof.

Nar'cotism (*ναρκοω*). The condition resulting from the continued use of a narcotic.

Nard. See *Spikenard*.

Narega'nia. The bark of *N. alata*. Properties due to an alkaloid, *nareganin*. It is useful in bilious disorders and rheumatism. The alkaloid has proved valuable in dysentery. Dose gr. xv. Unof.

Na'ris. The nostril. See *Nasal Fossæ*.

Na'sal (*nasus*, the nose). Pertaining to the nose. **N. Bones**, the two small bones forming the arch of the nose. **N. Duct**. See *Lachrymal*. **N. Fossæ**, the nostrils. The cavities in the middle of the face leading to the internal surfaces of the nose.

Nas'cent (*nascor*, to be born). A term applied to gaseous substances at the moment of their liberation from chemical union.

Na'sion. The nasal process of the maxilla. See *Skull*.

Nas'myth's Mem'brane. The epithelial membrane enveloping the enamel of the teeth during their development.

Na'so- (*nasus*). A Latin name used as a prefix to denote connection with or relation to the nose. **N.-la'bial**, pertaining conjointly to the nose and lips. Applied to certain muscles. **N.-palatine**, pertaining to both nose and palate. Also, the name of the nerve entering the nasal fossa and passing across the roof of the nose, to the roof of the mouth, supplying that part of the mucous membrane behind the incisor teeth. **N.-pharyngeal**, pertaining conjointly to the nose and the pharynx.

Na'sus. (Lat.). The nose.

Natal' Sore. See *Furunculus Orientalis*.

Na'tant (*nato*, to swim). Swimming or floating at the surface of a liquid.

Na'tes. The buttocks. **N. of Brain**. See *Corpora Quadrigemina*.

Na'tive Al'bamins. A class of animal proteids occurring in a natural condition in animal solids and fluids. They are soluble in water, not precipitated by alkaline carbonates, sodium chloride, or very dilute acids. Their solutions are coagulated by heat at 65° to 73° C. Dried at 40° C. they yield a clear, yellow, amber-colored, friable mass soluble in water, called *soluble albumin*. The two chief varieties of N. A. are serum- and egg-albumin.

Na'trium. See *Sodium*.

Na'tron. Native sodium carbonate. Also, sodium or potassium nitrate. This was formerly the exclusive meaning of the word.

Nat'ural. Pertaining to nature. **N. History**, a term including a description of all the products and phenomena of nature, but now usually restricted to the sciences of zoölogy and botany. **N. Order**, one of the divisions in the classification both of animals and plants, varying in its technical meaning according to the system of classification. **N. Philosophy**, the science treating of the physical properties of matter at rest and in motion. It is now usually called *Physics*.

Naturaliza'tion. The process by which a plant or an animal transferred from its natural habitat adapts itself to its new surroundings.

Na'ture (*natus*, born). The quality or characteristic of a thing. The whole of the properties of an object. The world or universe considered as a whole.

Nau'sea (*varg*, a ship). Sickness at the stomach, with inclination to vomit.

Nau'seous (*varg*). Affected with nausea.

Na'vel. See *Umbilicus*.

Na'vel-string. See *Umbilicus*.

Navic'ular (*navicula*, a little ship). Boat-shaped. **N. Bone**. See *Scaphoid*. **N. Fossa**, applied to several cavities, especially to a depression between the vaginal aperture and the fourchette, and to a dilatation of the urethra near the glans penis.

Near Point. See *Punctum Proximum*.

Near-sight'edness. See *Myopia*.

Nearthro'sis (*neos*, new, *arthrosis*, a joint). A new and abnormally-produced articulation, either the result of a fracture, dislocation, disease of bone, etc.

Neb'ula (Lat. a cloud). A faint, grayish opacity of the cornea. When more pronounced, it is called *leucoma*.

Neck. See *Cervix*.

Necrobi'osis (*nekros*, *βιος*, life). Molecular dissolution. Death of a part, such as caries, necrosis or gangrene.

Necroco'mium. See *Morgue*.

Necrodo'chium. See *Morgue*.

Necrol'ogy (*nekros*, *λογος*). A register containing the statistics concerning the causes, particulars, and rate of mortality.

Necroph'agous (*nekros*, *φαγειν*, to eat). A term applied to those animals that feed on dead or putrid flesh. Carrion-eaters.

Necrop'sy (*nekros*, *οψις*, seeing). The examination of a dead body.

Necros'copy. See *Necropsy*.

Necro'sis (*nekros*, to kill). Mortification or death of bone, corresponding to gangrene of the soft parts, and, like it, acute or chronic, dry or moist, inflammatory, senile, etc. See, also, *Exfoliation*, *Sequestrum*, *Involucrum*. The term is also used of local death of any parts, and may be due to mechanical, chemical, thermal, or denutritional causes. **N.**, **Coagulative**, the precipitation of fibrin by a (supposed) ferment, in death of tissue cells from denutrition, so that the part becomes hard and swollen. The process is believed analogous to that taking place in coagulation of the blood.

Necrot'omy (*nekros*, *τενω*, to cut). The dissection of a dead body.

Needle (Sax. *neðl*). An instrument used in surgery for puncturing tissues, ligating

vessels and for other purposes. **N.**, **Aneurism**, with a handle, and with the eye at the point, especially adapted for ligating. **N.**, **Cataract**, for operating upon the cataractous lens or its capsule. **N.**, **Deschamps's**, with the eye at the point, and with a handle for ligating arteries. **N.**, **Discission**, for insertion through the cornea, and breaking the lens-capsule and substance. **N.**, **Stop-discission**, with a shoulder on the shank so it will not enter too far. **N.**, **Exploring**, grooved to bring away a few drops of the contents of a tumor or abscess. **N.**, **Hare-lip**, with a small canula for leaving in the lips after withdrawing the needle. **N.-holder**, a handle for clasping a needle. Also, an insulated handle for holding the needles employed in certain forms of electro-cautery. **N. Operation**. See *Extraction of Cataract*.

Nee'dling (of Cataract). See *Extraction of Cataract* (Discission).

Neef's Hammer. An automatic arrangement for opening and breaking the current in an inductorium.

Neg'ative. That quality the opposite of positive. **N. Pole**, that pole of a galvanic cell connected with the carbon or least oxidizable plate. Also, that pole of an electric generator toward which the assumed electric current flows.

Ne'gro (*niger*, black). A race of people distinguished mainly by woolly hair, black skin, and thick protruding lips. The melanochroi of Huxley's classification. Also, an individual of the race. See *Mulatto*.

Nel'aton's Line. One drawn from the anterior superior spinous process to the tuber ischii.

Nematachom'eter (*νημα*, thread, *ταχος*, rapidity, *μετρον*, measure). An instrument for measuring the rapidity of transmission of nervous impulses in peripheral nerves.

Nem'atoid (*νημα*, *ειδος*, form). Filiform. Resembling a thread.

Nematoid'ea (*νημα*, *ειδος*). A name applied to certain species of parasitic, intestinal worms.

Neme'us (*νημα*). In botany, a term applied to certain cryptogams characterized by filamentous or thread like spores.

Ne'o- (*neos*, new). A Greek prefix signifying *new*.

Neoga'la. See *Colestrum*.

Ne'oplasm (*neos*, *πλασμα*, a growth). The abnormal and exaggerated growth of tissue existing in body, either normally or

abnormally located. **N., Compound Histioid**, derived from compound tissue elements—angioma, carcinoma, *etc.* **N., Mesoblastic**, derived from the mesoblast, include the Sarcomata, and the Histioid (Fibroma, Lipoma, Chondroma, Osteoma, Myoma).

Neoplas'tic. Pertaining to a neoplasm. Applied, also, to plastic operations for restoring lost tissue. See *Autoplasty*.

Ne'oplasty. See *Autoplasty*.

Nepen'the. An old name for an Egyptian anodyne, probably opium. Also, a genus of plants including the pitcher plants.

Nephel'ium. See *Nebula*.

Nephramorra'h'gia (νεφρος, the kidney, αιμα, the blood, ρηγνυμι, to pour out). Hemorrhage from the kidney.

Nephral'gia (νεφρος, αλγος, a pain). Any pain of the kidney.

Nephrapost'asis (νεφρος, αποστασις, suppurative inflammation). Abscess, or suppurative inflammation of the kidneys.

Nephra'tony (νεφρος, a negative, τονος, tone). Atony or paralysis of the kidneys.

Nephrau'xē (νεφρος, αυξη, increase). Enlargement of the kidney.

Nephrec'tomy (νεφρος, εκτομη, excision). Excision of the kidney.

Nephrelco'sis (νεφρος, ελκοσις, ulceration). A condition of ulceration of the kidneys.

Nephrel'cus (νεφρος, ελκος, an ulcer). An ulcer of the kidney.

Nephremphrax'is (νεφρος, εμφραξις, obstruction). Obstruction of the vessels of the kidneys.

Nephrit'ic. Pertaining to nephritis.

Nephri'tis. Inflammation of the kidneys. See *Bright's Disease*.

Neph'rocele (νεφρος, κηλη, a tumor). Hernia of the kidney.

Neph'rolith (νεφρος, λιθος, a stone). Calculus or stone in the kidney.

Nephrolithot'omy (νεφρος, λιθος, τομη, cutting). Operation for calculus of the kidney.

Nephropy'o'sis (νεφρος, πυνωσις, suppuration). Suppuration of the kidney.

Nephror'rhaphy (νεφρος, ραφε, suture). Suture of the kidney to the wall of the abdomen, in floating kidney, instead of nephrectomy.

Nephrot'omy (νεφρος, τεμνω, to cut). Incision of the kidney.

Nephrozy'mose. An animal gum sometimes found in urine.

Ne'reum. The leaves or root of *N. odorum*, the common oleander. The extractive principles exert a marked effect on

the motor centers, in lethal doses, producing paralysis and death from heart failure. In small doses, a cardiac tonic resembling digitalis. Dose of the extract gr. $\frac{3}{4}$. Unof.

Nerve (*nervus*). Nerves are fibrillar or tube-like cords of albuminous tissue proceeding from ganglia, chiefly of the cord and encephalon, to other ganglia or plexuses, or to peripheral organs, forming the routes of intercommunication for motor, vasomotor, sensory, volitional, trophic, or other stimuli, whereby the organism is bound into a unit, and controlled from a central source. **N., Anabolic**, one directly or indirectly bringing about constructive metabolism. **N., Augmentor**, the cardiac sympathetic nerves. **N., Katabolic**, one producing chemical destructive changes in a muscle or tissue. **N., Vaso-Motor**. See *Vaso-Motor*. An alphabetical list of the principal nerves, with their function, origin, distribution, and branches, is appended. (See pp. 299-304.)

Nerve-stretching. Mechanical elongation or tension of an exposed nerve, for neuralgia, spasmodic contraction, *etc.* **N.-s., Subcutaneous**, by flexion or massage of the part instead of exposing the nerve.

Nerve Tumor. See *Neuroma*.

Ner'vine (*nervus*). A remedy that calms nervous excitement or acts favorably on nervous diseases.

Nervi Nervo'rum. A term sometimes applied to the small nerves supplying the nerve sheaths.

Ner'vous. Pertaining to nerves. Applied to conditions of nervous hyperæsthesia and neurasthenia. **N. System**. See *Cerebro-spinal*.

Net'tle. The root of *Urtica dioica*, the common stinging nettle. A common domestic remedy in nephritic complaints and hemorrhages. Astringent, diuretic and antiscorbutic. Dose of fld. ext. ℥xx-xl.

N. Rash. See *Urticaria*.

Neu'bauer's Test (for sugar). A solution of indigo-carmin, rendered alkaline with sodic carbonate, is added to the suspected solution until a slight bluish color is obtained. With heat, if sugar be present, the color passes into purple, red and yellow. Shaken with air, the fluid again becomes blue.

Neuradyna'mia. See *Neurasthenia*.

Neu'ral. Pertaining to nerves. **N. Axis**, the spinal cord. **N. Tube**, the closed medullary groove of the epiblast.

TABLE OF NERVES (ALPHABETICAL).

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Abducens (6th cranial).	Motion.	4th ventricle.	External rectus of eye.	
Articular.	Trophic, sensory (?)	Ant. crural.	Knee-joint.	Capsular, synovial.
Articular, 2.	Trophic, sensory (?)	Ulnar.	Elbow-joint.	Filaments.
Auditory (8th cranial, portio mollis of 7th).	Hearing.	4th ventricle.	Internal ear.	Vestibular, cochlear.
Auricular (Arnold's).	Sensation.	Pneumogastric.	External ear.	Filaments.
Auricular (<i>post.</i>).	Motion.	Facial.	Retrahens auris, occipito-frontalis.	Auricular, occipital.
Auricularis magnus.	Sensation.	Cervical plexus 2d and 3d cervical.	Parotid gland, face, ear.	Facial, posterior mastoid.
Auriculo-temporal.	Sensation.	Inf. maxillary.	Pinna and temple.	Ant. and post. temporal.
Buccal.	Sensation. (Motion?)	Inf. maxillary.	Check.	Sup. and inf. buccinator and ext. pterygoid.
Cardiac (cervical and thoracic).	Motion.	Pneumogastric.	Heart.	Branches to cardiac plexuses.
Cervical, 8.	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Trunk and upper extremities.	Ant. and post. divisions. See <i>Plexus</i> .
Cervical, 1st (ant. div.).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Rectus lat. and two ant. recti.	Branches and communicating to pneumogast., hypogloss., symp.
Cervical, 1st (post. div.).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Recti, obliqui, complexus.	Branches, communicating and cutaneous filaments.
Cervical, 2d (ant. div.).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Communicating.	Ascending, descending, communicating and filaments.
Cervical, 2d (post. div.).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Obliq. inf., scalp, ear, complexus, splenius, trachel. mastoid.	Internal or occipitalis major, and external.
Cervical, 3d (ant. div.).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Communicating.	Ascending, descending, communicating filaments
Cervical, 3d (post. div.).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Occiput, <i>etc.</i> , splenius, complexus, <i>etc.</i>	Internal, external and filaments.
Cervical, 4th (ant. div.).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Shoulder and communicating.	Communicating filaments, muscular, <i>etc.</i>
Cervicals, 5th to 8th (ant. div.).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Brachial plexus.	Communicating.
Cervicals, 4th to 8th (post. div.).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Muscles and skin of neck.	Int. and ext. branches.

TABLE OF NERVES (ALPHABETICAL).—Continued.

NAME	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Cervico-facial.	Motion.	Facial.	Lower part face and part of neck.	Buccal, supra-maxillary, infra-maxillary.
Chorda tympani.	Motion.	Facial.	Tongue, <i>etc.</i>	Filaments.
Circumflex.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Teres minor and deltoid.	Upper and lower.
Colli, superficialis.	Sensation.	Cervical plexus.	Platysma muscle and antero-lateral parts of neck.	Ascending and descending branches and filaments.
Communicans noni.	Motion and sensation.	2d cervical, 3d cervical.	Descendens noni.	Omo-hyoid and filaments.
Communicating.	Motion and sensation.	Cervical plexus.	Spinal accessory.	Branches.
Communicating.	Sensation and motion.	1st and 2d cervical.	Pneumogastric, hypoglossal, sympathetic.	Three branches and filaments.
Crural, anterior.	Motion and sensation.	Lumbar plexus.	Thigh.	Middle and int. cutaneous, long saphenous, muscular, articular.
Cutaneous.	Sensation.	Musculo-spiral.	Skin of arm, radial side forearm.	One internal, two external.
Cutaneous.	Sensation.	Ulnar.	Wrist and palm.	1st and palmar cutaneous.
Cutaneous (<i>dorsal</i>).	Sensation.	Ulnar.	Little and ring fingers.	Filaments and communicating br.
Cutaneous (ext.).	Sensation.	2d and 3d lumbar.	Skin of thigh.	Anterior, posterior.
Cutaneous (int.).	Sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Forearm.	Ant. and post. branches and filaments.
Cutaneous (less-er int.) (" <i>Wrisberg</i> ."	Sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Inner side of arm.	Filaments.
Cutaneous (middle and int.).	Sensation. Motion?	Ant. crural.	Thigh and communicating.	Communicating and filaments.
Dentals (post. and ant.).	Sensation.	Sup. maxillary.	Teeth.	Filaments.
Dental (inf.).	Sensation.	Inf. maxillary.	Teeth, muscles, gland.	Mylo-hyoid, incisor, mental, dental.
Digastric.	Motion.	Facial.	Post. belly of digastric.	Filaments.
Dorsal, 12 (ant. and post. div.).	Motion and sensation.	Cord	Muscles and skin of chest and trunk.	External, internal, cutaneous, <i>etc.</i>
Facial (7th cranial, portio dura).	Motion.	4th ventricle.	Face, ear, palate, tongue.	Petrosals, tympanic, chorda-tympani, post.-auricular, digastric, stylo-hyoid, temporo-facial, cervico-facial.

TABLE OF NERVES (ALPHABETICAL).—*Continued.*

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Frontal.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Forehead and lids.	Supra-orbital, supra-trochlear.
Gastric.	Motion.	Pneumogastric.	Stomach.	Filaments.
Genito-crural.	Motion and sensation.	2d lumbar.	Cremaster and thigh.	Genital, crural, communicating.
Glosso-pharyngeal, 9th cranial.	Sensation and taste.	4th ventricle.	Tongue, middle ear, tonsils, pharynx.	Tympanic, carotid, pharyngeal, muscular, tonsillar, lingual.
Gluteal (superior).	Motion.	Sacral plexus.	Glutei, tensor vaginæ fem.	Filaments.
Gustatory.	Taste and sensation.	Inf. maxillary.	Tongue and mouth.	Branches and filaments.
Hepatic.	(?)	Pneumogastric.	Liver.	Hepatic plexus.
Hypoglossal, 12th cranial.	Motion.	4th ventricle.	Glossus and hyoid muscles.	Descendens noni, muscular, thyro-hyoid.
Ilio-hypogastric.	Motion and sensation.	1st lumbar.	Abdominal and gluteal regions.	Iliac, hypogastric, communicating.
Ilio-inguinal.	Motion and sensation.	1st lumbar.	Inguinal region and scrotum.	Muscular, cutaneous and communicating.
Infra-orbital.	Sensation.	Sup. maxillary.	Nose and lip.	Palpebral, nasal, labial.
Interosseus (anterior).	Motion.	Median.	Deep muscles of forearm.	Branches and filaments.
Interosseus (posterior).	Motion and sensation.	Musculo-spiral.	Carpus and radial and post. brachial regions.	Branches and filaments.
Lachrymal.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Gland and conjunctiva.	Filaments.
Laryngeal (recurrent or inferior).	Motor.	Pneumogastric.	Larynx.	Branches to all muscles except crico-thyroid.
Laryngeal (superior).	Sensation and motion.	Pneumogastric.	Larynx.	External—cricothyroid muscle and thyroid gland. Internal—mucous memb., larynx, etc.
Lumbar (5).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Lumbar and genital tissues, etc.	Ant. and post. divisions, lumbar plexus, etc.
Masseteric.	Motor.	Inf. maxillary.	Masseter muscle (and temporal?).	Filaments.
Maxillary (inferior).	Sensation, motion, and taste.	Trigeminus.	Muscles of mastication, ear, cheek, tongue, teeth.	Masseteric, auriculo-temporal, buccal, gustatory, inf. dental.
Maxillary (superior).	Sensation.	Trigeminus.	Cheek, face, teeth.	Orbital, sphenopalatine, dentals, infra-orbital.

TABLE OF NERVES (ALPHABETICAL).—*Continued.*

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Median.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Pronat. rad. teres, flexors, 2 lumbricales, fingers, palm, <i>etc.</i>	Muscular, ant. interosseus, palmar cutaneous.
Motor oculi (3d cranial).	Motion.	Floor aqueduct Sylvius.	All muscles of eye.	Except rectus ext., obliq. sup., and orbic. palpeb.
Muscular.	Motion and sensation.	1st and 2d cervical.	Muscles.	Rec. cap. lat., rec. ant. major et minor.
Muscular.	Motion and sensation.	Cervical plexus.	Sterno-mastoid, lev. ang. scap., scalenus med., trapezius.	Branches.
Muscular.	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Longus colli, scaleni, rhomboidei, subclavius.	Branches.
Muscular.	Motion.	Musculo-spiral.	Triceps, anconeus, supinat. long., extens. carpi rad. long., brach. antic.	Internal, posterior, external.
Muscular.	Motion.	Median.	Superficial muscles of forearm.	Branches and filaments.
Muscular.	Motion.	Ulnar.	Flex. carp. ulnaris, flex. profund. digit.	2 branches.
Muscular.	Motion.	Great sciatic.	Biceps, semimembranosus, semitendinosus, adductor magnus.	Filaments.
Muscular.	Motion.	Sacral plexus.	Pyriformis, obturator int., gemelli, quadratus femoris.	Filaments.
Muscular.	Motor.	Ant. crural.	Pectineus and muscles of thigh.	Filaments.
Musculo-cutaneous.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Coraco-brach., biceps, brach. anticus, forearm.	Branches, ant. and post.
Musculo-cutaneous.	Motion and sensation.	Ext. popliteal.	Muscles of fibular side of leg, skin of dorsum of foot.	Internal, external.
Musculo-spiral.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Back of arm and forearm, skin of back of hand.	Muscular, cutaneous, radial, post. inteross.
Nasal.	Sensation.	Ophthalmic.	Iris, ciliary ganglion, nose.	Ganglionic, ciliary, infra-trochlear.
Obturator.	Motion and sensation.	Lumbar plexus.	Obturator ext., adductor, joint and skin.	Ant. and post. articulating and communicating.
Obturator, (accessory).	Motion and sensation.	Lumbar plexus.	Pectineus and hip-joint.	Branches and filaments.
Occipitalis minor.	Sensation.	Sec. cervical.	Occipito-frontalis ear, <i>etc.</i>	Communicating, auricular filaments.
Œsophageal.	Motion.	Pneumogastric.	Stomach.	Œsophag. plexus.

TABLE OF NERVES (ALPHABETICAL).—*Continued.*

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Olfactory (1st cranial.)	Smell.	Frontal lobe, optic chiasm, island Reil.	Schneiderian membrane of nose.	20 branches.
Ophthalmic.	Sensation.	Trigeminus.	Forehead, eyes, nose.	Frontal, lachrymal, nasal.
Optic (2d cranial)	Sight.	Cortical center in occipital lobe.	Retina.	None.
Orbital.	Sensation.	Sup. maxillary.	Temple and cheek.	Temporal and malar.
Palmar Cutaneous.	Sensation.	Median.	Thumb and palm.	Outer and inner.
Palmar (deep).	Motion.	Ulnar.	Little finger, dorsal and palmar interosseous, 2 inner lumbricales, abductor pollicis, <i>etc.</i>	Branches and filaments.
Palmar (superficial).	Sensation and motion.	Ulnar.	Palmaris brevis, inner side of hand and little finger.	Filaments and two digital branches.
Patheticus (4th cranial).	Motion.	Valve Vieussens.	Sup. oblique of eye.	None.
Petrosals.	Motion.	Facial.	Ganglia and plexus.	Great, small, external to Meckel's gang., otic gang., and mening. plexus, respectively.
Pharyngeal.	Motion.	Pneumogastric.	Pharynx.	Pharyngeal plexus, muscles and mucous membrane.
Phrenic.	Motion and sensation.	3d, 4th, and 5th cervical.	Diaphragm, pericardium, pleura, <i>etc.</i>	Branches and filaments.
Plantar (external).	Motion and sensation.	Post. tibial.	Little toe and deep muscles of foot.	Superficial and deep.
Plantar (internal).	Sensation and motion.	Post. tibial.	Sole of foot, adductor pollic., flexor brev. dig., toes, <i>etc.</i>	Cutaneous, muscular, articular, digital.
Pneumogastric (10th cranial "Par Vagus").	Sensation and motion.	4th ventricle.	Ear, pharynx, larynx, heart, lungs, œsophagus, <i>etc.</i>	Auricular, pharyngeal, sup. laryngeal, recurrent laryngeal, cardiac, pulmonary, œsophageal, gastric, hepatic.
Popliteal (external).	Sensation and motion.	Great sciatic.	Extensors of skin of foot.	Ant. tibial, musculo-cutaneous.
Popliteal (internal).	Motion and sensation.	Great sciatic.	Knee, gastrocnemius tibialis, plantaris, soleus, popliteus, skin of foot, <i>etc.</i>	Articular, muscular, cutaneous, ext. saphenous, plantar.
Pulmonary (ant. and post.).	(?)	Pneumogastric.	Lungs.	Branches to pulmonary plexuses.
Pubic.	Motion and sensation.	Sacral plexus.	Perineum, anus, genitalia.	Inf. Hemorrhoidal perineal, cutaneous dorsal of penis.
Radial.	Sensation.	Musculo-cutaneous	Thumb and 3 fingers.	External and internal.

TABLE OF NERVES (ALPHABETICAL).—*Continued.*

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Sacral, 5.	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Multifidus spinæ, skin gluteal region, <i>etc.</i>	Filaments and sacral plexus.
Saphenous (long or int.).	Sensation.	Ant. crural.	Knee, ankle, <i>etc.</i>	Cutaneous, patellar, communicating filaments.
Sciatic (great).	Motor and sensation.	Sacral plexus.	Skin of leg, muscles of back of thigh and those of leg and foot.	Articular, muscular, popliteals.
Sciatic (small).	Sensation and motion.	Sacral plexus.	Perineum, back of thigh and leg, gluteus maximus.	Muscular, cutaneous.
Spheno-palatine.	Sensation.	Sup. maxillary.	Meckel's ganglion.	See <i>Ganglion</i> .
Spinal accessory (11th cranial).	Motor.	4th ventricle.	Sterno-cleido-mastoid, trapezius.	Branches and filaments.
Splanchnic (great).	Sympathetic.	Thoracic ganglia.	Semilunar ganglion, renal and supra-renal plexus.	Communicating and filaments.
Splanchnic (lesser).	Sympathetic.	10th and 11th thoracic ganglia great splanchnic.	Cœliac plexus and great splanchnic.	Communicating and filaments.
Splanchnic (renal).	Sympathetic.	Last thoracic ganglion.	Renal and cœliac plexus.	Communicating and filaments.
Stylo-hyoid.	Motion.	Facial.	Stylo-hyoid muscle.	Filaments.
Subscapular, 3.	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Subscap., teres maj., and latiss. dorsi.	Filaments.
Supra-clavicular (descending).	Sensation.	3d and 4th cervical.	Skin of neck, breast and shoulder.	Sternal, clavicular, acromial.
Supra-orbital.	Sensation.	Frontal.	Upper lid, forehead.	Muscular, cutaneous and pericranial branches.
Supra-scapular.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Scapular muscles.	Branches and filaments.
Supra-trochlear.	Sensation.	Frontal.	Forehead.	Muscular and skin branches.
Sympathetic.	See <i>Sympathetic, Ganglion, and Plexus</i> .			
Temporo-facial.	Motion.	Facial.	Upper part of face.	Temporal, malar, infra-orbital.
Thoracic (post. or long).	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Serratus magnus.	Filaments.
Tibial (anterior).	Motion and sensation.	Ext. popliteal.	Tibialis antic., extensor long. digit., peroneus ter., <i>etc.</i> , joints of foot, skin of great toe, <i>etc.</i>	Muscular, external, internal.
Tibial (posterior).	Motion and sensation.	Great sciatic.	Tibialis post., flexor long. digit., flexor long. pollic., skin of heel and sole, knee joint.	Plantars, muscular, plantar cutaneous, articular.
Thoracics (anterior and ext.)	Motion.	Brachial plexus.	Pectoralis major et minor.	Branches and filaments.
Trigeminal or trifacial (5th cranial).	Motion and sensation. (Taste.)	Medulla.	Skin and structures of face, tongue and teeth.	Ophthalmic, sup. and inf. max. divisions.
Tympanic.	Motion.	Facial.	Stapedius and laxator tympani muscles.	Filaments.
Ulnar.	Motion and sensation	Brachial plexus.	Muscles, <i>etc.</i> , shoulder and wrist joints, and skin of little finger.	Two articular, muscular, cutaneous, dorsal, sup. palmar, deep palmar.

Neural'gia (*νευρον, αλγος*, pain). Nerve-pain. It may be spontaneous or due to external cause. Spontaneous or idiopathic N. is probably central in origin. The pathology is obscure, as also the origin of the "tender-points," or hyper-sensitive areas, especially at emergent spots. The causes of N. differ widely, and depend also upon the special situation or nerves affected. If of the fifth nerve it is called *tic douloureux*, or *protopalgia*, and is the most frequent variety. Others are ocular, cervico-occipital, cervico-brachial and brachial, trunk, leg (*sciatica*), visceral, *etc.* According to character, classed as epileptiform, reflex or sympathetic, traumatic, herpetic (*zoster*), hysterical, rheumatic, gouty, diabetic, anæmic, malarial, syphilitic, degenerative, *etc.* **N., False.** Nerve-pains due to mechanical compression of a nerve.

Neuranagen'esis (*νευρον, αναγενναω*, to renew). Regeneration or renewal of nerve tissue.

Neurasthe'nia (*νευρον, ασθεθεια*, weakness). Deficiency or exhaustion of nervous force. Debility of the nervous centers. **N. Gastrica**, feeble digestion of a purely nervous origin.

Neurec'tasis. See *Nerve-stretching*.

Neurec'tomy (*νευρον, εκτομη*, excision). The operation of excising the whole or part of a nerve.

Neu'ridine. A ptomaine, the first diamine isolated from animal tissues by Brieger in 1884. It is one of the most common products of putrefaction; has been obtained from putrid human flesh, horseflesh, fish, gelatine and cheese. It can be obtained from fresh eggs in the preparation of choline by heating with baryta, and from fresh brain by heating with 2 per cent. hydrochloric acid. It is almost invariably accompanied by choline in the process of putrefaction; according to the duration of putrefaction, choline decreases and yields corresponding increase in trimethylamine, while neuridine increases in quantity according to nature of decomposing organ. The greatest yield is from gelatinous tissue, such as intestines; tissues like those of the liver and spleen yield little. Neuridine is isomeric with cadaverine. The free base has an excessively repulsive seminal odor. It is soluble in water; not in ether and alcohol. Pure neuridine is not poisonous, but when mingled with the products of putrefaction, has a toxic effect like peptotoxine. This holds true of other non-poisonous bases.

Neurilem'ma (*νευρον, λεμμα*, the bark of a plant). The sheath encasing a nerve.

Neuril'ity (Fr. *neurilité*). The stimulus or power possessed by a nerve fiber to cause contraction of a muscle.

Neu'rin. The albuminous basis forming the substance of nerve tissue.

Neu'rine. A highly-poisonous ptomaine-base of the choline group. Its genesis is still rather obscure; but it has been found to occur with choline in a manner suggesting its derivation from choline by the removal of water. Has been obtained from human brains and human flesh, horseflesh, and beef. The free base has a strong alkaline reaction, and yields a cloud on contact with fumes of hydrochloric acid. As a poison its action resembles that of muscarine. The injection of a few milligrams into frogs produces in a short time complete paralysis of the extremities, with deadening of reflex excitability. Respiration first stops, then the heart decreases its action, and finally is arrested in diastole. At this point an injection of atropine does away with the effect of neurine, so that the heart begins to beat again. Direct application of the poison to the eyes of animals produces contraction of the pupil; the same symptom follows injection. The peristaltic action of the intestines is so heightened that continual evacuation takes place until death, which is accompanied by clonic convulsions. Atropine possesses so strong an antagonism to neurine, that the injection of even a small quantity is sufficient to dispel these symptoms.

Neurit'ic. Pertaining to neuritis.

Neuri'tis (*νευρον, ιτις*, inflammation). Inflammation of a nerve, especially of a nerve-trunk. The nerve-structure itself is little subject to inflammatory lesions, which are usually confined to the coverings, and therefore is more properly termed *perineuritis*. **N., Multiple.** See *Multiple Neuritis*. **N., Peripheral,** is confined to the terminal filaments of nerves. **N., Optic,** of the optic nerve. See *Papillitis*.

Neu'ro- (*νευρον*). A Greek prefix signifying connection with or relation to a nerve.

Neu'rocyte (*νευρον, κυτος*, cell). A nerve cell; the essential element of nervous structures.

Neurodyna'm'ic (*νευρον, δυναμις*, strength). Pertaining to the power of a nerve current or of the nervous forces of the system.

Neurodyn'ia. See *Neuralgia*.

Neu'ro-epithe'lium. The retinal layer of the rods and cones.

Neurofibro'ma. A tumor of the neurilemma, composed of cellular and fibrous tissue.

Neuro'glia. A name given by Virchow to the connective tissue of nerve, brain and spinal-cord substance.

Neurog'raphy (*νευρον, γραφω*, to write). A descriptive anatomy of the nerves.

Neuro-ker'atin. See *Keratin*.

Neurol'ogy (*νευρον, λογος*, a treatise). A treatise on the nerves.

Neuro'ma (*νευρον*). An abnormal enlargement in the course of a nerve; a nerve tumor. Also, **N. Cutis**, a tumor of the skin, resembling myoma, consisting mainly of firm connective tissue, starting from the neurilemma. Pathologically considered as *fibro-neuro-myoma*.

Neuromala'cia (*νευρον, μαλακος*, a softening). A softening of nerve tissue.

Neurom'atous (*νευρον*). Having the nature of a nerve tumor.

Neuromime'sis (*νευρον, μιμησις*, imitation). Nervous or hysterical mimicry of disease.

Neuro-mus'cular (*νευρον, musculus*, a muscle). Pertaining conjointly to nerves and muscles.

Neuromyeli'tis (*νευρον, μυελος*, marrow). Inflammation of nerve tissue or medullary substance.

Neuromy'elous (*νευρον, μυελος*). Pertaining to or of the nature of nerve or medullary substance.

Neuropath'ic (*νευρον, παθος*, suffering). Pertaining to nervous diseases.

Neuropathol'ogy (*νευρον, παθος, λογος*, a treatise). A treatise on diseases of the nerves.

Neurop'athy (*νευρον, παθος*). Any disease of the nerve system.

Neurophysiol'ogy (*νευρον, φυσις*, nature, *λογος*, a treatise). A treatise on the physiology of the nerves.

Neuor'rhaphy (*νευρον, ραφη*, a suture). The operation of joining a divided nerve by sutures.

Neuro-retini'tis. Combined inflammation of the optic nerve and the retina.

Neuro'sis (*νευρον*). An abnormal nervous action or an affection of the nerves or nerve-centers of a functional nature. **N., Cutaneæ**, a term used to express abnormal functional conditions of the sensory cutaneous nerves. **N., Reflex**, a functional nervous disease whose origin is in some irritation or part distinct from that in which the affection is manifested. Such a neurosis may result in organic lesions.

Neuro-stea'ric Acid. An acid isomeric with stearic acid, occurring in the brain.

Neuro-stea'ric Ether. A substance formed by treating phrenosin, an element of brain-tissue, with sulphuric acid and alcohol.

Neurosthe'nia (*νευρον, σθενος*, power). Great nervous power, or abnormal excitation of the nervous centers.

Neurothe'le (*νευρον, θηλη*, a nipple). A nervous papilla.

Neurot'ic. Pertaining to the nerves or nervous phenomena, and especially to neuroses. In therapeutics neurotics are such drugs as have a special influence upon nervous centers and functions.

Neurot'omy (*νευρον, τεμνω*, to cut). Division of a nerve.

Neutraliza'tion (*neuter*, neither). That process or operation which precisely counterbalances or cancels the action of an agent. In medicine, the process of checking the operation of any agent which produces a morbid effect.

Neu'tral Mix'ture. Liquor potassii citratis. See *Potassium*.

New-born. The child during a short period after birth.

New-forma'tion. See *Neoplasm*.

Nick'el. Ni = 58; quantitative n, iv. A metal of silver-white luster, resembling iron in physical properties. Asserted to be a compound body, in 1889, by Krauss, of Munich. Much used for plating metallic surgical appliances. **N. Bromide**, recommended in epilepsy. Dose gr. v-x. **N. Sulphate**, has been used as a nerve tonic in tabes dorsalis. Dose gr. iij-v. All unof.

Nicol's Prism. A polished prism of Iceland spar, cut diagonally across the principal axis, the sections being joined together by means of Canada balsam. It has the property of reflecting the ordinary ray of light out of the field, while the so-called polarized ray is transmitted.

Nicoti'anin. The solid volatile principle to which tobacco owes its flavor.

Nic'otine. See *Tabacum*.

Nic'otinism. The constitutional effects of the continued or excessive use of tobacco.

Nic'titating Membrane. See *Membrane*.

Nictita'tion (*nictito*, to wink). Abnormal frequency of winking.

Ni'dus Hirundi'nis (Lat., a swallow's nest). A deep fossa of the cerebellum near the uvula.

Night-blindness. See *Hemeralopia*.

Night-blooming Ce'reus. The flowers of *Cactus granatiflora*. Sedative and diuretic. Useful in functional ailments of the heart, palpitation and angina pectoris. Dose of the fld. ext. (alcoholic) $\text{m}\lambda\text{--xxx}$. Unof.

Night/mare. A feeling of distress or suffocation during sleep, attended with fright, hideous dreams and often with inability to stimulate muscular contraction except in a very slight degree.

Night-soil. See *Feces*.

Niphablé'sia. See *Blindness, Snow*.

Nip'ple. The conical elevation in the center of the areolar of the mamma. The mamilla.

Ni'sus (*nitor*, to endeavor). The periodical desire for procreation manifested in the spring season by certain species of animals. Also, the contraction of the diaphragm and abdominal muscles, for the expulsion of the feces or the urine.

Nit. A popular name for the larvæ of several species of *pediculus*; they are attached to the hair during incubation.

Ni'trate. Any salt of nitric acid. All nitrates are soluble in water. **N. Test Reagent.** See *Acid Phenyl Sulphate*.

Ni'tric Acid Test. See *Heller's Test*.

Ni'tric Magne'sian Rea'gent. See *Roberts' Reagent*.

Ni'trite (*νιτρον*, niter). A salt of nitrous acid, HNO_2 . Also applied to certain combinations with organic radicals, as nitroglycerine, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{NO}_2)_3$, nitrobenzol, amylic nitrite, etc. **N.**, Amylic, nitrite of amyl, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_2$, possesses a fruity odor. Inhaled it causes tumultuous action of heart and lowered respiration. Useful in angina pectoris, asthma, etc. Occasionally useful in seasickness. Dose, internal, $\text{m}\lambda\frac{1}{4}\text{--j}$, dissolved in alcohol; by inhalation, $\text{m}\lambda\text{--v}$. **Nitroglycerine**, an oily liquid soluble in alcohol, and extremely explosive. Therapeutic action like that of amylic nitrite. Dose $\text{m}\lambda\frac{1}{20}\text{--}\frac{1}{5}$. Dose of the tincture, 1 per cent. in alcohol, $\text{m}\lambda\frac{1}{2}\text{--x}$. **N.**, Sodium, like amylic nitrite, but less prompt. Employed in desquamative nephritis when accompanied by weak action of heart. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{2}\text{--v}$.

Nitro- (*νιτρον*). A Greek prefix denoting composition with nitrogen. Also, denoting composition with the radical NO_2 .

Nitrogen (*νιτρον*, *γεννω*, to produce).

N 14; quantivalence 1, III, V. One of the non-metallic elements, gaseous at ordinary temperatures. A component element of ammonia, various acids, and a great

number of animal and vegetable tissues. Forms about 79 per cent. of the air. Most active in combination with oxygen. The salts of nitric acid are called *nitrates*, of nitrous acid *nitrites*.

Nitroglyc'erine. See *Nitrite*.

Ni'trous Ox'ide. Laughing Gas. A gaseous compound, having the structure N_2O_2 . Inhaled, produces mental exaltation and cerebral excitement, followed by anæsthesia. Much used in dentistry.

Njin'io Wood. A remedy used in West Africa against gastric pains and loss of appetite. Effects similar to those of coca. Unof. **Noctur'nal** (*nox*, night). Pertaining to the night-time; operating or performing normal functions in the night instead of during the day. **N. Blindness.** See *Heberrælophia*. **N. Emission,** and **N. Pollution.** See *Spermatorrhæa*.

No'dal Point (*nodus*, a knot). The point of intersection of convergent rays of light with the visual axis of the eye. The *First N. P.* is 6.9685 mm. behind the summit of the cornea. *Second N. P.* is 7.3254 mm. behind the summit of the cornea, or 0.1254 mm. behind the lens.

Node (*nodus*). Oblong, indurated swellings or tumors upon bone in some forms of periostitis and osteitis. **N.**, Parrot's, bosses of new bone on the outer table of the skull, the result of syphilis. **N.**, Ranvier's, certain constrictions occurring in the course of medullated nerve fibers, so that the sheath of Schwann lies upon the axis-cylinder. The part of the nerve between the nodes is called an interannular or internodal segment.

Nodose (*nodus*). Characterized by nodes or nodosities.

Nodo'sis (*nodus*). The condition of having or forming nodes.

Nodos'ity. See *Node*.

Nod'ule (dim. of *nodus*). A little knot or excrescence. **N. of Arantii.** See *Corpus*. **N. of Cerebellum**, the anterior termination of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum situated in front of the uvula.

Næud Vital. See *Center, Respiratory*.

No'li Me Tan'gere. See *Rodent Ulcer*.

No'ma (*νειπω*, to eat away). A synonym of ulcerative stomatitis. Applied also to other corroding ulcers. Said to be of bacterial origin.

Nomenclat'ure (*nomen*, a name, *colo*, to call). A term denoting the systematic application and arrangement of the distinctive names employed in any science.

Non- (*non*, not). A Latin prefix denoting negation.

Non Com'pos Men'tis. (Lat.) A legal term denoting an acquired unsoundness of mind, of such character that one is incapable of conducting his own affairs.

Nor'ma (Lat. a measure). In anatomy, a view or aspect—essentially of the skull.

N. Basilaris, a view or aspect of the skull looking toward the under side. **N. Facialis**, an aspect looking toward the face.

N. Lateralis, the aspect looking toward either half; a profile view. **N. Occipitalis**, the aspect looking toward the back of the skull. **N. Verticalis**, the aspect viewed from above, or that looking at the top of the skull.

Nor'mal (*norma*). That which conforms to the natural order or law.

Nor'moblast. See *Corpuscle*.

Nor'ris's Invis'ible Corp'uscle. Colorless transparent biconcave discs of the same size as the red ones, invisible in the serum because their color and refractive discs are the same as that of the liquor sanguinis; believed by Norris to exist in the blood. Probably colored discs that have lost their hæmoglobin.

Nose. The organ of smell, composed of a framework of bone and cartilage, covered externally by the skin and internally by mucous membrane, the *membrana pituitaria*. **N. Bleeding**, hæmorrhage from the nasal passages. *Epistaxis*.

Nosoco'mium (*νοσος*, disease, *κομew*, to take care of). A place designed for the care of the sick. A hospital.

Nosog'eny (*νοσος*, *γεννω*, to beget). The development and progress of diseases.

Nosog'raphy (*νοσος*, *γραφω*, to write). A descriptive treatise on the character and nature of diseases.

Nosol'ogy (*νοσος*, *λογος*, a treatise). A treatise on the classification of diseases.

Nosoma'nia (*νοσος*, *μανια*, mania). The belief that one suffers successively from many diseases.

Nosopho'bia (*νοσος*, *φοβος*, fear). The exaggerated fear of disease.

No'sophyte (*νοσος*, *φυτον*, a plant). A term applied to any pathogenic microbe, or minute parasitic organism which produces disease.

Nosot'rophy (*νοσος*, *τρεφω*, to nourish). The proper care of the sick.

Nostal'gia (*νοστω*, to return, *αλγος*, pain). Homesickness.

Nos'trils (A. S. *nosu*, nose; *thyrel*, to drill). The nares.

Nos'trum (*noster*, ours). A term loosely applied to any quack medicine or cure-all.

Notal'gia (*νωτον*, the back, *αλγος*, pain). Any pain in the back.

Notch. An indentation, especially on the circumferential edge of a bone.

Notenceph'alocele. Tumor of the brain in a notencephalus.

Notenceph'alus (*νωτον*, *εγκεφαλον*, the brain). An exencephalic monstrosity with the brain outside the cranium and at the back.

No'tochord (*νωτον*, *χορδη*, a chord). A cellular cord inclosed in a structureless sheath, which in the embryo finally develops into the vertebral column. Also, the spinal cord.

Nox'ious (*nocceo*, to hurt). Harmful; poisonous or deleterious.

Nubec'ula (dim. of *nubes*, a cloud). The cloudiness caused by the suspension of insoluble matter in the urine.

Nu'bile (*nubo*, to marry). Marriageable. Of an age capable of procreation or child-bearing.

Nubil'ity (*nubo*). The state of development marked by ability to consummate marriage.

Nu'cha. See *Nape of the Neck*.

Nu'clear (*nucleus*, a cell). Pertaining to the nucleus. See, also, *Cell-body*. **N. Paralysis**, paralysis from lesion of the nucleus or center. **N. Spindle**, the diaster or double-star of the protoplasmic vitellus.

Nu'cleate (*nucleus*). Having nuclei.

Nu'clein. An albuminoid substance occurring in the nuclei of blood-corpuscles, pus, spermatozooids, brain, milk, *etc.* It resembles mucin, and is perhaps an intermediate product between albumin and lecithin.

Nucleo'lus (dim. of *nucleus*). The small granular vesicle within the cell-nucleus.

Nu'cleoplasm. See *Chromatin*.

Nu'cleus (*nucleus*). The center around which the mass of a crystal aggregates.

In biology, the small vesicular body within the mass of protoplasm, usually a translucent fluid within a definite wall. In physiology, the controlling or motor center of a muscle or organ. **N., Anterior**, or **N. Ambiguus**, a center near that of the pneumogastric. **N. Cinereus**, a term sometimes used to designate the gray substance of the restiform bodies. **N. Caudatus**, the caudate nucleus, a part of the corpus striatum. **N. Lenticularis**, a cluster of gray matter of the corpus striatum. **N.**

of Pander, the upper expanded end of the flask-shaped mass of white yolk in the hen's egg.

Nullip'arous (*nullus*, none, *pario*, to bring forth). Applied to a woman who has not borne a child.

Num'miform (*nummus*, a coin). Having the form of a coin.

Num'mular (dim. of *nummus*). Resembling a small coin in form. Also, the rounded clots of sputum sometimes observed in phthisis.

Nurse (Fr. *Nourrice*). The caretaker of an infant. Extended to include those caring for the sick. **N.**, **Dry**, one who does not suckle the infant. **N.**, **Wet**, one who suckles the infant. **N.**, **Hospital**, those caring for the sick in a hospital. **N.**, **Professional**, one devoting himself or herself to the care of the sick as a life work or profession.

Nuta'tion (*nut*, to change). Nodding or oscillation of the head.

Nut-gall. See *Galla*.

Nut'meg. See *Myristica*. **N. Liver**, applied to the appearance of the liver resulting from imperfect circulation, whether from obstruction or from cardiac disease.

Nu'triant (*nutrio*, to nourish). A medicine or agent that modifies nutritive processes.

Nu'trient (*nutrio*). A substance which nourishes. A food.

Nutrit'ity (*nutrio*). The power of a cell or an organism to perform the function of nutrition, with the processes that are necessary thereto.

Nu'triment (*nutrio*). Anything that nourishes or forms living tissue.

Nutrit'ion (*nutrio*). The processes involved in the absorption and assimilation of those substances forming living tissue or supporting the processes of life.

Nu'tritive (*nutrio*). Having the quality of affording nutrition.

Nu'trix. A nurse.

Nux Vom'ica. Dog Button. The seed of *Strychnos Nux Vomica*. Properties due mainly to two alkaloids, *strychnine* and

brucina, and with which its properties are identical. In small doses a bitter tonic, exciting the secretions and stimulating the functions of the body. In larger doses it exalts the function of the spinal cord, producing tetanic spasms of the extensor muscles. In toxic doses paralyzes the functions of spinal cord, arrests respiration and causes death from suffocation. Valuable as a general tonic in cardiac failure, in hemiplegia, dyspnoea and certain forms of amblyopia. The proportion of strychnine in *nux vomica* varies from $\frac{1}{5}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. **N. V.**, **Abstractum**. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, gradually increased. **N. V.**, **Ext.** Dose gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$. **N. V.**, **Ext. Fld.** Dose m℥–v. **N. V.**, **Tinct.**, 20 per cent. of the drug. Dose m℥–xx. **Brucina** (unof.), $\frac{1}{12}$ the strength of strychnine and in action three times as slow. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$. **Strychnina**, strychnine, the alkaloid, exceedingly bitter; chloroform best solvent. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ – $\frac{1}{20}$. **S. Sulphate**, soluble in water. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ – $\frac{1}{20}$.

Nyctalo'pia (*νύξ*, night, *ὤψ*, the eye). The condition in which one sees better by night or in semi-darkness than by daylight. See *Hemeralopia*.

Nymph'a. See *Labia*.

Nymphæ'a Odora'ta. Sweet-scented Water Lily. The root of the well-known plant. Contains gallic and tannic acids, to which its properties are due. Bitter and astringent. Dose of an ℥j–℥j, decoction ℥ss–j. Unof.

Nymphoma'nia (*nympha*, *mania*, madness). Excessive or furious sexual desire on the part of women. Called, also, *Hysteromania*, and *Furor uterinus*.

Nymphot'omy (*νυμφή*, *τεμνω*, to cut). The surgical removal of the nymphæ.

Nystag'mus (*νυσταγμος*, nodding of the head when sleepy). An oscillatory movement of the eye balls, generally horizontal, and usually associated with some other ocular abnormality. **Miner's N.**, develops in adult life in coal miners, from some imperfectly understood cause.

O

O. The chemical symbol of *Oxygen*, and used also in prescriptions as an abbreviation of *Octarius*, a pint.

Oa'rium. See *Ovarium*.

O'asis. In surgery, an isolated spot of healthy tissue surrounded by diseased tissue.

Ob- (*ob*, on, against, towards). A Latin prefix signifying on, against, towards, etc.

Obdormi'tion (*ob*, *dormio*, to sleep). The phenomenon known as "sleep" of the limbs, the benumbing of a part due to obstruction of nervous function.

Obduc'tion (*ob*, *duco*, to lead). Post-mortem examination. Necropsy.

Obel'ion (ὀβελαι, ῥαφή, sagittal suture). See *Skull*, *Landmarks of*.

Obese' (*obedo*, to eat). The condition of fatness or extreme fleshiness.

Obes'ity (*obedo*). Fatness, corpulency.

Obfusca'tion (*obfusco*, to make black). The act of darkening or of producing bewilderment of sight.

Obit'uary (*obitus*, dead). Pertaining to death. A notice or account of one dead.

Objec'tive (*objicio*, to throw against). In medicine, a term applied to the symptoms observed by the physician in distinction to those felt by the patient. In psychology, pertaining to all things lying external to one's self in contradistinction to *subjective*, pertaining to the essential ego, or observer. In optics, the lenses of optical instruments collecting the pencil of rays reflected from or transmitted by the object. **O.**, *Immersion*. See *Lens*.

Obli'quus (Lat., slanting). Slanting; oblique. A term applied to various muscles.

O. *Muscle*. See *Muscle*.

Oblitera'tion (*oblitero*, to efface). Extinction, or change in the shape or condition of a part.

Observa'tion (*observatio*). The examination of a thing. Also, used as synonymous with *case*.

Obses'sion (*obsessio*, to beset). Besetment. Possession as by evil spirits.

Obsoles'cence (*obsolesco*, to grow old). The state of becoming old or going out of use. Also, the cessation of growth.

Obstetric'ian. One who practices obstetrics.

Obstet'rics (*obsto*, to stand before). The care of women in pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state.

Obstipa'tion (*obstipo*, to close tight). Same as Constipation.

Obstruc'tion (*obstruo*, to stop up). Abnormal stoppage or blocking up, usually by foreign bodies, of a canal or opening of the body. See *Imperforation*, *Occlusion*.

Ob'struent (*obstruo*, to close up). In therapeutics, any remedy or agent closing the orifices of vessels or ducts.

Obtund'ent (*obtundo*, to make dull). In therapeutics, any remedy that relieves or overcomes irritation.

Obtura'tor (*obturo*, to stop up). That which closes a cavity. In surgery, an instrument for closing an opening caused by a wound or a disease. **O.** *Artery*. See *Artery*.

O. *Foramen*, a foramen in the anterior part of the os innominatum.

O. *Muscle*. See *Muscle*. **O.** *Nerve*. See *Nerve*.

Obtu'sion (*obtundo*, to blunt). The blunting or weakening of the normal sharpness or strength of sensation; a symptom of certain diseases.

Occip'ital. Pertaining to the occiput. **O.** *Bone*, the bone of the skull situated at its posterior, middle, and inferior part.

Occip'ito- (*occiput*). A Latin word used as a prefix to denote connection with or relation to the occipital bone. **O.**-*atloidean*, pertaining conjointly to the occipital bone and the atlas. **O.**-*axoid*, or **O.**-*axial*. Pertaining to both the occipital bone and the axio, or second vertebra. **O.**-*bregmatic*, pertaining conjointly to the occipital bone and the bregma. **O.**-*frontalis*. See *Muscle*. **O.**-*parietal*, pertaining conjointly to the occipital and parietal bones of the head.

Oc'ciput (*ob*, against, *caput*, the head). The back part of the head.

Oclu'sion (*occludo*, to shut up). A closure, blocking or shutting up of a normally patent aperture, as of the anus, ear, etc. A synonym of *Imperforation* and *Obstruction*.

Oc'ellated. Resembling or having eyes.

Ocel'li (dim. of *oculus*). The simple eyes of insects.

Ochle'sis (ὄχλος, a crowd). The morbid condition induced by crowding many sick people in a single room or under one roof.

O'chre (ὤχρος, pale yellow). A name given to clay variously colored by the oxides of iron.

Octag'onal (οκτω, eight, γωνια, an angle). Having eight sides and angles.

Octa'rius (octo). An eighth part of a gallon. One pint. Symbol O.

Octo- (Lat. eight). A Latin (or Greek) numeral which, prefixed to a word, denotes reference to the number eight.

Oc'ular (oculus, the eye). Pertaining to the eye. Also, the eye-piece of a microscope or telescope. **O. Muscles, External**, the six muscles moving the globe of the eye. See *Muscles*. **O. Muscles, Internal**, the ciliary and iris muscles. **O. Sheath**, the loose sheath-like tissue extending from the apex of the orbit of the eye to the diameter of the globe, the posterior part of which up to the passage of the tendons of the external ocular muscles is called *the Capsule of Bonnet*, and the anterior portion, *the Capsule of Tenon*.

Oc'ulist (oculus). An ophthalmic surgeon.

Oculomoto'rius (oculus, motor, a mover). The third, or *motor oculi* nerve.

Oc'ulus. See *Eye*.

Odaxes'mus (οδαξημος, a sharp biting, as by an acid). A term denoting the bitten tongue, lip, or cheek, occurring during an epileptic fit.

-ode, -odes (ωδης full). A Greek suffix denoting fulness.

Odont-. See *Odonto*.

Odonta'gra (οδονς, αγρα, seizure). Neuralgic, rheumatic, gouty pain in the teeth. Also, a kind of forceps for the surgical removal of teeth.

Odontal'gia (οδονς, αλγος, a pain). Pain in the teeth. Toothache.

Odonti'asis (οδονς). The cutting of the teeth.

Odonti'tis (οδονς, ιτις, inflammation). Inflammation of a tooth.

Odon'to- (οδονς [gen. οδοντος] a tooth). A Greek word which, prefixed to another, signifies connection with or relation to a tooth.

Odon'toblast (οδονς, βλαστος, a bud). A name applied to the columnar cells forming the outer layer of the pulp of teeth.

Odontog'eny (οδονς, γεννω, to beget). Same as Odontosis.

Odontog'raphy (οδονς, γραφω, to write). The descriptive anatomy of the teeth.

Odon'toid (οδονς, ιμορ, resemblance). Resembling a tooth. Serrated. Also, the dentate process of the second vertebra.

Odon'tolith (οδονς, λιθος, a stone). The calcareous stone-like accretion on the teeth popularly known as "tartar."

Odontol'ogy (οδονς, λογος, a treatise). A treatise on the teeth.

Odontol'oxy (οδονς, λοξος, slanting). Irregularity or obliquity in the arrangement of the teeth.

Odonto'ma (οδονς ομα). A tumor arising in connection with the teeth, or made up of dental tissue.

Odontonecro'sis (οδονς, νεκρωσις, death). Dissolution of the tissues of the teeth.

Odontonosol'ogy (οδονς, νοσος, a disease, λογος, a treatise). A treatise on diseases of the teeth.

Odontop'athy (οδονς, tooth, παθος, malady). Abnormal or pathological conditions of the teeth, or related organs.

Odontopri'sis (οδονς, πρισις, a rasping). The action known as *stridor dentium*, or grating of the teeth. In children it is often symptomatic of intestinal worms.

Odonto'sis (οδονς). The formation and development of teeth. Dentition.

Odontother'apy (οδονς, θεραπεια, treatment). The proper care and treatment of the teeth.

Odontotrip'sis (οδονς, τριβω, to rub down). The natural abrasion or wearing away of the teeth.

Odon'tripy (οδονς, τριπτω, to perforate). The perforation of a tooth for the purpose of removing diseased pulp.

O'dor (Lat.). A scent, smell or perfume. Fragrance.

Odorif'erous (odor, fero, to carry). Bearing odor or scent. Fragrant.

-odyne (οδυνη, pain). A suffix denoting pain.

Æc'oid. A term applied to red corpuscles of the blood that have been deprived of their hæmoglobin.

Æde'ma (οιδω, to swell). Effusion of serous fluid in the subcutaneous areolar tissues. When general, it is called *Anasarca*. **O. Neonatorum**, œdema of the new-born. A subcutaneous swelling in newly-born infants, caused by an effusion of serum into the subcutaneous tissue. Appears within two or three days after birth. Always accompanied with decreasing vitality and ends fatally.

Ædem'atous. Characterized by œdema.

Ænan'thylic Acid. A complex ether formed by the action of nitric acid on fatty substances, especially castor oil.

Ænoma'nia (ονος, wine, μανια, madness). Excessive use of or desire for intoxicating liquors. Also delirium tremens.

Æsophage'al (αεσφαγος). Pertaining to the œsophagus.

Œsophagis'mus. Spasm or spasmodic stricture of the œsophagus. (Syn., *œsophagism, œsophagospasm.*)

Œsophagi'tis (*œsophagus, itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the œsophagus.

Œsophag'oscope (*œsophagus, σκοπεω*, to examine). An instrument for the examination of the œsophagus by artificial light.

Œsoph'agospasm. See *Œsophagismus*.

Œsophago-steno'sis (*œsophagus, στενος*, narrow). The condition marked by constriction of the œsophagus.

Œsophagos'tomy (*œsophagus, στομα*, an orifice). The operation of making an artificial opening of the œsophagus.

Œsophagot'omy. Incision of the œsophagus.

Œsophagus (*ωω*, to carry, *φαγειν*, to eat). The gullet. The musculo-membranous canal, about nine inches in length, extending from the pharynx to the stomach.

Œs'trual (*οιστρος*, the gad-fly). Pertaining to œstruation.

Œstrua'tion (*οιστρος*). The condition of being under the influence of intense sexual passion.

Œs'trum (*οιστρος*). The sensation in animals occurring at the crisis of coition. The orgasm.

Offic'ial (*officium*, an office). In pharmacy and materia medica, a medicine or preparation emanating from and sanctioned by the pharmacopeia.

Offic'inal (*opificina*, a workshop). That which pertains to or is authorized in pharmacy. **O.** Preparations, those that are kept for sale in apothecary stores.

Ohm. In electricity, the unit of resistance. Practically, it is the resistance of a pure silver wire one meter in length and one millimeter in diameter. The theoretical or absolute unit is $\frac{1}{100000000}$ part of the unit practically used. **O.'s Law**, the law that the current varies directly as the electromotive force, and inversely as the resistance. It is usually expressed by the formula $C = \frac{E}{R + r}$, in which C is the current in amperes; E , the electromotive force in volts; R , the resistance of the external, and r that of the internal part of the circuit, in ohms.

-oid (*ειδος*, like). A Greek suffix signifying likeness or resemblance.

Oïd'ium (*ων*, egg, *ειδος*, like). A parasitic fungus; the disease it causes of the vine, called *white disease* or *Méunier*, or *Erysiphe Tuckeri*. **O.** *Albicans* is found in thrush, upon the tongue, etc. **O.**

Lactis, the white mould found on milk, bread, etc.

Oil (*oleum*). A term popularly applied to the essential as well as to fixed oils. **O.** of Cade. See *Juniper*. **O.** of Rose. See *Attur of Rose*. **O.** of Tar. See *Pix*.

Oils. Liquid or solid substances characterized by unctuousness to the touch, and inflammability. They may be volatile or they may be non-volatile or fixed. **O.**, **Fixed**, or fatty acids, are usually mixtures of olein, stearin, and palmitin, which are salts respectively of glycerine, oleic, stearic and palmitic acids. Fixed oils leave a permanent greasy stain on paper. **O.**, **Volatile**, or *essential oils*, are characterized by a pungent, aromatic odor. They vaporize usually at ordinary temperatures, and leave no permanent stain on paper.

Oinoma'nia (*οινος*, wine). A peculiar form of recurring insanity, associated with and excited by the drinking habit.

Oint'ment. See *Unguentum*.

Oleag'inous (*oleum*, oil). Having the nature or lubricant properties of oil.

Olean'der. See *Nerium*.

O'leate. A salt composed of any metallic or alkaline base with oleic acid. There are two official oleates in pharmacy, *oleatum hydrargyri* and *oleatum veratrine*, neither of which is a definite chemical compound.

Olec'ranon (*ωλενη*, the elbow, *κρανον*, the head). The large process forming the head of the ulna.

Olef'iant Gas. Heavy oil of carbon. See *Ethylene*.

Ole'ic Acid. A compound of olein with glyceryl as a base.

Oleïn. A simple oil, a constituent of many of the common oils and fats.

Oleo- (*oleum*). A Latin word used as a prefix to denote connection with or relation to an oil. **O.-resin.** In pharmacy, a preparation consisting chiefly of a mixture of natural oils and resins extracted from vegetable substances by percolation with stronger ether. There are 6 official *oleo-resinae*. **O.-saccharure**, a preparation made by saturating thirty grains of sugar with one drop of volatile oil.

Oleomar'garine. An artificial butter made by removing the excess of stearine from tallow or suet (or from lard in winter seasons), and flavoring the residue with the natural flavoring principle of butter. The fat is melted at a temperature not exceeding 110°—otherwise the product becomes granular and coarse—and in cooling the

excess of stearine is separated by crystallization; the remainder is oleomargarine. When prepared from pure materials, the artificial product is less liable to become rancid than the ordinary dairy butter, being free from the bacteria frequently found in the latter.

O'leum. See *Oils*.

Olfac'tion (*oleo*, to smell, *facio*, to make).

The sense of smell.

Olfactom'eter. See *Osmometer*.

Olfac'tory (*olfactus*). Pertaining to olfaction or the sense of smell. **O. Nerve.** See *Nerve*.

Oligæ'mia. See *Oligohæmia*.

Ol'igo- (*oligos*, want of, or deficiency). A Greek word which, prefixed to another root, signifies want, or deficiency.

Oligocho'lia (*oligos*, *cholē*, bile). A deficiency of bile.

Oligochy'lia (*oligos*, *chylōs*, chyle). A deficiency of chyle.

Oligochy'mia (*oligos*, *chymos*, juice). A deficiency of chyme.

Oligocythæ'mia (*oligos*, *kytos*, a cell, *aima*, the blood). A deficiency of red corpuscles in the blood.

Oligogalac'tia (*oligos*, *gala*, milk). Deficiency in the secretion of milk.

Oligohæ'mia (*oligos*, *aima*, blood). Deficiency or poverty of the blood.

Oligomenorrhœ'a (*oligos*, *men*, month, *rhoē*, to flow). Insufficiency of the menstrual flow.

Oligospermat'ic (*oligos*, *sperma*, seed). Pertaining to Oligospermia.

Oligosper'mia (*oligos*, want of, *sperma*). A deficiency in the secretion of semen.

Oligure'sis (*oligos*, *ureō*, to pass urine). A diminution in the quantity of urine secreted or passed.

Oli'væ Ole'um. Sweet Oil; Olive Oil; Salad Oil. The expressed oil from the fruit of *Olea Europa*, cultivated in Southern Europe and California. A greenish-yellow oil, of neutral reaction, consisting of olein, a glyceride of oleic acid, 72 per cent., and palmitin, a glyceride of palmitic acid, 28 per cent. In commerce, usually adulterated with cotton-seed oil. Nutritive and laxative. Useful locally in burns and acute inflammation of the skin. Dose $\frac{3}{ss}$ -j.

Oli'vary Bod'ies. The oval shaped bodies behind the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata.

Oli'væ Oil. See *Olive Oleum*.

Oli'væ's Test (for biliary acids). The Reagent: Dissolve gr. xxx of pulverized meat peptone, gr. iv salicylic acid, and

mxix strong acetic acid in water q. s. ad fac. $\frac{3}{viij}$. The Test: Mix fl $\frac{3}{j}$ of the reagent with Mxx of urine previously diluted to a standard specific gravity of 1.008. A faint haze is produced by the trace of biliary salts in normal urine, but if these are in excess a milky cloud appears.

Omal'gia (*omos*, scapula, *algos*, pain). Neuralgia of the shoulder.

Omarthri'tis (*omos*, *arthritis*, inflammation of a joint). Inflammation of the tissues involved in the shoulder joint.

Omei're. A vinous and acetous fermented milk used in parts of Africa.

Omen'tal (*omentum*, the caul). Pertaining to the omentum.

Omenti'tis (*omentum*, *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the omentum or caul.

Oment'um (*omen*, a sign). A fold of the peritoneum covering or enclosing the viscera. The *hepato-gastric* or *smaller O.* surrounds the liver; the *great O.* the stomach; the *colic O.* the transverse colon; the *gastro-splenic O.* connects the spleen to the stomach.

Omniv'orous (*omnis*, all, *vorō*, to devour). Subsisting on all kinds of food.

O'mo- (*omos*, the scapula). A Greek word which, prefixed to another root, denotes connection with or relative to the scapula.

O'mo- (*omos*, raw). A Greek prefix signifying raw or crude.

Omo-hy'oid (*omos*, *hyoides*, the hyoid bone). Pertaining conjointly to the scapula and the hyoid bone. **O. Muscle.** See *Muscle*.

Omopha'gia (*omos*, raw, *phagēin*, to eat). A term applied to the practice of eating raw food.

O'moplate. See *Scapula*.

Omoto'cia (*omos*, unripe, *tokos*, a birth). A premature birth. A miscarriage.

Omphaleco'sis (*omphalos*, the navel, *elkōsis*, ulceration). Ulceration of the umbilical cord.

Omphal'ic (*omphalos*). Pertaining to the navel or umbilicus.

Omphali'tis (*omphalos*, *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the navel or its adjacent tissues.

Omphal'o- (*omphalos*, the navel). A Greek word prefixed to another root, to denote connection with or relation to the umbilicus or navel.

Omphal'ocele (*omphalos*, *kelē*, a tumor). A synonym of umbilical hernia.

Omphal'o-mesenter'ic (*omphalos*, *mesenterion*, the mesenteries). Pertaining conjointly to the navel and the mesenteries.

Omphalon'cus (ομφαλος, ογκος, a tumor). A tumor or swelling at the navel.

Omphalorrhag'ia (ομφαλος, ρηγννμι, to burst forth). Hemorrhage from the umbilicus.

Omphalorrhœ'a (ομφαλος, ρεω, to flow). An effusion of lymph at the navel.

Omphal'osite (ομφαλος, σιτος, nourishment). A monster that lives only so long as connected with the mother by the umbilical cord.

Omphalot'omy (ομφαλος, τεμνω, to cut). The surgical separation of the cord at the umbilicus.

Om'phalus (ομφαλος). The umbilicus.

O'nanism. Incomplete coitus.

O'ncograph. The registering portion of an oncometer.

Oncol'ogy (ογκος, tumor, λογος, a treatise). A treatise on boils, tumors and abscesses.

Oncom'eter (ογκος, μετρον, measure). An instrument for measuring the size of a tumor, or the volume of any lobular organ.

Oncot'omy (ογκος, τεμνω, to cut). The lancing or opening of a boil or abscess.

Oneirodyn'ia (ονειρον, a dream, οδυνη, pain). A term loosely applied to restlessness and disquietude of the mind during sleep. Nightmare.

Onoba'io. An arrow-poison used by the natives of Obock.

Ontogen'esis (ων, existence, γεννω, to beget). The development of the individual cell into the mature being.

Ontog'eny (ων, γεννω, to beget). The history of the development of single beings, or of the individual from the ovum to death. See *Phylogeny*.

Ontolog'ic (ων, λογος, a treatise). Pertaining to Ontology.

Ontol'ogy (ων, λογος). The metaphysical inquiry into the nature and essential quality of beings, or of being in the abstract.

Onychaux'is (ονυξ, the nail, αυξη, increase). A hypertrophied condition of the nail.

Onych'ia (ονυξ). A chronic inflammation of the matrix of the nail. See *Paronychia*.

Onychi'tis (ονυξ, ιτις, inflammation). Inflammation of the nails.

On'ycho- (ονυξ). A Greek prefix denoting connection with or relation to the nails.

Onycho'clinè (ονυξ, κλινη, a bed). Same as Onychostroma.

Onychogrypho'sis. A thickened, ridged and curved condition of the nail. Sometimes takes the well-known form of ingrowing nail.

On'ychoïd (ονυξ, ειδος, resembling). Resembling a nail. Having a texture like that of the nails.

Onychomyc'o'sis (ονυξ, μυκης, fungus). A parasitic disease of the nails of men and the hoofs of the horse, mule, etc. In man it is termed Dry Caries. It is caused by the fungus *Achorion keratophagus*.

Onychono'sus (ονυξ, νοσος, a disease). Any disease of the finger- or toe-nails.

Onychopho'sis. A disease of the toe-nails, consisting of thickened, horny layers of the epidermis accumulated beneath the nail, raising it from its bed, and sometimes altering its growth.

Onychophy'ma (ονυξ, φυμα, a tumor). A morbid degeneration of the nails sometimes observed in leprosy and in tertiary syphilis.

Onychopto'sis (ονυξ, πτοσις, a falling). The falling off of the nails.

Onychostro'ma (ονυξ, στρωμα, a mattress). The matrix or sensitive tissue of the finger forming the bed of the nail.

On'yx (ονυξ, from the resemblance to the lunule). A collection of pus between the corneal lamellæ, at the most dependent part. See *Hypopyon*.

Onyx'is (ονυξ). An abnormal incurvature or ingrowing of the nails.

O'öblast (ων, an egg, βλαστος, germ). The primordial ovule.

Oög'amous (ων, γαμος, marriage). Applied to organic beings that are reproduced by means of an ovum.

Oöphoral'gia (oöphorum, an ovary, αλγος, pain). Any pain of neuralgic character in the ovaries.

Oöphorec'tomy (oöphorum, εκτομη, excision). Excision of the ovary of the female.

Battey's Operation, the removal of one or both ovaries to hasten the menopause.

Oöphori'tis. See *Ovaritis*.

Opac'ity (opacus, dull). A condition distinguished by impenetrability to light. Non-transparency. **O. of Lens**. See *Cataract*.

Opaque Nerve Fibres. Persistence of the medullary sheaths of the optic nerve fibres beyond the lamina cribrosa forming brilliant white patches upon the retina as seen by the ophthalmoscope.

Opera'tion (operor, to labor, to do). A surgical procedure upon the body. **O., Major**, the more serious and important of surgical operations. **O., Minor**. See *Surgery, Minor*. **O., Plastic**. See *Surgery*.

Op'erator. A surgeon.

Oper'cular (*operculum*, a lid). Pertaining to an operculum. Designed for closing a cavity.

Oper'culum. (Lat.) A lid or cover. In botany, the cover of the peristoma of mosses. In ichthyology, an osseous formation which, in part, closes the great opening of the gills. **O. Ilei**, the valve of Bauhin. **O. Laryngis**, the epiglottis. **O. Oculis**, the eyelids.

Ophid'ia (*οφίς*, a serpent). An order of reptiles including snakes.

Ophidom'onas Sanguin'ea. An old name for *Beggiatoa roseo-persicina*.

Oph'ryon (*οφρυς*, eyebrow). The glabella. See, also, *Skull, Landmarks of*.

Ophthalmat'rophy. Atrophy of the eyeball.

Ophthal'mia (*οφθαλμος*). An inflammation of the superficial tissues of the eye, and especially of the conjunctiva. **O., Catarrhal**, a synonym of simple conjunctivitis, a hyperemia of the conjunctiva with a catarrhal or muco-purulent secretion.

O., Egyptian, Granular, or Military. See *Trachoma*. **O., Gonorrhœal**, an acute and severe form of purulent conjunctivitis, caused by infection from urethral discharges.

O. Neonatorum, a gonorrhœal or purulent **O. of the New-born**, the eyes having been infected by the mother's urethral discharge. **O., Neuro-paralytic**, ocular disease from lesion of the Gasserian ganglion or nerves supplying the eyeball.

O., Phlyctenular, or O., Pustular, characterized by the formation of blebs, phlyctenule or pustules upon the bulbar conjunctiva. **O., Purulent**, a conjunctivitis with purulent discharge. **O., Sympathetic**. See *Sympathetic*. **O., Tarsal**. See *Blepharitis*.

Ophthal'mic (*οφθαλμος*). Pertaining to the eye. **O. Artery**. See *Artery*. **O. Ganglion**. See *Ganglion*.

Ophthalmit'ic (*οφθαλμος*). Pertaining to Ophthalmitis.

Ophthalmi'tis (*οφθαλμος, ιτις*, inflammation). Formerly synonymous with Ophthalmia, but latterly used as indicating inflammation of some of the deeper tissues of the eye, or restricted to the term *Sympathetic O.*, which see. Consult, also, *Panophthalmitis*.

Ophthal'm-, or

Ophthal'mo- (*οφθαλμος*, the eye). A Greek prefix signifying connection with or relation to the eye. **O.-blennorrhœa**. See *Ophthalmia, Gonorrhœal*. **O.-neuritis**, a term proposed to describe a

peripheral neuritis of the ophthalmic branch of the fifth nerve. In part synonymous with *herpes zoster ophthalmicus*.

Ophthal'mocele. See *Staphyloma* and *Exophthalmus*.

Ophthalmoco'pia (*οφθαλμος, κοπος*, fatigue). Fatigue of the visual powers.

Ophthalmodyn'ia (*οφθαλμος, οδυνη*, pain). Any violent pain in the eye not resulting from inflammation.

Ophthalmog'raphy (*οφθαλμος, γραφω*, to write). A descriptive anatomy of the eye.

Ophthal'molith (*οφθαλμος, λιθος*, stone). A calculus of the eye or of its parts.

Ophthalmol'ogy (*οφθαλμος, λογος*, a discourse). The science of the diseases and abnormalities of the eye and of their cure.

Ophthalmomala'cia (*οφθαλμος, μαλακια*, softness). Abnormal softness of the tissues and globe of the eye.

Ophthalmom'eter (*οφθαλμος, μετρον*, measure). An instrument for measuring the eye, especially (latterly) the refraction of the cornea.

Ophthal'moplasty (*οφθαλμος, πλασσω*, to form). Plastic operations upon the eye or accessory parts.

Ophthalmople'gia (*οφθαλμος, πληγη*, a stroke). Paralysis of the ocular muscles.

O. Externa, of the external muscles; **O. Interna**, of the internal muscles, or combined iridoplegia and cycloplegia.

Ophthalmopthi'sis. See *Phthisis Bulbi*.

Ophthalmorrhæ'gia (*οφθαλμος, ρηγνυμι*, to break forth). A hæmorrhage of the eye.

Ophthalmorrhæ'is (*οφθαλμος, ρηξ*, a bursting). A bursting or rupture of the eyeball.

Ophthalmorrhæ'a (*οφθαλμος, ρεω*, to flow). A flow of blood from the eye.

Ophthal'moscope (*οφθαλμος, σκοπεω*, to see). An instrument invented by Helmholtz for examining the fundus or interior of the eye. It consists essentially of a mirror with a hole in it, through which the observer looks, the cavity of the eye being illuminated by light reflected from the mirror into the eye and seen by means of the rays reflected from the eye ground back through the hole in the mirror. The **O.** is fitted with lenses of different powers that may be revolved in front of the observing eye, and these neutralize the ametropia of either eye, thus rendering the details of the fundus oculi clear. The **autophthalmoscope** is so constructed that one may observe the details of his own eye-ground.

Ophthalmos'copy (*οφθαλμος, σκοπεω*). The examination of the interior of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope.

Ophthal'mostat. See *Blepharostat*.

Ophthalmotonom'etry. Measurement of the intraocular tension.

Ophthal'motrope. An instrument for illustrating the movements of the eyes.

Ophthalmoxen'osis. See *Xerophthalmia*.

Ophthalmox'ysis (οφθαλμος, ξω, to scrape). The treatment by scraping or scarification, sometimes employed in certain affections of the conjunctiva.

Ophthalmozo'a (οφθαλμος, ζων, an animal). A name applied to certain entozoa which are parasitic upon the eye and its appendages.

-opia. See *-ops*.

O'piane. Same as *Narcotine*.

O'piate (οπος, juice). A preparation of opium. Also, any preparation which induces sleep.

Opisthot'onoid (οπισθο, at the back, τεινω, to stretch). Bent or stretched backward as in tetanus. Resembling tetanus.

Opisthot'onos (οπισθο, τεινω). A tetanic condition of the muscles, especially of the back, whereby the body is rigidly bent forward, the extremities backward.

O'pium. The gummy exudation of the white poppy, *Papaver somniferum*, found in Asia. Obtained by incising the unripe capsules. Best quality comes from Smyrna and Turkey. Contains morphine, about 20 other alkaloids, 2 organic acids, and various other extractive principles. Analgesic, hypnotic, and powerfully narcotic. In small doses exalts mental faculties and arrests secretions, except perspiration; in full doses produces nausea and diaphoresis in addition; in toxic doses, death by paralysis of respiratory organs; cyanosed face, clammy sweat, slow pulse and contracted pupils being the most apparent symptoms. Useful in allaying pain, to produce sleep in the insomnia of low fevers, to check excessive secretion, and to produce diaphoresis. Of great value in peritonitis and inflammation of serous membranes. **O. Acetum**, vinegar of opium, "black drop," prepared with nutmeg, sugar, and dilute acetic acid. Opium strength 10 per cent. Dose $\mathfrak{m}$ v-xx. **O. Denarcotisatum**, powdered opium freed from substances soluble in ether; 14 per cent. of morphine and a varying per cent. of narcotine. Dose gr. ss-ijj. **O. Emplastrum**, extract opium 6, Burgundy pitch 18, lead plaster 76 parts. **O. et Glycyrrhizæ**, *Troch.*, each contains gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ of opium. Dose, j-iv. **O. et Ipe-**

cacuhanæ, *Pulv.*, Dover's powder, contains ipecac 10, opium 10, sugar of milk 80 parts. Dose gr. v-xv. **O. et Ipe-cacuhanæ**, *Tinct.*, contains deodorized tincture of opium 100 parts evaporated to 85, fl. ext. ipecac 10, dilute alcohol q. s. ad 100. Dose $\mathfrak{m}$ v-xv. **O. Ext.**, an aqueous extract containing glycerine. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -j. **O. Liq. Comp.**, compound solution of opium, unof., strength 10 per cent. Dose $\mathfrak{m}$ v-xx. **O. Pil.**, each contains 1 gr. opium with $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. soap. Dose j-ijj. **O. Pulv.**, powdered opium; should contain 12-16 per cent. of morphine. Dose gr. ss-ijj. **O. Tinct. Camph.**, camphorated tincture of opium, paregoric; contains opium, benzoic acid, camphor, oil of anise aa 4, glycerine 40, dil. alcohol ad. 1000 parts. Dose, for an infant, gtt. v-xx; for an adult, $\mathfrak{z}$ j-iv. **O. Tinct. Comp.**, Squibb's diarrhoea mixture, contains laudanum, spt. camphor, and tinct. capsicum aa $\mathfrak{z}$ j, pure chloroform $\mathfrak{z}$ ijj, stronger alcohol q. s. ad. $\mathfrak{z}$ v. Dose gtt. x- $\mathfrak{z}$ j. **O. Tinct. Deodorata**, McMunn's elixir, an aqueous extract shaken with ether, the residue being dissolved in water and alcohol. Opium strength 10 per cent. Dose $\mathfrak{m}$ v-xx. **O. Tinct.**, laudanum, contains 20 per cent. of opium. Dose $\mathfrak{m}$ v-xx. **O. Vinum**, wine of opium, Sydenham's laudanum, a vinous tincture, with cinnamon and cloves; opium strength 10 per cent. Dose $\mathfrak{m}$ v-xx.

Opodel'doc. See *Sapo*.

Opodid'ymsus (ωψ, the eye, διδυμος, double). A monosomic dual monstrosity with a single body and the heads united behind; two faces; the eyes vary in number.

Oppo'nens (ob, against, pono, to place). Opposing, a descriptive term applied to certain muscles that bring the thumb and fingers in juxtaposition.

Oppres'sion (*oprimo*, to bear against). Any sensation of pressure or weight upon any part, especially the chest.

-ops,

-opsia,

-optic (ωψ, the eye). Various forms of a Greek suffix denoting connection with or relation to the eye.

Op'tic or **Op'tical** (οπταει, to see). Pertaining to vision or its organ, or to the science of optics. **O. Atrophy**, atrophy of the optic nerve. See *Atrophy*. **O. Commissure.** See *Commissure*. **O. Disc.** See *Disc*. **O. Lobes**, the corpora quadrigemina. **O. Nerve.** See *Nerves*, *cranial*. **O. Neuritis.** See *Papillitis*.

O. Thalamus. See *Thalamus*. **O. Tract.** See *Tract*.

Op'tics (ὀπτική). That branch of Physics treating of the laws of light, its refraction and reflection, and of its relation to vision. See *Dioptrics*.

Op'tograph (ὀπτογραφία, γράφω, to write). Fixation of the image of an external object upon the retina.

Optom'eter (ὀπτομετρία, μετρεῖν). An instrument for facilitating the measurement of the refraction of the eye.

O'ral (ὀς [gen. *oris*], the mouth). Pertaining to the mouth.

O'ral Whiff. A peculiar intermittent, expiratory noise of the breath, supposed indication of intrathoracic aneurysm.

Or'ange. See *Aurantium*.

O'ra Serra'ta (Lat.). The serrated endings of the zonule of Zinn, or ligament of the lens, and the retina.

Orbic'ular (dim. of *orbis*, a circle). Having a circular shape. A term applied to certain muscles of the eyelid and the mouth.

Orbicular'is. See *Muscle*.

Or'bit (*orbis*, a circle). The bony pyramidal cavity in which the eyeball is suspended. Seven bones enter into its formation, its somewhat indeterminate sides being called the roof, the floor, the inner and outer walls.

Or'bital. Pertaining to the orbit.

Orchei'tis. See *Orchitis*.

Or'cheocele. See *Orchiocele*.

Or'cheoplasty (ὀρχη, the testicle, πλασσω, to form). The surgical repair following the loss of any part of the scrotum from disease, by supplying flaps of healthy tissue from an adjacent part.

Orcheot'omy. See *Orchotomy*.

Orchial'gia (ὀρχη, αλγος, pain). Any pain in the testicle. Same as *Orchiodynia*.

Or'chid- (ὀρχη, a testicle). A Greek prefix signifying connection with or relation to the testicles.

Or'chiocele (ὀρχη, κήλη, a tumor). A tumor of the testicle. Scrotal hernia. A name loosely applied to several different diseases of the testicles and their envelopes.

Orchiodyn'ia (ὀρχη, ὀδυνη, pain). Any sharp pain in the testicles.

Orchioscir'rhus (ὀρχη, σκίρρως, an indurated tumor). A hard cancerous tumor of the testicle.

Orchit'ic (ὀρχη). Pertaining to orchitis.

Orchi'tis (ὀρχη, ιτις). Inflammation of the testicle.

Orchot'omy (ὀρχη, τιμω, to cut). Castration.

Or'deal Bark. See *Casca*. **O. Nut.** See *Physostigma*.

Or'der (*orde*, a rule). Systematic arrangement. See, also, *Natural*.

Or'gan (ὀργανον). Any part of the body having a determinate function. May be general, as the organs of circulation, respiration, digestion, *etc.*; or may be special, as **O. of Corti**. See *Corti*. **O. of Rosenmüller**, the remnant of certain foetal structures in the ovaries.

Organ'ic (ὀργανον). Having or pertaining to organs. Also, relation to a disease or ailment due to abnormal structure (*organic*), in contradistinction to that due to irregularities of action (*functional*). **O. Chemistry**, the chemistry of the substances involved in the transformation processes of life and decay. Also, the chemistry of the carbon compounds. **O. Constituents.** See *Constituents*. **O. Life**, the vitality inherent to the organs both of animals and of plants. **O. Reflexes**, those pertaining to the acts of micturition, erection, ejaculation, defecation, and those connected with digestion, respiration, *etc.*

Or'ganism (ὀργανον). Whatever is organized or composed of organs. The assemblage of organs constituting a living being.

Organiza'tion (ὀργανον). The condition of an organized body. The harmonious unity of the organs and essential parts of a living structure.

Organogen'esis (ὀργανον, γέννω, to produce). The process of the development and growth of an organ.

Organog'eny. See *Organogenesis*.

Organog'raphy (ὀργανον, γράφω, to write). A descriptive treatise of the organs of an animal or plant.

Organol'ogy (ὀργανον, λογος, a treatise). A treatise on the nature and functions of the various organs of the body.

Organon'omy (ὀργανον, νομος, a law). The natural laws of the conduct and functions of organic life.

Organ'um. See *Organ*.

Or'gasm (ὀργασμ, to swell). Any eager desire or excitement. The crisis of venereal passion. See *Estrum*.

Orien'tal Boil. See *Furunculus Orientalis*.

Orienta'tion (*orior*, to rise [in the east]). The determination of the east point, and hence of the other points; the direction of a locality. The localization of one's-self.

Or'ifice (*is*, a month, *facio*, to make). The mouth or entrance to any cavity.

Origa'num. Wild Marjoram. The leaves and stems of *O. vulgare*. Properties are due mainly to a volatile oil. Tonic, stimulant and carminative. Formerly a popular emmenagogue. Dose ʒj-ij in infusion.

Or'igin (*origo*, to arise). A beginning or source. Used of a muscle to denote its more fixed attachment or that nearest the axis of the body.

Ornithog'raphy (*orvris*, a bird, *γραφω*, to write). A description of birds.

Ornithol'ogy (*orvris*, *λογος*, a treatise). A treatise on the nature and habits of birds.

Orog'raphy (*oros*, *γραφω*, to write). A descriptive treatise on the distribution and physical geography of mountain ranges. Also, same as Orology.

Orohydrog'raphy (*oros*, *υδωρ*, water, *γραφω*, to write). A descriptive treatise on the mutual relation of divides and drainage basins.

Orol'ogy (*oros*, *λογος*, a treatise). A treatise on the geological history of mountain ranges.

Or'piment. A common name for arsenic tersulphide, As_2S_3 , also known as King's yellow. It is poisonous.

Orrhorrhæ'a (*orros*, serum, *ῥεω*, to flow). An abnormally great flow of serum. Also, a watery discharge.

Or'ris Root. The rhizome of *Iris flor-entina*. Contains a volatile oil and various extractive principles. Aromatic and astringent. Much used for flavoring and as a dentifrice. Unof.

Ortharthra'gra (*orthos*, right, *arthron*, a joint, *αγρα*, a seizure). A term used to denote true gout in distinction from rheumatic and other painful affections of the small joints.

Or'tho- (*orthos*, right, straight). A Greek prefix denoting right, straight, normal, or true.

Orthoceph'aly (*orthos*, *κεφαλη*, head). A skull with a vertical index from 70.1 to 75.

Orthodon'tia (*orthos*, *odon*, a tooth). The correction of irregularities of the teeth.

Orthogna'thic, or

Orthogna'thous. See *Index*.

Ortho-kre'sol. See *K'resol*.

Orthomor'phia (*orthos*, *μορφη*, form). The correction of abnormalism of shape or form by surgical procedure.

Orthopæ'dic (*orthos*, straight, *παις*, child). Originally referred only to children, now used of the means of straightening and remedying congenital or acquired deformities of any age.

Orthopho'ria (*orthos*, right, *φορος*, a tending). Stevens' term for a tending of the visual lines in parallelism.

Orthopnœ'a (*orthos*, *πνοη*, breathing). A condition marked by quick and labored breathing in which the patient finds relief only by maintaining an upright position.

Orthoprax'y (*orthos*, *πρασσω*, to work). The mechanical treatment of deformities of the body.

Orthop'tic (*orthos*, *οπτομαι*, to see). Pertaining to normal binocular vision. **O.**

Training, a method of correcting the monocular or defective vision of those having strabismus or insufficiency, by stereoscopic and other ocular exercises of a gymnastic kind.

Or'thoscope (*orthos*, straight, *σκοπεω*, to see.) An instrument for examination of the eye through a layer of water, whereby the curvature, and hence the refraction of the cornea is neutralized and acts as a plane medium.

Orthoscop'ic (*orthos*, *σκοπεω*). Pertaining to an orthoscope or orthoscopy. Applied to lenses cut from the periphery of a large lens in such a manner as to act as a decentered lens.

Orthos'copy (*orthos*, *σκοπεω*). The examination of the eye by the orthoscope; also, the microscopic examination of objects in such a way that they appear as flat bodies without relief.

Orthot'onos (*orthos*, *τονος*, tension). Tetanic cramp in which the body lies rigid and straight.

Oryctog'raphy (*orykτος*, anything dug out, *γραφω*, to write). A description of minerals, or of fossils.

Oryctol'ogy (*orykτος*). A treatise on the nature and character of minerals and fossils.

Ory'za (*oryza*). The common rice plant, *O. sativa*, belonging to the *gramineæ*. Its seed consists mainly of starch, and is one of the most nutritious of the various grains. Also, in pathology, descriptive of the fecal discharges of cholera which closely resemble rice water.

Os. The mouth. **O. Externum**, the opening or entrance to the vagina. **O. Internum**, the orifice of the womb. **O. Uteri.** Same as *O. Internum*.

Os (*οστέον*, a bone). A bone.

Os'cheal (*οσχεον*, the scrotum). Pertaining to the scrotum.

Oschei'tis (*οσχεον*, *ιτις*, inflammation). Inflammation of the scrotum.

Os'cheocele. A synonym of scrotal hernia.

Os'cheolith (οσχεον, λίθος, a stone). Scrotal calculus.

Oscheon'cus (οσχεον, ογκος, swelling). (Edema, swelling or tumor of the scrotum.

Oscheoplas'tic (οσχεον, πλασσω, to form). Pertaining to plastic operations upon the scrotum.

Oscilla'tion (οscillo, to sway back and forth). A swinging or vibration. Also, any tremulous motion.

Oscita'tion (οscito, to yawn). The act of yawning or gaping.

Oscula'tion (dim. of *os*, a mouth). The union or anastomosis of vessels or tubes by their mouths. Also, the act of kissing.

Os'culum (dim. of *os*). A small aperture, the mouth of a small vessel or tube.

-ose. A Latin suffix signifying full of.

-osis. A Greek suffix signifying the progress or condition of.

Os'mazome (οσμη, a smell, ζωμεω, a flavor). An extractive substance of a brownish-yellow color developed by heat in muscular fibers, which imparts to cooked meats their peculiar flavor.

Osmidro'sis. See *Bromidrosis*.

Os'mium (οσμη). One of the rarer chemical elements. Its soluble combinations are poisonous. **O. Acid**, OsO_4 , has been used advantageously in sciatica, in hypodermatic injections of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$. Unof.

Osmom'eter (ωσμος, an impulse, μετρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring or testing osmosis or the osmotic action of a liquid.

Osmo'sis (ωσμος). That property by which liquids and crystalline substances in solution pass through septa which ordinarily are impervious.

Osmot'ic (ωσμος). Pertaining to osmosis.

Osphyal'gia (οσφυς, the loin, αλγος, pain). Sciatica. Also, any pain in the hips and loins.

Os'sa (pl. of *os*, a bone). **O. Innominata**, the irregular bones forming the sides and anterior wall of the pelvis. **O. Lata**, the broad or flat bones composing the walls of cavities, as the bones of the cranium in distinction from **O. Longa**, the long bones, as those of the limbs. **O. Triquetra**. See *Wormian Bones*. **O. Wormian**. See *Wormian Bones*.

Os'scin (*os*, a bone). A combination of proteids, mainly collagen, and an alluminoid composing the organic structure of bone.

Os'sicles (dim. of *os*). A name by which the small bones of the ear are sometimes known.

Ossic'ula. See *Ossicles*.

Ossic'ulum (dim. of *os*). A little bone. An ossicle.

Ossif'erous (*os*, *fero*, to bear). Bearing or producing bone tissue.

Ossifica'tion (*os*, *facio*, to make). The formation of bone.

Ostæ'mia (οστεον, αιμα, the blood). A morbid condition of bone, distinguished by its turgescence with blood.

Ostal'gia (οστεον, αλγος, a pain). Any pain of nervous origin in a bone.

Osteallæ'osis (οστεον, αλλοιωσις, alteration). A metamorphosis or metabolism of the substance of bone, as exemplified in osteosarcoma.

Osteanaph'ysis (οστεον, αναφηω, to produce). The reproduction of bone tissue.

Ostearthroc'acé (οστεον, αρθρον, a joint, κακος, bad). A cancerous ulceration or malignant caries of the bones of a joint.

Os'teine. The organic constituents of bone.

Ostei'tis (οστεον, ιτις). Inflammation of bone, producing a softening or medullization of the bone tissue. **O. Deformans**, the bones yielding to pressure, and becoming distorted.

Ostem'bryon (οστεον, εμβρυον, a fetus). A hardening or ossification of the fetus.

Ostempye'sis (οστεον, επιπλησις, suppuration). Abscess or any suppurative lesion of a bone.

Os'teo- (οστεον). A Greek word which, prefixed to another, signifies connection with or relation to bone.

Osteo-an'euryism (οστεον, ανευρινω, to expand). Aneurysm of the osseous arteries.

Osteo-arthri'tis (οστεον, arthritis, inflammation of a joint). A chronic inflammation of the joints accompanying rheumatism or caused by it.

Os'teoblast (οστεον, βλαστος, germ). The germinal cells deposited in the development of bone.

Osteocamp'sia (οστεον, καμπω, to bend). Abnormal curvature of bone without fracture.

Os'teoccele (οστεον, κηλη, tumor). A bone-like substance found in old hernial sacs.

Osteocla'sia (οστιον, κλωω, to break). Therapeutic fracture of bones.

Os'teoclast (οστιον, κλωω). An instrument for performing osteoclasis.

Osteocop'ic (οστιον, κοπος, pain). Pertaining to pain in bones.

Osteo-dent'ine (οστιον, dentine). A tissue of the nature of, and intermediate in structure between bone and dentine.

Osteoder'mia (οστέον, δέρμα, skin). The existence of osseous formation in the skin or outer covering. Occurs normally in many animals, and occasionally abnormally in man.

Osteodiās'tasis (οστέον, διασπασίς, a separation). Separation of bone without fracture.

Osteodyn'ia (οστέον, ὀδύνη). Same as ostealgia. Also, a chronic pain in the bone.

Osteogen'esis (οστέον, γέννω, to beget). The development and formation of bone tissue.

Osteog'eny. See *Osteogenesis*.

Osteog'raphy (οστέον, γραφή, to write). A descriptive anatomy of the bones and their articulations.

Osteohalistere'sis (οστέον, ἄλς, salt, στερεώ, to deprive). A term denoting the partial loss of the mineral constituents of bone concomitant with curvature.

Os'teoid (οστέον, εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling or having the nature of bone.

Osteol'ogy (οστέον, λόγος, a treatise). A treatise on the nature and structure of the bones.

Osteol'ysis (οστέον, λύσις, dissolution). Absorption and disappearance of bone.

Osteo'ma. A bony tumor.

Osteomala'cia (οστέον, μαλακός, soft). Softening of bone from loss of its earthy constituents, and consequent reduction to a cartilaginous state.

Osteomyeli'tis (οστέον, μυελός, marrow). Inflammation of the marrow of bone.

Osteomy'elum (οστέον, μυελός, marrow). The marrow of bone.

Osteonab'rosis (οστέον, αναβρω, to absorb). The natural absorption of bone as exemplified in the absorption of the temporary teeth.

Osteonagen'esis (οστέον, αναγεννᾶω, to regenerate). The regeneration or reproduction of bone.

Osteon'cus (οστέον, ὄγκος, tumor). A tumor of a bone. An exostosis.

Osteonecro'sis (οστέον, νεκρῶς, to kill). The decay or molecular dissolution of bone.

Osteon'osus (οστέον, νόσος, disease). Disease of bone.

Osteopæ'dion. See *Lithopædion*.

Osteop'athy. See *Osteonosis*.

Osteophy'ma (οστέον, φῆμα, a swelling). Any tumor or swelling of the bone.

Os'teophyte (οστέον, φῶς, to produce). A bony outgrowth or nodosity.

Osteophy'ton (οστέον, φυτόν, a plant). An abnormal or morbid growth of bone. A bone-tumor.

Os'teoplaque. A layer of bone.

Os'teoplast (οστέον, πλάσσω, to form). A form of cell occurring in the growth or formation of bone.

Osteoplas'tic (οστέον, πλάσσω). Pertaining to plastic operations upon bone.

Osteoporo'sis (οστέον, πειρώ, to pierce). A retrogressive change of compact into cancellous form of bone, either from disease or from growing senility.

Osteor'raphy (οστέον, ῥάφη, suture). Bone-suture.

Osteosarco'ma (οστέον, sarcoma). A fleshy, medullary, or cartilaginous tumor with bony framework growing within a bone, at first attended by enlargement, but afterward by absorption of bone tissue.

Osteoscir'rhus (οστέον, σκίρρῶς, a hard tumor). A term loosely applied to scirrhous tumors of bone.

Osteosclero'sis (οστέον, σκληρώσις, hardening). Induration of bone.

Osteo'omy (οστέον, τεῖνω, to cut). Incision, or surgical operation upon bone.

Os'teotrite (οστέον, τριβῶ, to wear away). An instrument for operations upon bone.

Osti'tis. See *Osteitis*.

Os'tium (ostium, mouth). The door or mouth of a tubular passage. **O. Inter-num**, the minute orifice at the beginning of the oviduct. **O. Abdominale**, the orifice of the oviduct communicating with the peritoneal cavity.

Otacus'stian, or

Otacus'tic (ὄς [gen. ὠτός], the ear, ακουσις). Pertaining to or aiding audition.

Otal'gia (ὄς, ἀλγος, pain). Any pain in the ear. Earache.

Oten'chytes (ὄς, ἐγχυνῶ, to pour in). A syringe for the ear.

Othæmato'ma (ὄς, hæmatoma). Hæmatoma of the ear.

Othelco'sis (ὄς, ἐλκος, an ulcer). Suppurative ulceration of the ear.

Otiat'rics (ὄς, ιατρικός, pertaining to the healing art). A consideration of the nature and principles involved in the proper treatment of diseases of the ear.

O'tic (ὄς). Pertaining to the ear. **O. Ganglion.** See *Ganglion*.

Oticodin'ia (ὄς, δίνη, vertigo). Vertigo from disease of the ear.

Oti'tis (ὄς, ιτις, inflammation). Inflammation of the ear. **O. Externa**; **interna**; **media**; of the external, internal, and middle ear, respectively.

Oto- (ὄς [gen. ὠτός], the ear). A Greek word which, prefixed to a root, signifies connection with or relation to the ear.

Otoblenorrhœ'a (οὐς, βλέννα, mucus, ῥέω, to flow). Any abnormal discharge of mucus from the ear.

Otocatarrh' (οὐς, καταρρός, an outflow). Catarrh of the ear.

Otoclei'sis (οὐς, κλείω, to close). Closure of the ear.

Otoco'nia (οὐς, κονίς, dust). The fine granules of calcium carbonate that are found in the labyrinth of the internal ear.

O'tocrane (οὐς, κρανιον, the head). The cavity of the skull holding the osseo-cartilaginous capsule of the labyrinth of the ear.

Otodyn'ia (οὐς, ὀδυνή, pain). Pain in the ear.

Otogan'lion. See *Ganglion*, *Otic*.

Otog'raphy (οὐς, γράφω, to write). The descriptive anatomy of the ear.

O'toliths (οὐς, λίθος, a stone). The two rounded bodies, consisting of granules of calcium carbonate held in a delicate sac, which are contained in the labyrinth of the ear.

Otol'ogy (οὐς, λόγος, a treatise). A treatise on the ear.

Otomy'ces, (οὐς, μυκήs, fungus). A fungus growth within the ear.

Otomyc'o'sis (οὐς, μυκήs). The condition of the growth of fungi within the ear.

Oton'cus (οὐς, ὄγκος, tumor). An aural tumor.

Otoneural'gia (οὐς, neuralgia). Neuralgia of the ear.

Otop'athy (οὐς, πάθος, suffering). Any affection of the ear.

Otopharyng'eal. Pertaining to the ear and pharynx. **O. Tube**, the Eustachian tube.

O'tophone (οὐς, φωνή, the voice). An ear-trumpet, or other device for gathering and intensifying sound-waves.

Otopie'sis (οὐς, πιέζω, to press). Excessive pressure upon the labyrinth and consequent deafness.

O'toplasty (οὐς, πλασσω, to form). The operation of repairing certain lesions of the external ear by the engrafting of healthy tissue from some other part of the body.

Otopyorrhœ'a (οὐς, πύον, pus, ῥέω, to flow). Same as *Otopyosis*.

Otopy'osis (οὐς, πύον, pus). A discharge of pus from the ear.

Otorrha'gia (οὐς, ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth). A discharge of blood from the external auditory meatus.

Otorrhœ'a (οὐς, ῥέω, to flow). A discharge from the external auditory meatus.

O'toscope (οὐς, σκοπεῖν, to observe). An instrument for examining the ear.

Otos'teal (οὐς, ὀστέον, a bone). Pertaining to the bones of the ear.

Otot'omy (οὐς, τέμνω, to cut). Dissection of the ear.

Oua'baine. A glucoside extractive of the wood of a species of *Apocynæ*. Highly poisonous. A cardiac stimulant. Unof.

Ou'lloid (ουλον, a scar, εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling a scar. Also, a form of cicatrix characteristic of lupus, elephantiasis and syphilis.

Oulorrha'gia (ουλον, the gum, ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth). Hæmorrhage from the gums.

Ounce (*uncia*, a contraction of *undecia*, a twelfth part). A twelfth part of the Troy pound, or 480 grains. Also, a sixteenth part of the avoirdupois pound, or 437.5 grains.

Ourol'ogy (ουρον, λόγος, a treatise). A treatise on the nature and secretion of urine.

Ouros'copy (ουρον, σκοπεῖν, to examine). The examination of the urine for purposes of diagnosis.

Ova (pl. of *ovum*, an egg).

Oval'bumin (*ovum, albumin*). The albumen of the egg, in distinction from that of the blood.

Ovaral'gia, or

Ovarial'gia (*ovarium*, an ovary, αλγος, a pain). Pain in the ovaries.

Ova'rian (*ovarium*). Pertaining to the ovaries.

Ova'riocèle (*ovarium, κηλη*, tumor). Tumor of the ovary. **O., Vaginal**, invagination of the vaginal wall by one or both ovaries.

Ovariocente'sis. Puncture of the ovary.

Ovariot'omy (*ovarium, τέμνω*, to cut). The surgical removal of the ovaries.

Ovari'tis (*ovarium, ιτις*, inflammation). Inflammation of the ovaries and their adjacent membranes.

O'vary (*ovum*, an egg, *arium*, place of). The organ for the deposit and evolution of the primordial ovules corresponding to the testicle of the male, and situate in the posterior wing of the broad ligament. **O., Bulb** of (or *Spongy Portion*) a mass of blood vessels of the O., communicating with the uterine plexus. **O., Bulbous Portion** of, the main body of the ovary.

Oven. An instrument used in experiments upon microbes, for sterilization of culture media, for maintaining the cultures, *etc.*, at a constant temperature by an automatic mechanism. Those of Pasteur, d'Arsonval and Babès, especially the two last, are the ones most used in laboratories.

Over-crowding. The fact of too many people living or sleeping in an apartment, with the consequent failure in sanitary and hygienic arrangements, whence result diseases peculiar to such conditions.

Overlying. See *Infant*.

Over-pressure. Applied chiefly to the unhealthy results of a school-system that forces too long and continuous periods of study upon the pupils, with consequent abnormal or unhealthy conditions of mind or body.

Overri'ding. Overlapping of one end of a fractured bone upon another.

O'viducts (*ovum, ductus*, a canal). Small tubes upon either side of the uterus through which the ovule passes to the uterus. **O.**, **Ampulla of**, or **O.**, **Pavilion of**, the expanded portion of the abdominal end of the oviduct, whose fringed edge is called the fimbria.

Ovifica'tion (*ovum, facio*, to make). The production of ova.

O'viform (*ovum, forma*, a form). Having the form of an egg. Oval.

Ovina'tion (*ovis*, a sheep). The process of inoculation with the specific virus of sheep-pox.

Ovip'arous (*ovum, pario*, to bring forth). A term applied to those species of animals the females of which bring forth their young in the egg-stage of development.

Oviposi'tion (*ovum, pono*, to place). The act of laying or depositing eggs by the females of oviparous animals.

Ovipos'itor (*ovum, pono*). An organ in insects by which eggs are deposited.

O'visac (*ovum, sac*). The ovum in its capsule with the membrana granulosa and the liquid of the ovisac. Called the Graafian Follicle or Vesicle.

O'vula of Naboth. See *Ovule*.

Ovula'tion. The maturation and escape of ovisacs.

Ovule (dim. of *ovum*, an egg). The unimpregnated ovum. **O.**, **External Migration of**, the transfer of an ovisac from the right ovary to the left oviduct, or from the left to the right. **O.**, **Migration of**, the transfer of the ovisac to the oviduct. **O. of Naboth**, cystic obstructions of the ducts of the cervical glands of the uterus. **O.**, **Polar Cells of**, certain cells thrown off upon the surface of the vitellus of the unimpregnated ovum. **O.**, or **Cells**, **Primordial**, the primitive ovules in the substance of the ovary.

O'vulum. See *Ovule*.

O'vum. See *Ovule*.

Oxal'ic. See *Acid, Oxalic*. Also, pertaining to wood sorrel.

Oxal'is (*οξύς*). An order of plants including the plant familiarly known as wood sorrel. Many of the species contain oxalic acid.

Oxalu'ria (*οξύζωρος, ούρον*, the urine). A term used to indicate the presence of calcium oxalate in the urine.

Oxalu'ric Acid. A product derived from oxalyurea.

Oxalyure'a. Parabanic acid. An acid derived by oxidizing uric acid or alloxan with nitric acid.

Oxeo'lè (*οξύς*). Any medicated vinegar.

Oxida'tion (*οξύς*). In chemistry, the process of the atomic combination of oxygen with any other element.

Ox'ide (*οξύς*). Any binary combination of oxygen.

Oxy- (*οξύς*, sour or sharp). A prefix denoting chemical combination with oxygen. **Oxyæsthe'sia** (*οξύς, αἰσθίσις*, sensation). A condition of increased acuity of sensation.

Oxyakoi'a (*οξύς, ακοὴ*, auditory sensation). Same as Hyperakusis.

Oxyaph'ia. See *Oxyæsthesia*.

Ox'ydum. See *Oxide*.

Ox'ygen (*οξύς, γεννάω*, to beget). **O** = 16; quantivalence II. One of the elements. A colorless, tasteless, odorless gas, constituting one-fifth of the atmosphere, eight-ninths of water, three-fourths of organized bodies, and about one-half the crust of the globe. It is eliminated by vegetable life, and is characterized by its affinity for the other elements, with every one of which it unites excepting fluorine. It is an active element in most of the acids, and in all the corrosive alkaline hydrates. In medicine, it is usually administered in combination, but its value in this respect is incidental. It is inhaled as a therapeutic agent in diseases of the respiratory organs and blood, acting as a prompt, tonic stimulant to the centers governing respiration and circulation. Unof.

Oxygena'tion (*οξύς, γεννάω*). The saturation of a substance with oxygen, either by chemical combination or by mixture.

Oxyhæmoglo'bin (*οξύς, hæmoglobin*). Normal hæmoglobin in which the oxygen is easily detected. Forms from 86 to 94 per cent. of dry, red human corpuscles.

Oxyn'tic (*οξύς*). A name applied to the glands of Heidenhain, that secrete the acid principle found in normal gastric juice. See *Delomorphous*.

Oxyo'pia (οξύρ, sharp, ὤψ, the eye). More than ordinary acuity of vision.

Ox'y-salts (οξύν). In chemistry, a salt containing oxygen in combination with both base and acid.

Oxytoc'ic (οξύρ, τωκος, bringing forth). A medicine that hastens child-birth by stimulating uterine contraction.

Oxytoc'ous. See *Oxytocic*.

Ozæ'na (οζή, a stench). A fetid ulceration and discharge of the nose.

Ozo'kerite. Earth-wax, fossil-wax.

O'zone. An allotropic form of oxygen having the structure O_3 ; an active oxidizing agent, possessing antiseptic properties.

P

P. Used in chemical nomenclature as the symbol of Phosphorus.

Pab'ulum (Lat.). Food. Anything nutritive.

Pacchio'ni's Glands. A name given to certain granulations occurring in the upper longitudinal sinus of the cerebral membranes.

Pachulo'sis. See *Pachylosis*.

Pach'y- (παχύς, thick). A Greek word which, used as a prefix, denotes thickness of a part or organ.

Pachyæ'mia (παχύς, αἷμα, the blood). Abnormal or morbid thickening of the blood.

Pachybleph'aron (παχύς, βλέφαρον, the eyelid). Thickening of the eyelids arising from tubercles or other excrescences on their margin.

Pachyceph'alic (παχύς, κεφαλή, the head). A condition of unusual thickness of the skull.

Pachyder'matous (παχύς, δέρμα, the skin). Thick-skinned. In zoölogy pertaining to an order of *mammalia*.

Pachyder'mia. See *Elephantiasis*.

Pachylo'sis (παχύς, thick). An extraordinary development of epidermis, arising from hypertrophy of the skin.

Pachymeningi'tis (παχύς, μηνιγξ, the meninges). Inflammation of the dura mater; called also external meningitis, peripachymeningitis, and perimeningitis. Usually due to extension from adjacent disease, especially caries. The symptoms are much the same as in internal meningitis.

Pachyn'tic (παχύς). Pertaining to an abnormal thickening or hardening of a part.

Paci'ni's Corp'uscles. See *Vater*.

Pack. A blanket wrung out of hot or cold water and quickly wrapped about the patient.

Pac'quelin's Caut'ery. See *Cautery*.

Pad. A small bag stuffed with cotton, hair, etc., used as a cushion for the support of any part of the body.

Pædarthroc'acè (παῖς, αρθρον, a joint, κακή, ulceration). A necrotic ulceration or caries of the joints of children.

Pæderas'tia (παῖς, ἐρως, passion). An unnatural lust for a boy, a vice much practiced during the decline of the Greek and Roman civilizations.

Pædia'tric (παῖς, ἰατρία, medical treatment). Pertaining to Pediatrics.

Pædiat'rics (παῖς, ἰατρία). The treatment of the diseases of children.

Pædom'eter (παῖς, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for determining the weight and height of a new-born child.

Pædonosol'ogy (παῖς, νόσος, a disease, λογος, a treatise). A treatise on diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood.

Pædon'osos (παῖς, νόσος). A disease of childhood.

Pædop'athy (παῖς, πάθος, suffering). The science of the diseases of children, their treatment, etc.

Pædophthi'sis (παῖς, φθισις, wasting). Tubercle or other wasting disease of children.

Pædotroph'ium (παῖς, τροφή, to nourish). A foundling hospital, or one for orphan children.

Pagenstech'er's Ointment. One to three grains of the yellow oxide of mercury to the drachm of vaseline. Used in ophthalmic practice.

Paget's Disease of the Nipple. See *Dermatitis* and *Carcinoma*.

Pain (πῶνῃ, a penalty). Suffering. Distressing or agonizing sensation. It is usually symptomatic of disease or morbid condition of a part or organ.

Pains of Labor. A synonym for uterine contractions, since these are attended by pains, increasing in severity according to the intensity and frequency of the contractions. **After-P.**, those following labor, and caused by the uterus contracting to expel clots, *etc.*, or to resume its normal proportions. **P., False**, those occurring in the latter part of pregnancy, not preceded by the premonitory signs of labor, and not directly caused by labor. **P., Irregular**, those not recurring according to the normal periodic or rhythmical nature of uterine contractions. **P., Premonitory**, so-called painless contractions preceding the advent of true labor.

Painters' Colic. See *Colica Pictonum*.

Palæo- (παλαι, long ago). A Greek root used as a prefix denoting early, long ago, *etc.*

Palæology (παλαι, λόγος, a treatise). A treatise on antiquities.

Palæontog'raphy (παλαι, οντα, life-forms, γραφω, to write). A description of the forms and conditions of early, or at present extinct forms of life.

Palæontol'ogy (παλαι, οντα, λόγος, a treatise). A treatise on the early life-forms of the earth.

Palæozo'ic (παλαι, ζωον, an animal). Pertaining to the geological age preceding that of the carboniferous age, the age in which the first life-forms appeared. Also, pertaining to the life-forms of that age.

Pal'ate (*palatum*, a roof). The upper wall or roof of the mouth. Consists of a *hard palate* adjacent to the gums and alveolar arches, and a *soft palate* forming an incomplete septum between the mouth and pharynx.

Pal'atine (*palatum*). Pertaining or belonging to the palate. **P. Arches**, the arches, posterior and anterior, upon each side of the throat. **P. Canals**, several canals in the palatal portion of the superior maxilla.

Palati'tis. Inflammation of the palate.

Palatoglos'sus. Pertaining to the palate and the tongue. **P. Muscle.** See *Muscle*.

Palatogna'thus (*palatum*, γνάθος, jaw). Cleft palate.

Palatopharyng'eal (*palatum*, φάρυγξ, the pharynx). Pertaining conjointly to the palate and the pharynx.

Palator'raphy. See *Staphylorraphy*.

Palatos'chisis (*palatum*, σχίζω, to split). Cleft or split palate.

Pala'tum (Lat.). The palate.

Pale (Fr. *pâle*). Deficient or wanting in color natural to health. **P. Bark.** See *Cinchona*. **P. Rose.** See *Rosa centifolia*.

Pale'ness. Same as Pallor.

Palindro'mia (παλιν, again, δρομος, a course). Recurrence or growing worse of a disease.

Palingenesis (παλιν, γενναο, to beget). Rebirth; regeneration.

Pal'liative (*pallio*, to dissemble). A drug relieving or soothing the symptoms of a disease without curing it.

Pal'lor (Lat.). Paleness. The whiteness or loss of color arising from lack of circulation, loss of blood, morbid condition or diminution of blood in the capillaries. It is frequently a sign of disease.

Palm (*palma*). The inner side of the hand.

Pal'ma. See *Palm*.

Pal'mæ Plica'tæ. The arborescent rugæ of the interior of the *cervix uteri*.

Pal'mar (*palma*). Pertaining to the palm of the hand. **P. Arches**, the curved anastomotic extremities of the arteries—radial and ulnar—of the hand. **P. Arteries.** See *Artery*. **P. Fascia**, the sheath investing the muscles of the hand. **P. Muscles.** See *Muscle*.

Palma'ris. See *Muscle*.

Pal'mature (*Palma*). Union of the fingers, either congenital or from burns, wounds, *etc.*

Palmil'la. A family of Algæ believed by Salisbury to be the origin of the spores that produce malarial fever.

Pal'mipede (*palma*, pes, the foot). Having palmated or webbed feet.

Pal'mitine. A solid crystallizable substance which, with stearine, composes the greater proportion of solid fats. It occurs both in animal and in vegetable fats. It is a constituent of palm oil, from which it derives its name. Chemically, it is a salt of palmitic acid with glyceryl as a base.

Palm Oil. The fixed oil expressed from the fruit of the Guinea palm, *Elais guineensis*. Used in the manufacture of soap and glycerine. Unof.

Palpa'tion (*palpo*, to handle gently). The sense of touch. In medicine, diagnosis or exploration with the hand.

Pal'pebra (Lat.). The eyelid.

Pal'pebral. Pertaining to the palpebræ.

Pal'pitare (frequentative of *palpo*, to quiver). To flutter, tremble or beat abnormally fast; applied especially to the heart.

Palpita'tion (*palpo*). Any spasmodic fluttering or tremor, especially the abnormally rapid beating of the heart.

Pal'sy. See *Paralysis*.

Palu'dal (*palus*, a marsh). Pertaining to a marsh or the exhalations of marshes.

Palu'dous (*palus*). Marshy or swampy. Having the nature of or affected with marsh fever.

Palus'tral (*palus*). Pertaining to or having the nature of marsh fever.

Pampin'iform (*pampinus*, a tendril, *forma*, form). Having the form of a tendril. **P. Plexus**. See *Plexus* (spematic).

Pan- (neuter of *πας* [gen. *παντος*], all, everything). A Greek word signifying all, everything. The form *panto-* is frequently employed.

Panace'a (*πανακεια*, a cure-all). A cure-all; a name applied to various empiric preparations alleged to cure a multitude of diseases.

Pana'do (Sp. *panado*). Bread softened in water. Also, a bread poultice.

Pana'ris. Phlegmonous inflammation of the finger or toe. Whitlow.

Panarthri'tis (*πας*, *αρθρον*, joint). General inflammation of the structures of a joint.

Pan'as's Solution. A mild antiseptic collyrium serviceable in conjunctivitis, blepharitis, etc. Contains hydrarg. biniodide 1, absolute alcohol 400, distilled water ad 20,000 parts.

Pan'ax. Ginseng. The root of *P. quinquefolium*. Much used in China as a cure-all. A demulcent and mild purgative.

Panchres'tus (*πας*, all, *χρηστος*, useful). Same as *Panacea*.

Pan'creas (*πας*, *κρεας*, flesh). A large racemose gland, from six to eight inches in length, lying transversely across the posterior wall of the abdomen. It secretes a limpid, colorless fluid for the digestion of oils and fats. The sweetbread of animals. **P.**, Small, a glandular mass frequently found under the true pancreas, and similar in structure.

Pancreata'gia (*pancreas*, *αλγος*, a pain). Pain in the pancreas.

Pancreat'omy (*pancreas*, *εκτομη*, excision). Excision of a portion or all of the pancreas.

Pancreat'ic. Belonging to the pancreas.

P. Duct, the efferent duct carrying the

secretions of the pancreas. **P. Fluid or Juice**, the fluid secreted by the pancreas.

Panc're'atin. The juice of the pancreas. Contains several ferments. Emulsifies fats in alkaline solutions. An active digestive of amyloids and albuminoids. Recommended with soups, gruel, milk, etc., which it partly peptonizes. An excellent adjuvant to cod-liver oil. **Pancreaticus Liqueur**, prepared by digesting pigs' pancreas with four times its weight of alcohol. Dose 3j-5ss. Unof.

Pancreat'i'tis (*pancreas*, *ιτις*, inflammation). Inflammation of the pancreas.

Pancreaton'cus (*pancreas*, *αγκος*, a tumor). A tumor of the pancreas.

Pancreatot'omy (*pancreas*, *τεμνω*, to cut). Incision of the pancreas.

Pandem'ic. See *Epidemic*.

Pandicula'tion (*pando*, to stretch out). The act of yawning or stretching the limbs, especially on waking from sleep. It is sometimes symptomatic of fever, hysteria, and of malarial affections.

Pang. A sharp momentary pain.

Pangen'esis (*πας*, all, *γεννω*, to beget). Theory of Darwin to give a physical explanation of hereditary transmission by the hypothesis of a primordial living matter through whose gradual modification all living forms have arisen.

Pan'gens (*πας*, *γεννω*). The active particles regarded as the vehicles of hereditary characters in Darwin's hypothesis of pangenesis.

Panidro'sis (*πας*, *ιδρως*, sweat). General perspiration.

Pan'is (Lat.). Bread.

Panneuri'tis. A synonym of multiple neuritis.

Pannic'ulus (dim. of *pannus*, a piece of cloth). A small piece of cloth. In anatomy, a small membrane.

Pan'nus (*pannus*). Corneal vascularization, due to irritants or long-continued inflammation. (The cornea is normally non-vascular.)

Panoph'o'bia. See *Panphobia*.

Panophthal'mia. See *Panophthalmitis*.

Panophthalmitis (*πας*, *οφθαλμος*, eye). A synonym of parenchymatous, metastatic, or suppurative choroiditis; or an acute and severe general inflammation of the eyeball. It usually leads to loss of the eye.

Panoti'tis (*πας*, *οτις*, ear, *ιτις*, inflammation). General inflammation of the ear.

Panpho'bia (*πας*, *φοβος*, dread). A groundless dread or fear of everything. A form of hypochondriasis.

Pansper'mia (πας, σπέρμα, germ). The theory that the germs of disease are universally disseminated in the air and earth, awaiting only a suitable soil in which to germinate.

Pansperm'ism. See *Abiogenesis*.

Pansphyg'mograph. See *Sphygmograph*.

Pan'sy. See *Viola Tricolor*.

Pantamorph'ic (πας, αμρφια, shapeless). Completely deformed.

Pantanenceph'alic (πας, αν, without, ενκεφαλον, brain). A foetal monstrosity destitute of brain.

Pantatro'phia (πας, ατροφια, atrophy). General atrophy, or that involving all parts.

Pan'to-. See *Pan-*.

Pantoscop'ic. See *Bifocal*.

Pap'ain. Papaiva. A ferment obtained from papaw milk, the juice of *Carica papaya*, a tree native to South America. Has the digestive properties of pepsin, but is far more active, dissolving the fibrin in neutral, acid, or alkaline liquids. An excellent solvent of false membranes. Unof.

Papayotin, the coagulated juice.

Papa'ver. The poppy, whose juice and extracts possess narcotic properties. Opium is obtained from the *P. somniferum*.

Papav'erine. An alkaloid extractive of opium. Reported inert by some observers, and a convulsant narcotic by others. Unof.

Pa'paw. The seed of *Asimina triloba*. A prompt emetic. Dose of fld. ext. ℥x-xxx. Unof.

Papil'la (Lat., a nipple). In anatomy, any small conical eminence, as the nipple. In pathology, a pimple or pustule. **P.** **Circumvallate**, the lenticular papillæ at the root of the tongue. **P. of Eye.** See *Disc*. **P. of Kidney**, the projections of the apices of the cones of the kidneys. **P. Lachrymal**, the opening into the canaliculus of the eyelid. **P. Medullary**, the small eminences on the medulla oblongata.

Pap'illary (papilla). Pertaining to a papilla. Also, pertaining to the nipple.

Papilli'tis (papilla, ιτις). Inflammation of the papilla of the eye, the ophthalmoscopic indication of inflammation of the optic nerve, or optic neuritis. The old terms *choked disc*, *descending neuritis*, etc., implied unproved theories of causation, and have led to the adoption of the better term *papillitis*. Intracranial diseases, tumors, etc., are the most frequent cause.

Papillo'ma of the Skin. A term loosely employed to include corns, warts, horns, and certain *nævi*.

Pap'pus (παππος, down). The fine down first appearing on the cheeks and chin.

Pap'ule (papula, a pimple). A small elevation of the skin. If the papule enclose a fluid or serum it is termed a *vesicle*; if it contain pus it is termed a *pustule*.

Papyraceous (papyrus, parchment). Paper-, or parchment-like.

Paquelin's Cautery. See *Cautery*.

Para- (παρα, beyond, reverse, etc.). A Greek prefix signifying beyond, beside, the opposite of, etc.

Paraba'nic Acid. See *Oxalyurea*.

Parablas'tic. See *Archiblastic*.

Parabu'lia. Abnormal action of the volition.

Paracente'sis (παρα, by, κεντω, to pierce). Piercing or tapping a cavity of the body, such as the chambers of the eye, the thorax, etc., for the evacuation of fluid, etc.

Paracentral Lobule. See *Lobulus*.

Paracine'sis (παρα, κινήσις, motion). Morbid movements of the voluntary muscles arising from a diseased condition of the motor nerves or centers.

Paracolpi'tis (παρα, by, κόλπος, vagina, ιτις, inflammation). Inflammation of the structures about the vagina.

Paracou'sis (παρα, ακουω, to hear). Any perversion of the sense of hearing. **P.** **Willissii.** See *Deafness* (Paradoxical).

Paracu'sis. See *Paracousis*.

Paracye'sis (παρα, κυήσις, pregnancy). Any morbid form of pregnancy, especially extra-uterine pregnancy.

Paradidymus. See *Giraldès*.

Paradox'ia Sexua'lis (Lat.). The abnormal exhibition of sexual instincts in childhood or prior to puberty.

Paradox'ical Muscular Contraction. A slow tonic contraction occurring in a muscle when suddenly relaxed or when its course is suddenly shortened.

Paræsthe'sia (παρα, αίσθησις, sensation). Morbid or altered sensation.

Paræsthet'ic (παρα, αίσθησις). Pertaining to or having the nature of paræsthesia.

Par'affine (parum, little, affinis, affinity). A white, odorless, translucent, crystalline hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar, or by the destructive distillation of wood. In a pure state it resembles white wax in physical properties.

Paragen'esis. See *Hybrid*.

Parageu'sis (παρα, γεύσις, taste). Any depraved condition or perversion of the taste.

Paraglob'ulin. A native proteid of the globulin class obtained from blood-serum

and other fluids of the body. Called, also, Fibroplastin, Fibrinoplastin, and Serum-globulin.

Paraglos'sa (*παπα, γλωσσα*, the tongue). Swelling of the tongue. Also, an hypertrophy of the tongue, usually congenital.

Paragraph'ia (*παπα, γραφω*, to write). An aphasic symptom in which there is inability to express words in writing.

Parakre'sol. See *K'resol*.

Paral'bumin. This and metallalbumin are two proteid substances or native allumins found by Scherer in rosy solutions in ovarian cysts.

Paral'dehyde. A modified form of aldehyde, of which it is a polymeric form, $C_6H_{12}O_3$. Hypnotic and diuretic, with many of the properties of chloral and none of its dangers. Valuable in insomnia, mania and fever. Dose $\mathfrak{mxx}-\mathfrak{z}$ ijs.

Paralex'ia (*παπα, ληγω*, to read). An aphasic symptom consisting of inability to read.

Paralge'sia (*παπα, αλγος*, pain). Absence of pain or of sensation. Anæsthesia.

Paral'gia (*παπα, αλγος*). Certain disagreeable cutaneous sensations, as formation, cold, burning, etc.

Paral'ogism (*παπα, λογος*). The logical error of considering effects or unrelated phenomena as the causes of a condition.

Paral'ysis (*παπα, λνω*, to loose). A complete loss or great diminution of the power of motion in one or in a number of the voluntary muscles. It may be confined to a lateral half of the body, or it may affect the entire lower half. P., *Acute Ascending*, palsy beginning in the legs and ascending to the other muscles of the body. Its pathology is obscure, and it is a very fatal malady. P., *Agitans*, "Shaking Palsy," a form marked by constant tremor or alternate contraction and relaxation of the muscles of the part involved. The motions are regular and rhythmic (distinction from insular sclerosis). P., *Alternate*. See *Hemiplegia*. P., *Bell's*, a paralysis of the facial muscles arising in a lesion of the portio dura. P., *Bulbar*, Labio-Glosso-Pharyngeal P., a form of paralysis, the chronic form of which is progressive, attacking first the bulbar nerves, and involving at first only the muscles of the lips, tongue, and pharynx. It is sometimes a sequel to exposure to severe cold, etc., but more frequently it follows morbid growths and syphilitic affections. It is usually confined to the latter half of life, and its prognosis is always grave. P.,

Diphtheritic, a form sometimes occurring in patients convalescent from diphtheria. It rarely extends beyond the palate. P., *Divers'*. See *Caisson Disease*. P., *Duchenne's*. Same as *Pseudohypertrophic P.* P., *Hemiplegic*. See *Hemiplegia*. P. of *Insane*, a form usually progressive and incurable, and increasing as the powers of the brain diminish. P., *Landry's*. See P., *Acute Ascending*. P., *Paraplegic*. See *Paraplegia*. P., *Pseudohypertrophic*, a form characterized by diminished power of motion, but marked also by increased volume of the muscles affected. P., *Reflex*, a palsy arising from irritation reflected from an irritated or diseased peripheral organ to parts themselves healthy. It takes various forms, frequently that of paraplegia. P. *Venenata*, that arising from the absorption of poisonous substances, such as lead, antimony, curare, etc. P., *Writers'*, paralysis, with incoördination of the muscles of the wrist and fingers from overuse.

Paralyt'ic (*παπα, λνω*). Having the nature of paralysis. Affected with paralysis. Also, a person suffering from paralysis.

Paramagnet'ic (*παπα, magnetic*). A term applied to the ordinary form of magnetism, in which the orientation is north and south, in distinction to diamagnetism.

Paramastitis. Inflammation of the tissue about the mammae.

Parame'nia (*παπα, μηνες*, the menses). Difficult or disordered menstruation.

Parametri'tis. See *Metri'tis*.

Paramim'ia. Gesture not accordant with the meaning of the words used.

Para-mito'ma. See *Cell-body*.

Paramne'sia (*παπα, μνησις*, remembrance). Loss of the memory of the meaning of words spoken or written.

Paramor'phia (*παπα, μορφη*, form). Abnormality of form.

Paramor'phine. See *Thebaine*.

Paramyoclo'nus Multiplex. See *Myoclonus*.

Paramyosin'ogen (*παπα, myosin, γεννω*, to beget). One of the proteids of muscle-plasma. Coagulates at 47° C. See *Muscle-plasma*.

Paramy'otone Congenital. A rare, obscure and strange family affection, allied to Thomsen's Disease in general features. The chief symptom is tonic spasm, lasting from 15 minutes to several hours, affecting chiefly the facial muscles, but also those of the extremities; directly excited by cold and allayed by warmth.

Paranephri'tis (*παρα, nephritis*, inflammation of the kidneys). Inflammation of the supra renal capsule.

Paran'gi. See *Frambasia*.

Paranœ'a. See *Paranoia*.

Parano'ia (*παρα, νοεω*, to think). Primary monomania; a mental disease characterized by delusions arising without apparent cause. Mental vigor and control are not lost. Heredity usually plays an important rôle. Most cases run a chronic course, and degenerate finally into gradual weakening of the mental powers or the domination of fixed ideas. A paranoiac is commonly called a "crank."

Para-pep'tone. See *Peptone*.

Parapha'sia (*παρα, φημι*, to speak). A form of aphasia in which there is inability to connect ideas with the proper words to express the ideas.

Paraphenylen'di'amine. An isomer of metaphenylen'diamine. It causes great exophthalmos when injected into the bodies of animals.

Paraph'ia (*παρα, αψη*, touch). Abnormalism of the tactile sense.

Paraphimo'sis (*παρα, φιμουω*, to bridle). Retraction and constriction of the prepuce behind the glans penis.

Parapho'nia (*παρα, φωνη*, the voice). Any abnormal alteration or condition of the voice.

Paraplas'ma. Any abnormalism of growth or form. Also used as a synonym of protoplasm.

Paraplas'tic (*παρα, πλαστικός*, capable of being moulded). Having morbid formative powers. Also, a descriptive term applied to morbid growths.

Paraplec'tic (*παρα, πληγη*, a stroke). Stricken with paraplegia. Paralyzed.

Paraple'gia (*παρα, πληγη*). Paralysis of the body, usually of the lower extremities, including the bladder and rectum, and occasionally the upper extremities. It may be of traumatic or congenital origin, or due to disease of the cord. **P., Alcoholic**, due to chronic alcoholism, but probably a result of peripheral neuritis rather than a cord disease. **P., Ataxic**, presenting the symptoms of paraplegia and ataxy, and due to combined disease of the posterior and lateral columns. **P., Congenital Spastic**, caused by meningeal hæmorrhage during birth. **P. Dolorosa**, due to morbid growths in the spinal column, pain being a prominent symptom. **P., Primary Spastic**, that due to transverse lesion of the cord above the lumbar enlargement, and characterized by tonic spasm.

Paraple'gic (*παρα, πληγη*). Pertaining to or affected with paraplegia.

Parapoph'ysis (*παρα, αποφωω*, to rise from). In comparative anatomy the process homologous to the lower transverse process of the vertebra.

Parap'oplexy (*παρα, apoplexy*). A masked or slight form of apoplexy.

Parap'sis (*παρα, απτομαι*, to touch). A loss or vitiated condition of the sense of touch.

Parasecre'tion. Any abnormality of secretion.

Par'asite (*παρα, σιτος*, food). An animal or vegetable that lives upon or infests the body.

Parasit'ic (*παρα, σιτος*). Pertaining to or having the nature of a parasite.

Parasit'icide (*parasite, cado*, to kill). Any substance destructive of parasites.

Paraspa'dia (*παρα, σπασω*, to draw). An opening of the urethra, usually congenital, on one side of the penis.

Parat'oid. Koch's term for his anti-tuberculous lymph. See *Lymph*.

Paratrim'ma (*παρα, τριβω*, to rub). Intertrigo. Chafing. See *Erythema*.

Paraxan'thine. A leucomaine, discovered in 1883, and since shown to be a normal constituent of urine, though present in very small quantities. It was formerly called urotheo-bromine. Paraxanthine is isomeric with theobromine, also with dioxy-dimethyl-purpurine. It is, therefore, a dimethyl-xanthine.

Parax'ial (*παρα, axis*). In anatomy, a descriptive term applied to certain muscles which, in the *bimana*, are represented by the intercostal and abdominal muscles. Those lying near the axis of the body.

Parec'tasis (*παρα, εκτεινω*, to stretch out). Excessive stretching, distention, or dilatation of a part or organ.

Paregor'ic. See *Opii Tinct. Camphorata*.

Parei'ra. The root of *Chondroleon tomentosum*, or pao-pareira tree. Native to South America. Diuretic and laxative. Tonic to the mucous membrane of the genito-urinary organs. Valuable in cystitis, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc. Used internally and locally for the bites of poisonous serpents, etc. **P., Ext. Fld.** Dose ʒss-ʒj. **P. Infus.**, unof. Dose ʒj-ij. Pareirine, the active alkaloid, unof., a motor and respiratory paralyzant.

Parei'rine. See *Pareira*.

Parenceph'alisis (*παρα, εγκεφαλη*, the brain). The cerebellum.

Paren'chyma (παπα, εγχεω, to moisten.) The specific, essential, or active constituents of an organ in contradistinction to its interstitial parts.

Parenchy'matous (παπα, εγχεω, to moisten.) Having the nature of parenchyma. **P. Inflammation.** According to older authors, the inflammation of the substance of an organ as opposed to that of its lining membranes. Now nearly fallen into disuse, since the process within a tissue constitutes but one of the phenomena of inflammation, which is never a one-sided process.

Parepidid'y mis. See *Organ of Girdles*.

Parepithy'mia (παπα, επιθυμια, a desire). A term applied to morbid or depraved desires or habits.

Par'esis (παπα, ημι, to let go). Slight paralysis; partial loss of muscular power.

Paresthe'sia. See *Paresthesia*.

Pare'tic. Pertaining to or affected with paresis. Also, a person suffering from paresis.

Paridro'sis (παπα, ιδρωσις, sweating). (Qualitative changes in the secretion of sweat.

Pari'etal (paries, a wall). Pertaining to a wall. **P. Bones,** those that, by their union, form the sides and roof of the skull.

Par'is Green. See *Copper*.

Parish's Chemical Food. See *Phosphorus*.

Park'inson's Disease. See *Paralysis Agitans*.

Paroccip'ital. The mastoid apophysis.

Paromphal'ocele (παπα, ομφαλος, the navel, κηλη, a tumor). Hernia in the region of the navel.

Paroni'ria (παπα, ονειρον, a dream). Depraved or morbid dreaming. A condition marked by imperfect sleep and by dream-excitement or action of the voluntary muscles.

Parony'chia (παπα, ονυξ, the nail). Inflammation and formation of an abscess under or beneath the finger nails. Applied also to inflammation of the flexor tendons and sheaths of the fingers. *Whitlow* is the popular name for these affections.

Paroöph'oron. See *Paravarium*.

Paro'pia (παπα, οφ, eye). The angle of the eyelids toward the temples.

Paros'mia (παπα, οσμη, smell). Hallucinations of smell, usually unpleasant.

Parosto'sis (παπα, οστρον, a bone). The abnormal formation of bone outside of the

periosteum, or in the connective tissue surrounding the periosteum.

Parot'id (παπα, οτις, the ear). Near the ear. **P. Duct,** the excretory duct of the parotid gland. **P. Glands.** See *Salivary Glands*.

Parotidi'tis. See *Parotitis*.

Parotidon'cus. See *Parotitis*.

Paro'tis (Lat.). The Parotid Gland.

Paroti'tis (παπα, οτις, the ear). Inflammation of the parotid gland, commonly called the mumps.

Parova'rium (παπα, οαριον, ovary). A few tubules or remnants of the Wolffian bodies in the broad ligament of the female. Called, also, *Body of Rosenmüller*.

Par'oxysm (παπα, οξυνω, to sharpen). The period of increase, or crisis in the progress of a disease.

Par Piquê. See *Culture*.

Pars'ley Root. The root of *Petroselinum sativum*. See *Apiol*.

Parthen'icine. The alkaloid of *Parthenium hysterophorus*, native to the West Indies. It has proved efficacious in neuralgia and in intermittent fever. Dose gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ -ij; as an antiperiodic, gr. v-xv.

Parthenogen'esis (παρθενος, γεννω, to beget). A term denoting the successive generation of procreating females that produce without fertilization. The common black scale bug, *Lecanum oleæ*, of the oleander is an example, all the insects being oviparous females.

Partu'rient (*parturientis*, about to bring forth). The condition of being in labor. Bringing forth.

Parturiom'eter. An instrument for measuring the expulsive force of the uterus and indicating the existing stage of labor.

Parturi'tion (*parturio*, to bring forth). The act of giving birth to young. See *Labor*.

Par'tus (*paro*, to bring forth). (Giving birth). The bringing forth of offspring.

Paru'lis (παπα, ονζον, the gums). Alveolar abscess of the gums. Gumboil.

Paru'ria (παπα, ουρον, urine). Any abnormalism in the passage of the urine.

Par va'gum. See *Nerves, Pneumogastric*.

Par'voline. A name given to Gautier and Etard's ptomaine-base $C_9H_{13}N$, obtained (1881) from decomposing mackerel and horseflesh, and isomeric with Waage's synthetic parvoline. The free base is an oily, amber colored fluid, having the odor of hawthorn blossoms. Its constitution and physiological action have not yet been definitely settled.

Pasque Flower. See *Pulsatilla*.

Pas'sion (*patior*, to suffer). Any intense emotion of the mind. Intense sexual excitement. In pathology, a term formerly used to include all acute diseases. **P.**, **Iliac**, a disease of the bowels characterized by intense griping pains and severe emesis.

Pass'ive (*patior*). Not active. **P. Insufficiency of Muscles.** See *Insufficiency*. **P. Motion**, the movement of a limb or part of the body made by the surgeon or by external agency, and not by the patient himself.

Paste (*παστα*, a mess). Any tenacious substance for cementing or uniting parts, especially a semi-solution of starch or flour in water. Also, a confection of gum arabic, sugar and water, flavored with any aromatic substance. Also, a cautery composed of arsenic acid, cinnabar and caustic alkali.

Pasteuriza'tion. The destruction of the microbic life in a substance, especially in wine, milk, *etc.*, so that it will not decompose.

Pasteur's Liq'uid. An artificial liquid, of mineral constituents, the first devised, for nutrition of bacteria. They flourish in it, but not so well as when proteid constituents are also added. It is composed of water 100 parts, crystallized sugar 10 parts, carbonate of ammonia and ashes of yeast, each, 1 part.

Pasteur's Oven. See *Oven*.

Pas'til, or

Pastille (dim. of *pasta*, paste or confection). A lozenge or similar shaped mass composed of aromatic substances employed in fumigation. Also, a troche or tablet of medicinal substance.

Patch. In pathology, an irregular spot or discoloration upon the skin. **P.**, **Mucous**. Same as Condyloma.

Patel'la (Lat. a dish). The knee-pan. The small round sesamoid bone in front of the knee in the tendon of the quadriceps extensor femoris.

Patel'lar (*patella*). Pertaining to the patella or knee-cap. **P. Reflex**, or **P. Tendon Reflex.** See *Knee* (jerk).

Pat'ent (*pateo*, to be open). Open, exposed. **P. Medicine.** See *Medicine*.

Pathe'ma (*παθος*, disease). Any disease or morbid condition.

Pathematol'ogy. Same as *Pathology*.

Pathet'ic (*παθος*). That which appeals to or stirs the passions. **P. Muscle.** See *Muscle*. **P. Nerve.** See *Nerve*.

Path'etism (*παθος*). A generic term to express such mental abnormalities as hypnotism, telepathy, clairvoyance, *etc.*

Path'finder. An instrument for finding the openings of an urethral stricture.

Path'ic (*παθος*). Pertaining to a morbid condition. Also, one who tolerates the commission of an unnatural crime upon the person.

Pathogen'esis (*παθος, γεννωω*). That branch of pathology treating of the origin and development of disease.

Pathoge'nic (*παθος, γεννωω*, to beget). Having the property or power to cause disease. Applied especially to the various forms of microbic life which, introduced into the system, cause disease.

Pathog'eny (*παθος, γεννωω*, to beget). That branch of pathology treating of the origin and development of disease.

Pathognomon'ic (*παθος, γιγνωσκω*, to know). A term applied to a symptom characteristic and indicative of a particular disease, or one that distinguishes it from other similar diseases.

Pathog'raphy (*παθος, γραφω*, to write). A description of diseases.

Patholog'ical (*παθος, λογος*, a treatise). Pertaining to pathology. Morbid or diseased. **P. Anatomy.** See *Anatomy*.

Pathol'ogy (*παθος, λογος*). That branch of medical science treating of diseases and morbid physiological conditions, their nature, causes and phenomena.

Pathol'ysis (*παθος, λυω*, to dissolve). The dissolution of tissues or substances by the influence of disease.

Pathonom'ia (*παθος, νομος*, law). The study of pathological laws.

Pathopho'bia (*παθος, φοβος*, fear). Exaggerated dread of disease.

Pathopoie'sis. The creation of disease.

Pa'tient (*patior*, to suffer). One who is under the care of a physician. A sick person.

Pat'ulous (*pateo*, to be open). Expanded; open.

Paunch. The abdominal cavity and its contents. In comparative anatomy, the largest stomach of cud-chewing animals.

Pave'ment Epithe'lium. See *Epithelium*.

Pavil'ion (*papilio*, a canopy). A name sometimes given to the expanded portion of a canal or tube. **P. of Ear**, the auricle. **P. of Fallopiian Tube**, the free expanded extremity.

Pavy's Disease. Intermitting or recurrent albuminuria.

Pavy's Test. The use of ammonia instead of caustic alkali in Fehling's solution.

Pearl Barley. See *Barley*.

Pearl White. See *Bismuth*.

Pearly Bodies. Birds' nest bodies; epidermic spheres. Peculiar laminated grains found in epithelioma.

Pear'son's Solution. See *Arsenic*.

Pec'cant (*pecco*, to sin). A term formerly denoting any abnormal condition of what were termed the "humors" of the body. Pathogenic; morbid.

Pec'tase. An albuminoid substance derived from fruits, roots, etc.

Pec'ten (*pecten*, a comb). The fetal os pubis.

Pectinate Ligament. Fibers of connective tissue at the angle of the anterior chamber of the eye, between the iris and cornea.

Pectine'us. See *Muscle*.

Pectin'iform (*pecten*, *forma*, a form). Having the form of or resembling a comb. Fimbriated or serrated.

Pec'toral (*pectus*, the breast). Pertaining to the breast. Also, a descriptive term applied to certain muscles of the breast.

Pectora'lis. See *Muscle*.

Pectoril'oquy (*pectus*, *loquor*, to speak). A peculiar resonance over pulmonary cavities, made by the voice, cough, or râles.

Pec'tose. A term formerly applied to a gelatinous compound occurring in fruits, intermediate between starch and glucose. Its exact composition is not known.

Pec'tus (Lat., the breast). That part of the body between the neck and the abdomen.

Pe'dal (*pes*, the foot). Pertaining to the foot.

Ped'erasty. See *Pæderastia*.

Pedial'gia (*pes* [gen. *pedis*], the foot, *algos*, a pain). Pain in the foot.

Ped'icle (dim. of *pes*, the foot). In botany, a slender stalk. In pathology, the narrow part of a tumor or morbid growth by which it is attached or which supports it.

Pedic'ular (dim. of *pes*). Pertaining to a pedicle or little foot-stalk.

Pedicula'tion (*pediculus*). The state of being lousy.

Pediculo'sis. A term used to designate the symptoms produced by lice. Consists of lesions caused by intolerable itching and scratching.

Pedic'ulus (Lat. *pes*, a foot). A louse. The name of a genus of the subdivision of Ectozoa parasitic upon human beings. P.

Capitis, Head Louse, a variety that infests the scalp. P. **Pubis**, Crab Louse, a variety infesting the region of the genitals. P. **Vestimenti**, Body Louse, a variety living in dirty clothes. Sometimes produces phthiriasis.

Ped'icure. See *Chiropodist*.

Ped'igree (possibly from Fr. *pied de grue*, a crane's foot, from the irregular lines on charts of descent). An account of genealogy or descent.

Pedilu'vium (*pes*, *lavio*, to wash). A foot bath.

Pedom'eter (*pes*, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for automatically measuring the distance traveled. As formerly constructed, it registered the number of footsteps.

Pedun'cle (dim. of *pes*). In botany, the footstalk of a plant. In anatomy, any supporting part. P. of **Brain**, the white cords outside of the corpora albicantia. P. of **Cerebellum**, the parts, six in number, connecting it with the rest of the encephalon.

Peinother'apy (*πεινα*, hunger, *θεραπεινω*, to heal). The cure of disease by the deprivation of food.

Pelade' (Fr.). A disease of the skin covered with hair, caused by the *Microsporon Audouini*. The fungus develops in the superficial horny layer of the epidermis, causing shedding of the hair and epidermis. It does not penetrate the hair follicles; it is composed of round spores. Recent research seems to show that pelade is identical with the *Pellagra* of Italy, and the *Rose Sickness* of Spain. Ergot of maize produces similar phenomena.

Pel'age (*περίλα*, the hair). The hairy system of the body as a whole.

Pelargon'ic Acid. A complex ether that imparts the specific flavor to geranium and certain other aromatic oils.

Pelio'sis Rheumat'ica. Purpura Rheumatica. An acute disease distinguished by acute pain in the joints, and accompanied by an eruption of livid patches, generally raised, and which do not fade by pressure. Sometimes associated with acute rheumatism.

Pella'gra (It. *pelle*, skin, and *agra*, rough). A disease formerly common in Italy, first manifesting itself as an erythematous eruption followed by lesions of the mucous membrane and general disturbance of the cerebro-spinal and digestive systems. Supposed to be caused by a fungus parasitic on maize. Called, also, Italian leprosy. See also *Pelade*.

Pellagro'ceine. A name given by Lombroso to a poisonous substance found in decomposed corn meal; but this was really a mixture of poisonous ptomaines, some of which produce narcosis and paralysis; others, symptoms like those of nicotine poisoning.

Pellet'ierine. See *Granatum*.

Pel'licle (dim. of *pellis*, a skin). A thin skin, especially the mycodermatous skin of solutions of organic matter connected with acetous fermentation.

Pellic'ular (*πελλα, a hide*). Resembling a pellicle or thin skin.

Pel'lis (*πελλα*). The skin.

Pel'litory. See *Pyrethrum*.

Pel'vic (*pelvis*, a basin). Pertaining to the pelvis. **P. Aponeurosis**, the tendinous lamina having its origin at the brim of the pelvis and lining the pelvic cavity. **P. Canal**, the birth canal. **P. Cavity**, the cavity forming the lower part of the abdomen. **P. Cellulitis**, inflammation of the tissues in the vicinity of the uterus, or between the uterus and perineum. **P. Index**, the relation of the antero-posterior to the transverse diameter.

Pelvim'eter (*pelvis, μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for measuring the pelvic dimensions.

Pelvim'etry (*pelvis, μετρον*). The estimation of the dimensions of the pelvis. **P., External**, measurement of the external parts of the pelvis, by which to estimate the dimensions of the internal parts. **P., Internal**, best effected by the hand. See *Pelvis*.

Pelviot'omy (*pelvis, τομη*, a cutting). Any section or cutting of the bones of the pelvis, especially the division of the symphysis pubis in case of difficult labor.

Pelviperitoni'tis. Inflammation of the pelvic portion of the peritoneum. Perimetritis.

Pel'vis (*pelvis*, a basin). The basin-like cavity of the inferior part of the trunk containing the urinary and genital organs, and bounded anteriorly and laterally by the innominate bones, posteriorly by the sacrum and coccyx, and inferiorly by the floor of the pelvis. **P. Æquabiliter justomajor**, one equally enlarged in all diameters with preservation of the normal proportions. **P. Æquabiliter justominor**, a normally proportioned pelvis, but with all diameters reduced. **P., Axes of**, of inlet or outlet, a perpendicular to the middle of the antero-posterior diameter. **P., Brim of**, the entrance to the cavity, vari-

ously called the *inlet, superior strait, margin, or isthmus*. **Capuron, Cardinal Points of**, four fixed points of the pelvis, the two ileo-pectineal eminences anteriorly, and the two sacro-iliac joints posteriorly. **P., Diameters of**, of the inlet, the *antero-posterior* (*sacro-pubic*, or *conjugate*), from the sacro-vertebral angle to the pubic symphysis; the *transverse*, from side to side at the widest point; the *obliques* (*right and left*), obliquely between the points of Capuron; of the outlet, the *antero-posterior* from the tip of the coccyx to the sub-pubic ligament; the *transverse* between the ischial tuberosities; the *obliques*, from the under surface of the sciatic ligaments to the junction of the ischio-pubic rami. **P., Dynamic**, that of the woman in labor. **P., False**, that part of the pelvis (called, also, the *superior or large pelvis*) above the ileo-pectineal line. **P., Floor of**, the united mass of skin, connective tissue, muscles, and fasciæ forming the inferior boundary. **P., Funnel-shaped**, narrowed progressively from above; called, also, **P., Masculine**. **P., Kyphotic**, with a posterior curvature of the lumbar spinal column, with increase of the conjugate diameter. **P., Lordotic**, with an anterior curvature of the lumbar spinal column. **P., Nægele's Oblique**, a pelvic deformity with ankylosis of one sacro-iliac synchondrosis and other defects that distort the diameters and render the conjugate oblique in position. **P., Obliquity of**, called, also, the *Inclination*, the normal difference between the axis of the P. and that of the body. **P., Obstetric**, the static pelvis *plus* the last lumbar vertebra. **P., Osteo-malacic**, a distortion causing lessening of the transverse and oblique diameters with great increase of the antero-posterior. **P., Outlet of**, The inferior opening of the pelvic canal. **P., Planes of**, a surface touching all points of the circumference. **P., Pseudo-osteo-malacic**, a pelvis deformed by rickets, resembling that formed by osteo-malacia. **P., Rachitic**, the distortion produced by rickets usually consists in a sinking in and forward of the sacro-vertebral angle, with other deformities. **P., Roberts'**, consists in an ankylosis of both sacro-iliac joints and rudimentary sacrum, with other malformations, the oblique and transverse diameters being much narrowed. **P., Scoliotic**, distortion produced by lateral curvature of the spine. **P., Static**, the bony pelvis, called, also, the **P., Anatomical**. **P., Straits of**,

superior and *inferior*, the planes of the inlet and outlet. **P.**, **True**, that below the ilio-pectineal line, called, also, the *small*, or *inferior* pelvis, or the *pelvic cavity*.

Pem'phigoid (πεμφιξ, a blister, εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling or having the nature of pemphigus.

Pem'phigus (πεμφιγξ). An acute or chronic eruption marked by successive crops of bullæ, which occur usually without antecedent lesions. **P.**, **Chronica**, marked by oval bullæ with translucent contents, which develop bi-laterally, and are followed by superficial excoriation, healing with pigmented stain. Includes several varieties, such as *P. solitarius*, *P. diutinus*, *P. diphtheriticus*, and a fatal form, *P. vegetans*, which extends rapidly, involving large surfaces of the skin, and developing fungoid excrescences of the skin. **P.**, **Foliaceous**, marked by *turbid*, flaccid bullæ which rupture and become purulent, leaving deep excoriations of the skin. **P.**, **Pruriginosis**. See *Hydroa*.

Pen'cil Flower. See *Stylosanthes*.

Pendin'ski Ulcer. See *Furunculus Orientalis*.

Pen'dulous Abdo'men. See *Abdomen*.

Penetra'tion (penetro, to enter). The entrance of the penis within the vagina, proof of which is a pre-requisite of the crime of rape.

Pen'etrating (penetro, to pierce). Entering beyond the surface. Piercing. **P.** **Wound**, one that pierces any of the larger cavities of the body.

Penicil'lium (penicillum, a brush). One form of a polymorphous parasitic fungus, of which *aspergillus* and *mucor* are others; the *P. glaucum*, or common blue mould is a common example, the spores resembling those of the *trichophyton tonsurans* and other skin diseases.

Pe'nis (Lat.). The principal male organ of generation. Consists of two elongated bodies of erectile tissue, the *corpora cavernosa*, the *corpus spongiosum*, which enclose the urinary canal, and the *glans penis*.

Peni'tis (*penis, itis*, inflammation). Phlegmasia of the prepuce, skin or cellular tissue of the penis.

Peni'deh Sore. See *Furunculus Orientalis*.

Pennyroy'al. See *Hedysma*.

Pen'nywort. See *Hydrocotyle*.

Pen'tagon (πεντα, five, γωνια, an angle). A plane figure having five equal sides and angles.

Pe'ony. The root of *Paeonia officinalis*. Of reputed value in the convulsions of the children. Dose, inf., ʒ ij-ʒ j. Unof.

Peot'omy (πεος, the penis, τομή, a cutting). Amputation of the penis.

Pe'po. Pumpkin seed. The seed of *cucurbita P.* Properties due to a resin contained in the inner covering of the embryo. Highly recommended as a teniafuge. Dose of the resin gr. xv, of the seeds ʒ j-ij, made into a suitable emulsion.

Pep'per. See *Piper*.

Pep'permint. See *Mentha piperita*.

Pep'sin (πεψις, digestion). A name of indefinite meaning given to the digestive principle of the gastric fluids. Commonly called a solvent, but more properly a ferment which converts albuminous substances into peptones, in the presence of an acid. Prepared by digesting the mucous lining of pigs' stomachs in acidulated water. One gr. should peptonize 3000 grs. of albuminous matter. **P. Saccharat.**, a mixture of pepsin and sugar of milk. Dose gr. v-ʒ j. **P. Liq.**, contains saccharated pepsin 40, hydrochloric acid 12, glycerine 400, water q. s. ad 1000 parts. Dose ʒ ij-iv. See, also, *Lactopepsin*, *Ingluvin*, and *Ferments*.

Pepsin'ogen (pepsin, γεννω, to beget). The mother-substance, zymogen or propepsin, existing in the granules of the cells, changeable into pepsin by hydrochloric acid or sodium chloride.

Pep'tic (πεψις). Pertaining to, or that which promotes digestion. **P. Glands**, the fundus glands of Heidenheim, gastric follicles, especially numerous near the cardiac portion of the stomach.

Peptonæ'mia. The artificially-produced existence of peptone in the blood.

Pep'tones (πεπτω, to digest). A class of animal proteids produced during digestion by the action of pepsin and dilute hydrochloric acid upon the proteids of food, transforming them into a soluble form. The proteid molecule is split up into two groups, **Anti-peptone** and **Hemi-peptone**. The former can be split up into leucine and tyrosine by trypsin, while the latter does not undergo the change. The mixture of the two is called **Ampho-peptone**. An intermediate body, really a mixture of several bodies, is called **Pro-peptone**, **Para-peptone**, or **Hemi-albumose**. Peptones are soluble in water, diffuse through membranes easily, and are lavogyrus. They are the chief sources of energy and of repair of waste for the economy.

Pep'tonized. Ingested with or containing pepsin, either naturally or artificially, for the purpose of aiding digestion. Food, especially milk intended for invalids, is thus treated.

Peptonu'ria (*peptone*, *ουρον*, urine). The presence of peptones in the urine.

Peptotox'ine. A poisonous ptomaine found by Brieger in some peptones, in digestion of fibrin, and in putrefying albuminous substances, such as fibrin, casein, brain, liver and muscles. It is a well-known fact that animal tissues, in the early stages of putrefaction, possess strong toxic properties, even before decomposition has advanced far enough to effect the splitting-up of the proteid and carbohydrate molecules. An early peptonization of the proteids by ferments in the tissues, which begin their action at once after death, has been offered as an explanation of this toxicity. Peptotoxine has not as yet, however, been definitely isolated.

Pequet's Res'ervoir. The *receptaculum chyli*, a triangular dilatation forming the beginning of the thoracic duct.

Per- (*per*, through). A Latin prefix signifying through. Also, more than ordinary.

Peraceph'alus (*per*, *a*, without, *κεφαλή*, a head). A term applied to certain fetal monstrosities characterized not only by want of upper extremities, but also by malformation or absence of the thorax.

Peracute' (*per*, *acutus*, sharp). More than ordinarily sharp or severe.

Percep'tion (*per*, *capio*, to receive). The act of receiving impressions or obtaining knowledge of external things through the medium of sensation and attention. Also the impression or idea itself. **P., Differential,** the ability to distinguish differences between small changes in the intensity of stimulation.

Perceptiv'ity (*per*, *capio*). The faculty or capability of receiving impressions or ideas.

Percola'tion (L. *percolo*, to strain through). The process of obtaining the soluble constituents of a substance by allowing the solvent to trickle through the powdered mass placed in a long conical vessel; a process similar to lixiviation.

Per'colator. A long, conical-shaped vessel with a delivery-tube at the lower extremity, employed for the displacement of the soluble constituents of a body by lixiviation.

Perclu'sion (*per*, *claudio*, to shut up). The condition resulting from peripheral lesion of an organ, in contradistinction to that

resulting from lesions of the central nervous system or some distant organ.

Percus'sion (*percussio*, to strike). The striking lightly upon any part of the body, especially the chest or abdomen, with the view of ascertaining morbid conditions by the resonance of the stroke. It is termed **immediate** if made direct with the fingers; **mediate**, if with an instrument, as the pleximeter, interposed.

Per'forans (*per*, *foro*, to bore). Penetrating or perforating. Applied to various muscles whose tendons pass through other structures.

Per'forating Ulcer of the Foot. A sinus occurring usually on some part of the foot which is subject to pressure. It is surrounded by a thick collar of epidermis, and extends to the bone. Caused by pressure or injury to the nerve which leads to the locality affected. In nearly every case painless.

Perfora'tion (*per*, *foro*). In surgery, the act of drilling or boring through any hard tissue as in trephining the skull. Also, an opening in the continuity of an organ or part arising from internal or from external causes.

Per'forator (*per*, *foro*). An instrument for boring through the skull.

Perfrica'tion (*per*, *frico*, to rub). Same as inunction.

Perfume' (*per*, *fumo*, to give off a vapor). The odor of a volatile substance, especially if pleasant or agreeable. Most commercial perfumes belong to the *terpene* series, and have the uniform composition $C_{10}H_{16}$. In a few instances they are manufactured synthetically, but in most they are extracted from the petals of flowers.

Per'i- (*περι*, around). A Greek prefix signifying around, or surrounding.

Periarteri'tis (*περι*, *αρτηρια*, an artery, *ιτις*, inflammation). Inflammation of the external sheath of the arteries.

Periarthri'tis (*περι*, *arthritis*). Inflammation in the bursa and periarticular tissues of a joint.

Periartic'ular. About or around a joint.

Per'iblast (*περι*, *βλαστος*, a germ). The envelope surrounding the cell-nucleus.

Periblep'sia (*περι*, *βλεπω*, to look). A term applied to the wild, unnatural look observed in delirium.

Pericæ'cal (*περι*, *cæcum*). That which surrounds the cæcum.

Per'ical. See *Fungus Foot*.

Pericar'diac. Pertaining to the pericardium.

Pericardi'tis (*pericardium*, *ιτις*). Inflammation of the pericardium. Acute rheumatism is the most frequent cause. May be complicated with myocarditis or endocarditis. The varieties are classed as **Fibrinous**, with alluminous lymph effusion, whence an excess of fibrin is precipitated, followed by absorption of the liquid and adhesion of the walls of the sac; **Serous**, in which the effusion is serous; **Hemorrhagic Fibrinous**, with effusion of blood; **Gummy**, from syphilitic inflammation; **Purulent**, followed by drying of the discharge into cheesy masses; **Tuberculous**, a rare form. Tumors may also cause pericarditis.

Pericard'ium (*περι*, *καρδια*, the heart). The membranous sac or covering that envelops the heart. It consists of an external fibrous and an internal serous coat.

Per'icarp (*περι*, *καρπος*, fruit). In botany, the shell or cover of a fruit.

Pericemen'tum. The layer of true bone covering the fangs of the teeth; formed beneath the periodontal membrane.

Perichondri'tis (*περι*, *χονδρος*, a cartilage, *ιτις*). Inflammation of the perichondrium.

Perichon'drium (*περι*, *χονδρος*) The membrane that invests cartilage.

Perichoroid'al (*περι*, *choroid*). Surrounding the choroid. Pertaining to that which surrounds the choroid coat of the eye.

Pericolpi'tis (*περι*, *κολπος*, the vagina, *ιτις*). Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the vagina.

Pericon'chal (*περι*, *κογχη*, a shell, and by application the cavity of the ear). Surrounding the cavity of the ear. **P. Sulcus**, a sulcus separating the helix and the convex hinder surface of the concha.

Pericor'neal. Surrounding the cornea.

Pericra'nium (*περι*, *κρανιον*, the skull). The periosteum of the skull.

Pericysti'tis (*περι*, *κυστις*, the bladder, *ιτις*, inflammation). Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the bladder.

Perides'mium (*περι*, *δεσμος*, a ligament). The delicate membrane or covering that invests a ligament.

Perididymi'tis (*περι*, *διδρυος*, a testicle, *ιτις*, inflammation). Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the testicles.

Periglot'tis (*περι*, *γλωσσα*, the tongue). The mucous membrane or villous coating of the tongue.

Perilaryngi'tis (*περι*, *laryngitis*). Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the larynx.

Per'ilymph. See *Aqua Labyrinthi*.

Perimeningi'tis (*περι*, *meningitis*). Inflammation of the dura mater.

Perim'eter (*περι*, *μετρον*, measure). An instrument for measuring the extent of the field of vision.

Perimetri'tis. See *Metritis*.

Perim'etry (*περι*, *μετρον*). The science of measuring the extent of the field of vision.

Perimys'ium (*μυς*, a muscle). The sheath of areolar tissue that invests muscle and its fasciculi.

Perinae'um. See *Perineum*.

Peri'neal (*περινεον*). Pertaining to the perineum. **P. Body**, the elastic and muscular tissue in the center of the perineum.

Perine'occele (*περινεον*, *κηλη*, a tumor or rupture). Perineal hernia.

Perine'oplasty (*περινεον*, *πλασσω*, to form). Plastic operations upon the perineum.

Perine'orrhaphy (*περινεον*, *ραφη*, a suture). Suture of the perineum, usually from its having been torn in childbirth.

Perineosyn'thesis. A plastic operation upon the perineum in which a graft of vaginal mucous membrane is made to cover the wound.

Perinephri'tis (*περι*, *νεφρος*, the kidney, *ιτις*, inflammation). Inflammation of the enveloping membrane of the kidneys.

Perineph'rium (*περι*, *νεφρος*). The enveloping membrane of the kidney.

Perine'um (*περινεον*). Externally and in the female, the pelvic floor, bounded by the anus behind, the ischial tuberosities at the sides, and by the vulval opening. The walls of the rectum and vagina form its internal boundaries. In the male, the deep boundaries are usually given as the rami of the pubes and ischia meeting anteriorly at the pubic arch.

Perineu'rine, or

Perineu'rium (*περι*, *νευρον*, a nerve). The tubular sheath investing nerve-fibers.

Periocular Space. That between the globe of the eye and the orbital walls.

Pe'riod (*περιωδος*, an interval of time). The interval of time between pathological phenomena, or paroxysms of disease. **P.**,

Monthly, the recurrence of menstruation.

Periodic'ity (*περιωδος*). A word signifying the aptitude of certain diseases or pathological phenomena to recur at regular intervals.

Periodonti'tis (*περι*, *οδον*, a tooth, *ιτις*, inflammation). Inflammation of the membranous tissue lining the socket of the tooth.

Perior'bital (*περι*, *οριβα*, the orbit of the eye). Pertaining to the membrane or

periosteum of the socket of the eye. Used indefinitely of tissues adjacent to the orbit.

Periorchi'tis (*περι, ορχις*, the scrotum, *ιτις*). Inflammation of the tissue surrounding the testicle, or of its cellular tissue.

Periostei'tis. See *Periostitis*.

Perios'teophyte (*περι, οστέον*, bone, *φυτον*, a growth). A morbid, osseous formation upon or proceeding from the periosteum.

Perios'teum (*περι, οστέον*). A tough connective tissue surrounding bones, serving as an attachment for tendons, and the means of their nourishment and regeneration, by acting as the medium of intercommunication for the vascular supply.

Periosti'tis. Inflammation of the periosteum.

Perios'toma (*περι, οστομα*, a bone-tumor). Any morbid, osseous growth occurring on or surrounding a bone.

Periosto'sis (*περι, οστέον*). Inflammatory hypertrophy of bone.

Periot'ic (*περι, ους*, the ear). A descriptive term applied to the petrous and mastoid parts of the temporal bone, and to adjacent parts.

Peripachymeningi'tis. See *Pachymeningitis*.

Peripatet'ic (*περι, πατω*, to walk). Walking about. Also, a disciple of Aristotle, who instructed his pupils while walking.

Peripha'cus (*περι, φακος*, a lentil). The capsule surrounding the crystalline lens.

Periph'eral (*περι, φερω*, to bear). Pertaining to or having the nature of a periphery. The external part or boundary as distinguished from the central.

Periph'ery (*περι, φερω*). The line bounding any surface. The external part in contradistinction to the central.

Per'iplasm (*περι, πλάσμα*). The delicate hyaline layer about animal cells.

Peripleuri'tis. Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the pleura.

Peripneumo'nia. See *Pneumonia*.

Periprocti'tis (*περι, προκτος*, the anus, *ιτις*, inflammation). Inflammation of the areolar tissue about the anus.

Periscop'ic (*περι, σκοπεω*, to see). Applied to lenses having a concave surface upon one side and a convex upon the other, either having the smaller radius of curvature, so that the lens may as a whole be positive or negative (concavo-convex, or convexo-concave); called, also, *meniscus*. The object of the lenses is to cut off spherical aberration, and allow the observer to look more obliquely through them.

Peris'sad (*περισσειω*, to be superfluous). Applied to atoms of uneven quantivalence, as nitrogen, capable of grasping five, boron three, and chlorine one, monad atoms.

Peristal'sis (*περιστελλω*, to contract). The peculiar movements of the intestine, consisting in a vermicular narrowing of the tube from above downward, thus propelling the contents before it. **Antiperistalsis**, an abnormal movement traveling in an upward direction toward the stomach. **Aperistalsis**, cessation of peristaltic movements. **Dysperistalsis**, increased or spasmodic peristalsis. **Euperistalsis**, normal healthy peristalsis.

Peristal'tic. Pertaining to peristalsis. Also, an agent or medicine increasing peristalsis.

Peristaph'yline (*περι, σταφυλη*, the uvula). Pertaining to the uvula.

Peristo'ma (*περι, στομα*, a mouth). The margin of a mouth or of any mouth-like opening.

Peristro'ma (*περι, στρωμα*). The internal layer of a tube-like organ. The villous coat of the intestines.

Perisys'tole (*περι, συστολη*, a contraction). A term applied to the time intervening between systole and diastole of the heart.

Peritendin'eum. The tissue surrounding the tendons like a sheath.

Perit'omy (*περι, τεμνω*, to cut). The operation of the removal of a riband of conjunctival and subconjunctival tissue from about the cornea, for the relief of pannus.

Peritonæ'um. See *Peritoneum*.

Peritone'al. Pertaining to the peritoneum.

Peritone'um (*περι, τεινω*, to extend). The membrane lining the interior of the abdominal cavity and surrounding the viscera.

Peritoni'tis (*peritoneum, ιτις*). Inflammation of the peritoneum.

Perityphli'tis (*περι, τυφλος*, the cæcum, *ιτις*, inflammation). Inflammation of the areolar substance surrounding the cæcum.

Perivas'cular (*peri*, around, *vasculum*, a vessel). That which surrounds or encloses a vessel.

Perivasculi'tis. Inflammation of the vessel-walls.

Per'kinism. A method of empiric treatment devised by a Connecticut practitioner. It consists in drawing over the affected part the extremities of two rods ("metallic tractors") of different metals. The therapeutic effects were wholly imaginary.

Permanent Teeth. The teeth of the second dentition.

Per'meable (*per, meo*, to pass through).

Meable. Capable of affording passage.

Permuta'tion (*per, mutō*, to change).

The reciprocal substitution between two compounds of one element or radical for another.

Pernic'ious (*perniciōsus*, destructive).

That which is highly destructive or mischievous. **P. Anæmia.** See *Anæmia*.

Per'nio. See *Chilblain*.

Perobrach'ius (*πηρος*, wanting, *βραχιον*, arm). A developmental defect in which the forearms and hands are malformed or wanting.

Perocephalus (*πηρος*, *κεφαλη*, head). A

monster with an abnormalism of the head.

Perochi'rus (*πηρος*, *χειρ*, hand). A defect of development consisting in absence or stunted growth of the hand or foot.

Perom'elus (*πηρος*, *μελος*, limb). A mon-

ster with deficient or stunted limbs.

Peronæ'us, or

Per'no. Same as *Peroneus*.

Perone'o- (*peronæus*). A Latin word

which, joined as a prefix, denotes connection with or relation to the fibula.

Perone'us (*peronæus*). The fibula. **P.**

Muscle. See *Muscle*.

Peronospo'ra (*περον*, point, *σπορον*,

spore). A group of fungi, of which the

potato-fungus and mildew are the com-

monest examples. **P. Calotheca**, found

upon rotting fruits. **P. Ferrani**, or **P.**

Barcinonæ. The cholera microbe of Fer-

ran, as late investigations seem to show it,

is not an alga or bacillus, but a fungus

of the above group. **P. Infestans**, the

potato-fungus, the greatest scourge of this

plant. **P. Viticola**, mildew.

Per'opus (*πηρος*, *πους*, foot). A develop-

mental defect in which the legs and feet

are malformed.

Pero'sis (*πηρος*). The condition of abnor-

mal or defective formation.

Perox'ide. A term used in the old chemi-

cal nomenclature to designate the highest

proportions in which oxygen could saturate

any tetrad base. **P. of Hydrogen.** See

Hydrogen.

Perplica'tion (*per, plico*, to fold). Fold-

ing or turning an incised vessel upon or

within itself.

Personal Equation. The peculiar differ-

ence of each individual in his reaction to

various orders of stimuli.

Perspira'tion. See *Sweat*.

Perturba'tion (*perturbo*, to disturb). Func-

tional trouble. Restlessness or disquietude.

Also, any mental inequilibrium. The em-

ployment of means that arrest or modify the development of a morbid state.

Pertus'sin (*per, tussis*, a cough). The specific microbe or virus of pertussis.

Pertus'sis (*per, tussis*). Whooping cough.

A contagious disease, confined usually to

childhood and youth, marked by spasmodic

and convulsive coughing. Its course lasts

usually for a period of six or seven weeks.

It is rarely fatal.

Peru'vian Bark. See *Bark, Peruvian*, and *Cinchona*.

Peru'vian Wart. See *Verruga Peruana*.

Perver'sion (*per, verto*, to turn). The

state of being turned away from the nor-

mal course as in the modifications of func-

tion in disease. Also any morbid change

in the fluids of the body.

Pervigil'ium (*per, vigillum*, a watch). Same as *insomnia*.

Pes (Lat., a foot). The foot. A term also

applied to parts of the body resembling a

foot. **P. Anserinus**, the divisions of the

facial nerve in its distribution to the facial

muscles. **P. Accessorius**, a swelling

in the outer part of the cornu ammonis.

P. Hippocampi, the extremity of the

ll. Major, etc.

Pes'sary (*πέσος*, an oval-shaped stone).

An instrument for placing in the vagina to

remedy or support uterine or cervical dis-

placements.

Pessi'ma (*πέσσοι*, a game of chequers).

An eruptive disease consisting of hard,

spongy pustules, having a fanciful resem-

blance to a chess-board. It is a form of

papilloma.

Pest (*pestis*, a plague). A contagious feb-

rile disease endemic in certain oriental

countries, characterized by depression,

cephalalgia, petechiæ, bubos, etc. Used

colloquially for cholera, black death, etc.

Pestif'erous (*pestis, ferro*, to bear). Destructive, pestilential.

Pes'tilence (*pestis*). Same as *pest*.

Pes'tilent (*pestis*). Having the nature of

a pestilence or epidemic disease.

Pes'tis. See *Pest*.

Pes'tle (*pistillum*). The piece with which

substances are beaten in a mortar.

Pet'al (*πετάλον*, a leaf). A leaf of the corolla of a flower.

Pete'chia (It. *peteche*, a flea bite). See *Purpura*.

Petit, Canal of. See *Canal*.

Petit Mal. See *L. pilep y.*

Petit's Opera'tion. An operation for the relief of strangulated hernia. It consists

of a division of the stricture without opening the sac.

Petrifac'tion (πετρα, *facio*, to make). The condition of having turned to stone. Pathologically, a process of transformation characterized by the deposit in a tissue of various salts derived from the blood. Called, also, Incrustation.

Pet'rissage. See *Massage*.

Petrola'tum. Petroleum Ointment. A jelly-like preparation obtained from the residuum of petroleum, soluble in ether, insoluble in water and alcohol, known commercially as vaseline and cosmoline. An excellent basis for ointments and a valuable emollient.

Petro'leum (πετρα, *oleum*, oil). Mineral oil. A mixture of various hydrocarbons. "Coal oil," or kerosene, is one of the residua of fractional distillation. Naphtha, benzine, paraffine, and a substance vulgarly known as cosmoline, the base of unguentum petrolatum are among the most important components. Externally it is a stimulant. It is an excellent antiseptic and germicide. Internally it has been used as an anthelmintic and an expectorant. **P. Ointment**. See *Petrolatum*.

Pet'roline. The commercial name for a combination of hydrocarbons derived from petroleum.

Petro'sal (πετρα, rock). Pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **P. Sinus**, a name given to two sinuses, superior and inferior. The former is situated along the superior border of the petrous portion; the latter, near the posterior border.

Pe'trous Portion. See *Temporal Bone*.

Pet'tenkofer's Test. A qualitative test for the presence of biliary acids. A few drops of the suspected liquid, as the urine, are dropped into a fresh solution of sugar and dilute sulphuric acid. If biliary acids be present a purplish crimson color is produced.

Pey'er's Glands. See *Gland*.

Pflüg'er's Law. "A given tract of nerve is stimulated by the appearance of cathelectrotonus and the disappearance of anelectrotonus—not, however, by the disappearance of cathelectrotonus, nor by the appearance of anelectrotonus."

Phacomala'cia. See *Cataract*, *soft*.

Phacosclero'sis. Hardening of the crystalline lens.

Phae-. See *Phe-*.

Phagede'na (φαγειν, to eat away). Eroding; gangrenous. Extension of an ulcer

with formation of sloughs. **P. Gangrenosa**, hospital gangrene.

Phag'ocyte (φαγειν, *κυτος*, cell). A term applied by Nutschnikoff to the cells of the organism possessing the property of absorbing and digesting microbes. He calls the leucocytes, *microphagi*, and the term *macrophagi* is given to the permanent tissue cells with large nucleus, such as connective-tissue cells, epithelial cells of the pulmonary alveoli, etc.

Phagocyto'sis. The development or condition of phagocytic life. See *Phagocyte*.

Phaki'tis (φακος, lens, *ιτις*). Supposed inflammation of the crystalline lens of the eye.

Phakom'eter. An instrument for measuring the power of lenses.

Phakosclero'sis (φακος, the crystalline lens, *σκληρος*, hard). Induration or hardness of the crystalline lens.

Phak'oscope (φακος, the lens of the eye, *σκοπεω*, to see). An instrument for observing and estimating the change in the shape of the lens produced by accommodation.

Phalacro'sis. See *Baldness*.

Phalan'ges (φαλαγξ, a battalion). The fingers and toes. **P. of Ear**, the minute cuticular fibers in the organ of Corti.

Pha'lanx (plural, Phalanges, φαλαγξ). A name given to any one of the small bones of the fingers and toes.

Phallal'gia (φαλλος, *αλγος*, pain). Pain in the penis.

Phallan'euryism (φαλλος, *aneurysm*). Aneurysm of the penis.

Phallon'cus (φαλλος, *ογκος*, a tumor). Any tumor or swelling of the penis.

Phal'lus (φαλλος). The penis.

Phanakis'toscope. See *Zoetrope*.

Phaneroga'mia (φανeros, apparent, *γαμος*, marriage). A division of the vegetable kingdom comprising all vascular plants whether flowering or not, with exposed sexual organs. Subdivided into two classes, the endogenous and exogenous. See *Cryptogamia*.

Phan'tasm (φανω, to show). An illusive perception of an object which does not exist. A vision or apparition.

Phan'tom (φανταζω, to make visible). An apparition. A model, manikin or effigy upon or by which to illustrate bandaging, surgical, obstetrical and other operations. Applied also to false or simulated symptoms of disease. **P. Child**, a doll used to illustrate the phenomena of labor. **P. Face** or **Head**, a metal effigy of a face,

with eye-sockets devised to hold pigs' eyes, wherewith to practice or illustrate operations in ophthalmic surgery. **P. Stricture**, erroneous subjective symptoms of the patient who believes he has rectal stricture. **P. Tumor**, apparent or simulated tumors of hysterics and malingerers, that disappear in sleep or when the patient is etherized. Applied also to collections of gas or feces in the abdominal cavity.

Phar'macal (φαρμακον, a drug). Pertaining to pharmacy.

Pharmaceu'tics. Same as Pharmacy.

Phar'macist. An apothecary.

Pharmacodynam'ics (φαρμακον, δυναμις, force). The science of the powers and effects of medicines.

Pharmacol'ogy (φαρμακον, λογος, a treatise). A treatise on the nature and properties of substances used as medicines, or those employed in their preparation.

Pharmacopœ'ia (φαρμακον, ποιω, to make). A standard code containing a selection of medicinal substances, preparations and formulas. The United States (1882), and the British (1885), are among the most comprehensive published. All except the United States pharmacopœia have been issued under governmental authority.

Phar'macy (φαρμακον). The science of drugs, and the art of selecting, preparing and combining them.

Pharyngal'gia (φαρυγξ, the pharynx, αλγος, a pain). Pain in the pharynx.

Pharyn'geal (φαρυγξ). Pertaining to the pharynx.

Pharyngemphrax'is (φαρυγξ, εμφραξις, obstruction). Obstruction of the pharynx.

Pharyngis'mus. Spasm of the pharynx.

Pharyngi'tis (φαρυγξ, ιτις, inflammation). Inflammation of the pharynx.

Pharyn'go- (φαρυγξ). A Greek word frequently used as a prefix, signifying connection with or relation to the pharynx.

Pharyn'gocele (φαρυγξ, κηλη, tumor). A tumor or pouch of the pharynx.

Pharyngodyn'ia (φαρυγξ, οδυνη, pain). Any pain in the pharynx.

Pharyn'go-glos'sal. Pertaining conjointly to the pharynx and the tongue.

Pharyngol'ogy. The science of the pharyngeal mechanism and functions.

Pharyngople'gia (φαρυγξ, πληγη, a stroke). Paralysis of the pharynx or of the œsophagus.

Pharyn'gospasm (φαρυγξ, σπασμος, a spasm). Any cramp or spasm of the pharynx.

Pharyngot'omy (φαρυγξ, τεμνω, to cut). Incision of the pharynx.

Phar'ynx (φαρυγξ, the throat). The musculo-membranous sac or cavity behind the mouth, nose and larynx.

Phase (φασις, an appearance). The condition or stage of a disease or physiological function at a given time.

Phenac'etine. A phenyl compound having antipyretic properties. Recommended in neuralgia and acute rheumatism. Dose gr. iv-xxx. Unof.

Phengopho'bia. See *Photophobia*.

Phe'nol. See *Acid, Carbolic*.

Phenolsulphon'ic Acid. The "phenol-forming substance" found sometimes in urine, from which phenol is obtained.

Phenom'enal (φαινωμαι, to show). Pertaining to phenomena. Also, apparently contradictory, or exceptional to the ordinary course of events in nature.

Phenom'enon (φαινωμαι). Anything extraordinary or unexpected in nature. In physiology, any change in an organ or function appreciable to the senses, as that of respiration, circulation, etc. In pathology, a symptom.

Pheno-resor'cin. A mixture containing carbolic acid 67, resorcin 33 per cent. Unof.

Phen'yl. See *Acid, Carbolic*. **P. Glucosazon**. A complex crystalline substance separating in yellow rosette-shaped crystals in Fisher's test. **P. Hydrazin**, a colorless oil having the composition $C_6H_5(N_2H_3)$, soluble in water, the hydrochloride of which is used in Fisher's test for glucose. **P. Hydrazin Test** (for sugar). Into a test-tube put $\frac{1}{2}$ in. dry phenyl-hydrazin hydrochlorate, add pulverized sodium acetate an equal volume, and fill $\frac{1}{2}$ tube with urine. Agitate until sodium acetate is dissolved, gently heating up to boiling point and boil for 30 seconds. Examine the sediment with microscope for yellow-branching needle-shaped crystals of phenyl glucosazon. **P. Salicyl.**, See *Salol*.

Phi'al. See *Vital*.

Philos'ophy (φιλος, a lover, σοφια, wisdom). Literally, a love of wisdom. The coordination of human knowledge. Knowledge, natural, moral, or mental. **P., Natural**. See *Physics*. **P., Positive**, Comteism, or the philosophy of Auguste Comte.

Phimo'sis (φιμω, to constrict). Prolongation of the prepuce and constriction of the orifice, so that the foreskin cannot be retracted to uncover the glans penis.

Phleb- (φλεψ, a vein). A Greek root meaning vein, frequently used as a prefix to other words.

Phlebec/tasis. See *Varix*, *Varicose*.

Phlebectō'pia (φλεψ, εκ, out of, τοπος, place). The dislocation or abnormal position of a vein.

Phlebemphrax'is. Plugging of a vein.

Phlebi'tis (φλεψ, ιτις). Inflammation of a vein. **P.**, Uterine, puerperal septicæmia.

Phleb'ogram. A tracing of the movements of a vein by the sphygmograph.

Phlebog'raphy (φλεψ, γραφω, to write). The descriptive anatomy of the veins.

Phleb'olith (φλεψ, λιθος, stone). Vein-stone, caused by the calcareous degeneration of clots, etc.

Phlebol'ogy (φλεψ, λογος, a treatise). A treatise on the nature and functions of the veins.

Phleborrha'gia (φλεψ, ρηγνυμι, to burst forth). Same as Phleborrhæxis.

Phleborrhæx'is (φλεψ, ρηξις, rupture). A rupture of a vein. Also, hæmorrhage from a vein.

Phlebot'omy. See *Bloodletting*.

Phlegm (φλεγμα). A watery humor. Also, the viscid, stringy mucus expectorated or vomited.

Phlegma'sia (φλεγω, to burn). A synonym of inflammation. **P.** **Alba Dolens**, painful white swelling. An adhesive phlebitis of one or both legs occurring after childbirth, and characterized by pain, swelling, and whitish discoloration of the part. Formerly called milk-leg.

Phlegmat'ic (φλεγω). Unfeeling, indifferent. Abounding in phlegm.

Phleg'matous (φλεγω). Pertaining to or having the nature of phlegm.

Phleg'mon (φλεγμονη, inflammation). An inflammation of an acute suppurative character beneath the skin.

Phleg'monous (φλεγμονη). Pertaining to an acute suppurative inflammation of subcutaneous tissue.

Phlogis'tic (φλογος, flame). Pertaining to the energy of heat.

Phlogis'ton (φλογος). An obsolete term used by early chemists to denote fire or flame as a chemical element which was united with oxidizable substances, and which was separated from them during combustion. The term disappeared with the discovery of oxygen.

Phlogogen'ic (φλογος, γεννω, to beget). An obsolete name for hydrogen. Also, causing inflammation.

Phlogo'sis (φλογος). Any superficial or external inflammation. Also, erysipelatous inflammation.

Phlorid'zin, or

Phlori'zin. A bitter crystalline substance occurring in the root and trunk of the apple, pear, and similar fruit trees. It has reputed value in intermittents. It is thought to be identical with salicylin. Dose gr. x-xx. Unof.

Phloroglu'cin. A phloridzin derivative used for testing for hydrochloric acid, with which it produces a red tinge.

Phlyctæ'na (φλυκταινα, from φλνω, to bubble up). A tumor formed by the effusion of serum under the epidermis.

Phlyc'tenoid (φλυκταινα). Resembling phlyctæna. Also, a term applied to a variety of herpes.

Phlycten'ula (dim. of φλυκταινα). A little vesicle or blister. An elevation of the epidermis, cornea, or conjunctiva, by an accumulation of serous fluid beneath.

Phlycten'ular. Having the nature of phlyctenula. **P.** **Ophthalmia**, herpetic eruption of the conjunctiva.

Phly'tis. See *Phlyctenula*.

Phly'sis. See *Phlyctenula*.

Phlyza'cium (φλνζω, to inflame). A pustular vesicle on an indurated base.

Phocom'elus (φωκη, a seal, μελος, limb). An ectromelic monster with shortened or atrophied arms and thighs, the hands and feet being attached almost directly to the trunk.

Phœ'nicism (φοινιξ, red). A synonym of Rubeola.

Phœ'nodin (φοινωδης, blood red). Same as Hæmatin.

Phona'tion (φωνη, the voice, or sound). The production or art of vocal sound and articulation.

Phonet'ic (φωνη). Pertaining to the sounds and articulations of the voice.

Phon'ic (φωνη). Pertaining to the voice or to articulate sounds of the voice. Also, the science of acoustics.

Phonocamp'tics (φωνη, καμψις, bending). That branch of physics treating of the reflection of sound.

Pho'nograph (φωνη, γραφω, to write). An instrument consisting of a wax-coated cylinder revolving under a stylus attached to a diaphragm. The vibrations of the diaphragm, set in motion by the voice, cause the cylinder to be indented by the stylus. When the cylinder is again revolved the indentations of the wax cylinder strike against the stylus, thereby throwing the

diaphragm into vibration and reproducing the original sounds of the voice.

Phonography (φωνη, γραφω). A scheme of short-hand writing in which the words are spelled according to their sounds.

Phonom'eter (φωνη, μετρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the intensity of sound, or a current of air expired during phonation.

Phonop'athy (φωνη, παθος, disease). Disorder of the vocal organs.

Phorom'eter (φως, light, μετρον, measure). An instrument for measuring the intensity of light; also, for measuring the relative strengths of the ocular muscles.

Phos'phate. Any salt of phosphoric acid. **P.** Tests for, in **Urine**, add a few drops of potassium hydrate and boil. The earthy phosphates are thrown out and separable by filtering. To the filtrate add one-third its volume of magnesia mixture. The precipitate represents the phosphoric acid once held by alkaline bases, now in the form of triple phosphate. **Teissier's Method**, a sediment of the phosphates is obtained by magnesia mixture in a 50 c.c. graduated tube. 1 c.c. of sediment is equal to 0.60 to 0.70 gramme of phosphates per liter, or 0.06 to 0.07 per cent.

Phosphat'ic. Relating to or having the nature of phosphates. **P.** Diathesis, that condition of the body favoring the deposition of phosphate salts in the urine.

Phos'phenes (φως, light, φαινω, to show). Subjective luminous circle or sensation caused, *e.g.*, by pressure upon the eyeball.

Phos'phine. A name formerly given to hydrogen phosphide PH_3 .

Phosphores'cence (φως, φερω, to bear). A term applied to the spontaneous luminosity of certain substances, such as phosphorus, calcium sulphide (Canton phosphorus, Bologna phosphorus), white sugar. It is observed in putrescent organic matter, such as dead fish, wood, *etc.*; in the bodies of plants and animals, such as the marigold, fire-fly, in the excreta of animals, the sweat of miliaria and the breath of phthical patients.

Phosphorhidro'sis (φως, ιδρως, sweat). Phosphorescent sweat.

Phosph'orism. The symptoms of chronic phosphorus-poisoning.

Phosphoru'ria (phosphorus, ούρων, the urine). Phosphorescence of the urine. Also, urine containing an excess of phosphates.

Phos'phorus (φως, φερω, to bear) P 31; quantivalence III. A non metal existing

in three allotropic forms: yellow P ., of waxy consistence, soluble in carbon disulphide; red P ., pulverulent and insoluble; "metallic" P ., metallic luster, insoluble and inert at ordinary temperatures. An essential element in bone, brain, and nerve tissues. In form of phosphoric acid combined with calcium, forms 50 per cent. of the bones. Yellow P . in small doses is a brain and nerve stimulant and tonic. In toxic doses a powerful gastro-intestinal irritant, producing death by failure of respiration and circulation. Best administered in the form of hypophosphites, similar in action but less severe. Soluble phosphates are laxative and cholagogue. Phosphorus and its compounds are indicated where the nerve centers are implicated in such ailments as cerebral softening, progressive locomotor ataxia, paraplegia from excessive venery, *etc.* A specific in impotence. Alkaline hypophosphites are highly beneficial in diseases of imperfect nutrition, chronic phthisis, *etc.* **Calcii Hypophosphis**. Dose gr. x-xxx. **Calcii Lacto-phosphat. Syr.**, contains of the preceding 22, lactic acid 33, orange flower water 80, sugar 600, hydrochloric acid, water of ammonia and water aa q. s. ad 1000. Dose ʒj-ʒj. **Calcii Phosphas Precipitat.** Dose gr. ij-x. **Hypophosphitum cum Ferro, Syr.**, contains of the syrup of hypophosphites 99, lactate of iron 1. Dose ʒj-ʒj. **Hypophosphitum Syr.**, contains calcium salt 35, sodium and potassium salts aa 12, citric acid 1, spt. lemon 2, sugar 500, water q. s. ad 1000 parts. Dose ʒj-ʒj. **Ferri Hypophosphis**, soluble in sodium citrate. Dose gr. v-x. **Ferri. Quininae et Strychninae Phosphat., Syr.**, contains phosphates of iron and quinine aa 133, strychnine 4, phosphoric acid 800, sugar 6000, distilled water q. s. ad 10,000 parts. Dose ʒj ij. **Phosphatum Comp., Syr.**, Parish's Chemical Food, unof., contains in each ʒj phos. of iron gr. ijss, phos. of calcium gr. j. Dose ʒj-ij. **Oleum Phosphoratum**, phosphorated oil, contains phosphorus 1, stronger ether q, expressed oil of almond q. s. ad 100. Dose mʒ-v. **P. Pil.**, each contains gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ of the drug. Dose j-v. **P. Tinct.** (Bellevue Hosp.), unof., contains phosphorus gr. xxxij, absolute alcohol ʒxlvi, essence vanilla ʒj. ol. orange peel, ʒij. alcohol q. s. ad ʒxlviij. Dose mʒ-ʒj. **P., Tinct.** (Thompson's), unof., contains phosphorus gr. i, absolute alcohol ʒv,

glycerine $\tilde{5}$ ss, spt. peppermint μ xl. Dose μ xx- $\tilde{5}$ j. Potassii Hypophosphis. Dose gr. v-x. Sodii Hypophosphis. Dose gr. v-x. Sodii Phosphas. Dose $\tilde{3}$ j- $\tilde{5}$ j. Sodii Pyrophosphas. Dose $\tilde{5}$ ss- $\tilde{5}$ ss. Zinci Phosphidum, soluble in hydrochloric acid, irritant and poisonous. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ - $\frac{1}{20}$.

Phos'phorus Necro'sis. A disease characterized by necrosis, chiefly of the jaw-bone, which affects workmen exposed to the fumes of phosphorus.

Phosphu'ria ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, $\sigma\upsilon\rho\omicron\nu$, urine). An excess of the phosphates in the urine.

Photal'gia ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, light, $\alpha\lambda\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, pain). Pain arising from too great intensity of light.

Pho'to- ($\phi\omega\varsigma$). A Greek prefix denoting connection with or relation to light.

Photo-chem'ical ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, $\chi\eta\mu\iota\alpha$, chemistry). Pertaining to the chemical action of light as manifested in silver salts and certain other compounds.

Photogen'ic ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, $\gamma\epsilon\nu\nu\omega$, to beget). Producing light.

Pho'tograph ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\omega$, to write). A fac-simile of any object or design reproduced by the chemical action of light.

Photog'raphy ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\omega$, to write). The art of reproducing the images of objects by the action of light upon certain salts which are changed or decomposed by it.

Photohæmatachom'eter. See *Hæmatometer*.

Photol'ogy ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, a treatise). A treatise on the nature and laws of light.

Photomagnet'ic ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, $\mu\alpha\gamma\eta\eta\epsilon\tau\iota\sigma\mu$). Pertaining to the power of certain rays of the spectrum to render magnetic a steel needle.

Photom'eter ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\nu$, a measure). An instrument for measuring the strength or intensity of light.

Photomet'ric ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\nu$). Pertaining to photometry or the measurement of light.

Photom'etry ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\nu$). The measurement of light, its rapidity, intensity, etc.

Photo-microg'raphy ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, $\mu\iota\kappa\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\omega$, to write). The photographic enlargement of a body under the microscope.

Photon'osus ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, $\nu\omicron\sigma\iota\varsigma$, disease). A diseased condition arising from continued exposure to intense or glaring light, as snow-blindness, etc.

Photopho'bia ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, light, $\phi\omicron\beta\omicron\varsigma$, fear). Dislike of light, a symptom of corneal, iritic, and other inflammatory conditions of the eye.

Pho'tophone ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, $\phi\omega\eta$, sound). An apparatus for the graphic representation or

determination of the character of sound-waves by means of the sensitive flame.

Pho'tophore ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, $\phi\epsilon\rho\omega$, to bear). An instrument for examination of the cavities of the body by means of the electric light.

Photop'sia ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, $\omega\psi$, sight). A false perception of light, sparks, flashes of fire, etc. Symptomatic of certain morbid conditions of the retina or of the brain.

Photoptom'eter ($\sigma\omega\varsigma$, $\omega\psi$, eye, $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\nu$, measure). An instrument for determining visual acuity.

Photox'ylin. A substance derived from wood-pulp. A good substitute for collo-dion in minor surgery, and as a medium for mounting microscopic specimens.

Photu'ria ($\phi\omega\varsigma$, $\sigma\upsilon\rho\omicron\nu$, the urine). Phosphorescence of the urine.

Phrenasthe'nia ($\phi\rho\eta\nu$, diaphragm or the mind, $\alpha\sigma\theta\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$, weak). Paresis of the diaphragm. Also, a congenital phrenopathy consisting in imbecility, idiocy, cretinism, etc.

Phrenet'ic. Maniacal, delirious.

Phren'ic ($\phi\rho\eta\nu$). Pertaining to the diaphragm. **P. Nerve.** See *Nerve*.

Phrenogas'tric ($\phi\rho\eta\nu$, $\gamma\alpha\sigma\tau\eta\rho$, the stomach). Pertaining conjointly to the stomach and diaphragm.

Phren'ograph ($\phi\rho\eta\nu$, $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\omega$, to write). An instrument for registering the movements of the diaphragm.

Phrenol'ogy ($\phi\rho\eta\nu$, $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, a treatise). A theory that the characteristics and peculiarities of the mind may be determined by the conformation of the skull.

Phrenop'athy ($\phi\rho\eta\nu$, $\pi\alpha\theta\omicron\varsigma$, suffering). A general term including diseases characterized by perversion or debility of one or more faculties of the intellect. Mental alienation.

Phreno'ses. See *Phrenopathy*.

Phren'osin ($\phi\rho\eta\nu$). A nitrogenized, non-phosphorized cerebroside occurring in brain-tissue.

Phren'sy ($\phi\rho\eta\nu$). Insanity, mania, frenzy.

Phthiri'asis. See *Pediculus*.

Phthis'ical ($\phi\theta\iota\varsigma$, a wasting). Pertaining to or affected with phthisis.

Phthi'sis ($\phi\theta\iota\varsigma$, $\phi\theta\iota\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, to consume). Formerly any dyscrasia producing emaciation and death; restricted now to designate all pulmonary lesions followed by disorganization of lung tissue, the formation of cavities, loss of function and health, and death. **P., Abdominal,** the formation of tuberculous deposits in the abdominal cavity. **P. Bulbi,** progressive

shrinkage and atrophy of the eyeball. **P. Pulmonalis**, pulmonary phthisis. **P. Tuberculosis**, the formation of deposits of the bacillus tuberculosis, now considered the specific pathogenic cause, directly or indirectly, of the large majority of cases of phthisis. The progress of the disease is attended with night-sweats, cough, diarrhoea, and emaciation.

Phyogogalac'tics (φειγω, to flee, γαλα, milk). Medicines stopping the secretion of milk.

Phyllox'era (φύλλον, a leaf). A name given to several species of *aphide* which, by puncturing the under side of leaves to deposit their ova, produce the excrescences known as galls. Also the *P. Vastatrix*, which infests the roots of grape vines, causing the disease of the vines known as *phylloxera*.

Phylog'eny (φύλον, race, γεινωω, to beget). The history of the development of a whole stock of organisms, from the lowest form of the series upward. Haeckel's "fundamental biological law" is expressed in the words, "the ontogeny is a short repetition of the phylogeny."

Phy'ma (φύμα, a growth). A term used to include suppurative tumors larger than a boil. Also, a class of diseases including erysipelas, oedema, emphysema, scirrhus, etc. Also, a genus of diseases including hordeolum, sycosis, and anthrax. Also, a tubercle.

Phy'matoid (φύμα, εἶδος, resemblance). A condition of cancerous growth distinguished by dull yellow color and a consistency resembling that of tubercle.

Phymato'ses (φύμα). A general term for tuberculous or scrofulous diseases.

Physco'nia (φυσκων, the paunch). A general term for abdominal tumors that are not fluctuating nor sonorous. Also, excessive corpulency.

Physia'trics (φυσίς, nature, ιατρία, treatment). Healing power as manifested in the various forms of vital energy and natural forces.

Phys'ic (φυσίς). The science of medicine. Also, a general name for any remedy or medicine. Also, a cathartic.

Phys'ical (φυσίς). Pertaining to nature. Also, pertaining to the body or material things in contradistinction to the mind, or to metaphysical things. **P. Examination**, examination of the corporeal symptoms of disease in a patient. **P. Signs**, the indications obtained by percussion, auscultation, palpation, etc.

Physi'cian (φύσις). One who practices medicine. In many States of the United States the term is restricted to one who has received the degree as Doctor of Medicine, or who has been legally licensed to practice medicine.

Phys'icist (φυσίς). A student of physics.

Phys'ics (φυσίς). The science treating of the laws governing material phenomena, especially those of gravitation, motion, energy, etc. **P., Medical**, that part of physics pertaining to the preservation of the individual or management of disease.

Physiognomon'ic (φυσίς, γνωμων, an interpreter). Pertaining to physiognomy.

Physiognomon'ics (φυσίς, γνωμων). The science of physiognomy.

Physiog'onomy (φυσίς, γνωμων). The art of reading character and temperament by a study of the face.

Physiogr'aphy (φυσίς, γραφή, to write). A description of the surface of the earth as modified by the forces of nature. Earth-sculpture.

Physiol'ogy (φυσίς, λογος, a treatise). The science of the functions and properties of organized bodies and especially the human body, the mutual relation and functions of its organs, and vital phenomena.

Physiol'ysis (φυσίς, λυω, to dissolve). The disintegration of dead tissue by the natural processes of putrefaction, etc.

Phy'socele (φυσσα, air, κηλη, tumor). An intestinal tumor of gas or flatus.

Physocol'ic (φυσίς, colica). Colic caused by flatus.

Physom'eter (φυσσω, to inflate, μετρον, a measure). An instrument for determining variations in the volume of a confined body of air.

Physome'tra (φυσσω, μετρα, the womb). A swelling or enlargement of the womb arising from gases produced by the decomposition of some substance.

Physostig'ma. Calabar Bean. The seed of *P. venenosum*, native to West Africa. Properties mainly due to alkaloids, eserine and physostigmine. Paralyzes spinal motor centers and arrests reflex action without affecting muscular irritability. Produces, also, myosis, nausea, and vomiting. In toxic doses, causes death by paralysis of respiratory organs. Used advantageously in tetanus and torpor of the bowels. **P. Ext.**, alcoholic. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. **P. Tinct.**, 10 per cent. in strength. Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. **Eserine**, unof. Used in ophthalmology as a myotic. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{12}$. **Eserine Salicylate**. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{60}$.

Phytal'bумoses (*φυτον*, a plant). Vegetable albumoses resembling true peptones. Two varieties have been isolated, designated as α - and β -Phytal'bумoses.

Phy'to- (*φυτον*). A Greek prefix signifying connection with or relation to vegetable organisms.

Phytochemi'cal (*φυτον, χημια*, chemistry). Pertaining to the chemical structure and nature of plants. Used of fungoid growths of the human body.

Phytogen'esis (*φυτον, γενναω*, to beget). The generation of plants.

Phytog'raphy (*φυτον, γραφω*, to write). Same as botany. Also, a treatise on the geographical distribution of plants.

Phytolac'ca. Poke. The root and the fruit of *P. decandra*. An emeto-cathartic and motor-depressant. In toxic doses, death occurs by paralysis of organs of respiration. Action antagonized by alcohol, opium and digitalis. Serviceable in malignant tumors, eczema, and similar skin affections. Dose of the root as an emetic gr. x-xxx; as an alternative gr. j-v. **P.**, **Ext. Fld.**, unof. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\nu$ - $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. **P.**, **Tinct.**, unof. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\chi$ - $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$.

Phytol'ogy (*φυτον, λογος*, a treatise). Same as botany.

Phytomy'cetes. Moulds occurring in putrid urine.

Phytopathol'ogy (*φυτον, παθος*, disease, *λογος*, science). The science of plant disease, or of human diseases due to plant-like organisms.

Phy'toplasm (*φυτον, πλασμα*). The vegetable analogue of protoplasm.

Phyto'sis. See *Impetigo*.

Phytovitel'in. The vegetable analogue of vitellin.

Pi'a Ma'ter (Lat). The vascular membrane, consisting of a plexus of blood vessels held by a fine areolar tissue, enveloping the entire surface of the brain. It follows the convolutions and laminae and forms the velum interpositum and choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle. **P.** **M. of Testis**. See *Tunica*.

Pi'an. See *Frambesia*.

Piarrhæ'mia (*πιαρρ, αιμα*, blood). The same as *lipæmia*.

Pi'ceous (*pix*, pitch). Having the nature of pitch. Viscous.

Pi'chi. The stems and leaves of *Fabiana imbricata*, growing in Chili. A terebinthine having tonic properties. Of repute in treatment of catarrhal inflammations of urinary tract. Dose of fld. ext. $\mathfrak{m}\chi$ -xl. Unof.

Pic'ric-acid Test (for albumin in the urine). Pour a layer of saturated solution of picric acid upon the surface of the sample. It coagulates any albumin present. The precipitation is increased by heat.

Picrocarmine. A preparation for staining microscopical specimens.

Pic'romel. A mixture of unknown composition containing salts of soda and various biliary products.

Picro-saccharim'eter. An instrument for determining the amount of sugar in a given sample of urine by comparison with the color of a permanent standard solution of perchloride of iron, of a picric-acid reduction of the urine brought to a similar tint as the standard by dilution with water,—the amount of the latter required indicating the amount of sugar present.

Picrotox'in or Picrotoxic Acid. A neutral extraction of the berries of *Cocculus Indicus*, and several allied species of *menispermaceæ*. A cerebral exaltant having the combined properties of belladonna and nux vomica. In large doses causes muscular twitching, tonic spasm of the flexor muscles, etc., with nausea. Very serviceable in chorea, epilepsy, and paralysis of the sphincters. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ - $\frac{1}{20}$. **Cocculi**, **Ext. Fld.** Dose $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ - $\mathfrak{ij}$. **C.**, **Tinct.**, tincture of cocculus, 12½ per cent. in strength. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ -xv. **Planat's Tinct.**, strength 25 per cent. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{j}$ -v.

Pie'bald Skin. See *Leucoderma*.

Pie'dra. A disease of the hair marked by the formation of hard, pin-head-sized nodules on the shaft of the hair, thought to be a form of micrococcus. Occurs in the Andean plateau.

Pig'ment (*pingo*, to paint). The cells of coloring matter occurring in the iris, retina, hair, and in the rete mucosum of the skin.

Pig'mentary Mole. See *Nævus Pigmentosus*.

Pilas'tered (*pila*, a small, supplemental pillar). In anatomy, flanged so as to have a fluted appearance. **P. Femur**, a condition observed in the femur of individuals of certain races in which the backward concavity of the femoral shaft is exaggerated, and the linea aspera prominent. This exaggeration of structure causes the pilastered appearance.

Piles. See *Hæmorrhoids*.

Pi'li (*pilus*, a hair.) **Hairs**. **P. Congenital**, hair existing at birth. **P. Post-genital**, that appearing some time after birth.

Pilia'tion (*pilus*). The formation and production of hair.

Pi'liform (*pilus, forma, a form*). Having the form or appearance of hair.

Pill. See *Pilula*. **P.**, **Blaud's**. 200 pills contain 30 gms. dried ferrous sulphate, and carbonate of potassium. **P.**, **Compound Cathartic**. See *Colocyath.* **P.**, **Griffiths'**. See *Ferrum*.

Pil'lar (*pila*). A name sometimes given to a process or part acting as a support; as **P.** of Abdominal Ring, **P.** of Diaphragm, etc.

Pilocar'pine. See *Pilocarpus*.

Pilocar'pus. Jaborandi. The young leaves of *P. pennatifolius*. Properties due to an alkaloid, pilocarpine. Contains also jaborine; isomeric and antagonistic. A powerful diaphoretic, paralyzing the vasomotor system, lowering respiration. Eliminated through the skin. Of great value in dropsy, uremia, pleuritis. The most efficient remedy known in alopecia. Of value hypodermatically in asthma and alcoholic amblyopia. Contraindicated in weak heart. Dose of the fld. ext. $\text{m}\bar{\text{v}}-\bar{\text{v}}\bar{\text{j}}$. **Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloras**, the alkaloid. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{8}-\frac{1}{2}$. **Pilocarpidin**. Unof., weaker in its action than pilocarpine.

Pilocys'tic (*pilus, κυστις, a sac*). A term applied to encysted tumors containing hair and fatty matters.

Pil'lose (*pilus, a hair*). Hairy, hirsute.

Pil'ula (Lat.). A pill. In pharmacy, a spherical mass containing a prescribed medicinal substance with the excipient necessary to make it cohesive. The excipient may be soap and water, a gum, or one of the various syrups. There are 15 official *pilule*. See names, constituents, etc., under principal ingredient.

Pil'us (Lat.). Hair.

Pimeli'tis (*πιμελίτις, fat, itis, inflammation*). Inflammation of any adipose tissue.

Pimelorrhæ'a (*πιμυλίνη, πρῶ, to flow*). Fecal discharge of undigested fat.

Pimelo'sis (*πιμυλίνη*). Conversion into fat. The fatty degeneration of any tissue.

Pimelur'ia (*πιμυλίνη, ούρον, urine*). Chyluria.

Pimen'ta. Allspice. The immature fruit of *Eugenia pimenta*. Contains an aromatic, pungent, volatile oil. Much used as a flavor and condiment. Useful in flatulence and to prevent the griping of purgatives. Dose gr. x-xl.

Pim'ple (*papula*). A small pustule or blotch. See *Papule*, and *Pustule*.

Pine. See *Pix*.

Pine'al (*pinus, a pine cone*). Belonging to, or shaped like a pine cone. **P. Eye**, a rudimentary third eye of certain lizards connected with the homologue of the pineal gland, by the pineal stock. **P. Gland** (so called from its resemblance in shape to a pine cone), a small, reddish-gray, vascular body at the base of the brain; also called the *conarium*, from its conical shape. It rests above the nates, and is connected to the cerebrum by two peduncles. Its function is unknown. Probably the remains of the pineal eye.

Ping Ping. The root of a Chinese plant. Used in vesical affections.

Pinguec'ula, or **Pinguic'ula** (*pinguis, fat*). A small, yellow-white tumor of the conjunctiva, situated between the cornea and the canthus of the eye.

Pin-hole pupil. Extreme myosis.

Pink-eye. Popular term for an epidemic muco-purulent conjunctivitis of horses. The name is popularly applied to a similar disease in man.

Pink-root. See *Spigelia*.

Pin'na (Lat., a fin). The external cartilaginous flap of the ear.

Pint (Fr. *pinte*, a spot). The eighth part of a gallon.

Pin'ta Disease'. Spotted Sickness. A parasitic disease of the skin resembling tinea versicolor, the patches varying from gray to blue and black. Confined to tropical America.

Pi'nus. See *Pix*.

Pin-worm. See *Ascaris Vermicularis*.

Pi'per. Pepper; Black Pepper. The unripe fruit of *P. nigrum*, shriveled and dried. Native to the East Indies. Contains an oleoresin, an alkaloid, and a volatile oil. Stimulant to the stomach, and irritant to the skin. Used mainly to correct flatulence, and locally in hæmorrhoids. Dose gr. v-xx. **P. Oleo-resina**, contains the volatile oil. Dose $\text{m}\bar{\text{v}}\bar{\text{j}}-\bar{\text{j}}$. **Piperine**, the alkaloid. Dose gr. j-x. **Piperinal**, unof., the flavoring principle of heliotrope. Called, also, *heliotropin*, antipyretic and antiseptic. Dose gr. xv.

Pipette' (dim. of *pipe*). A graduated tube with a bulb terminating at a point. It is used for removing small portions of a liquid, which are drawn into the tube by suction.

Pipsis'sewa. See *Chimaphila*.

Piro'goff's Operation. A method of amputation at the ankle in which the greater part of the calcaneum is retained to give length and surface to the stump.

Pis'ces (pl. of *piscis*, a fish). Fishes. A class of vertebrates including all bony fishes.

Pis'ciculture (*piscis*, a fish, *cultus*, care). The artificial breeding and culture of fish, especially for the purpose of stocking streams and littoral waters with edible varieties of fish. In the United States pisciculture is liberally encouraged by national appropriations.

Piscid'ia. Jamaica Dogwood. The bark of *P. erythrina*. Active principle thought to be a glucoside, piscidine. Resembles opium in physiological properties, but less intense and without unpleasant after-results. Useful in whooping-cough and neuralgia. Sometimes causes gastric distress. Dose of the (proprietary) fld. ext. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss-j, cautiously increased. Unof.

Pis'iform Bone (*pisum*, a pea). A small, nearly circular bone of the carpus on the inner and anterior side.

Pis'til (*pistillum*, a pestle). The essential female organ of a flower. It receives the pollen or impregnating semen of the stamens.

Pit. An indentation. A pock-mark. A hollow place. A depression in oedematous tissues remaining after pressure by the finger. **P. of Stomach**, a name popularly given to that part of the abdomen just below the sternum and between the cartilages of the false ribs.

Pitch. See *Pix*.

Pith (A. S. *pida*). The soft cellular tissue found in the center of the stalks of plants. Also, the marrow of bones.

Pith'ing. The removal of the cerebral lobes of a frog or animal for the purpose of physiological experimentation.

Pith'ode. See *Karyokinesis*.

Pit'ting. Indenting. Marking with pits or pock-marks.

Pitu'ita. See *Phlegm*.

Pitu'itary. Pertaining to phlegm. **P. Body**, a small, reddish-gray vascular body, weighing about ten grains, contained within the Sella Turcica. Formerly called the P. gland. **P. Membrane**, the Schneide-rian membrane.

Pityri'asis (*πιτυρον*, bran). A term formerly used by Willan to designate several forms of mild dermatitis characterized by fine scales. The different forms have no pathological affinities beyond the common feature of scaliness. See, also, *Seborrhæa*. **P. Nigricans**. See *Chromidrosis*. **P. Pilaris**. See *Keratosis Pilaris*. **P. Ro-sea**, Herpes Tonsurans of Hebra, an acute,

widespread, inflammatory affection of the skin marked by an eruption of pale red patches, scaly and usually of circular shape. May be **P. Maculatum**, or **P. Circina-tum**, as the patches are irregular or circular. **P. Rubra**, dermatitis exfoliativa; an inflammatory affection of the skin involving the whole surface of the body, marked by a deep red color with an abundant bran-like desquamation. Begins in the form of diffused redness or small red patches which spread rapidly at the edge of the lesion. **P. Versicolor**. See *Tinea Versicolor*.

Piv'oting. The fixation of an artificial crown to a tooth by means of a pivot or pin.

Pix. Pitch. The resinous exudation of certain coniferous trees. The varieties in common use are chiefly Burgundy pitch, from the Norway spruce, *Abies excelsa*, and Canada pitch, from *A. canadensis*. Melts about the temperature of boiling water and softens by the heat of the human body. Soluble in glacial acetic acid. Used mainly as the base of plas-ters. **P. Burgundicæ Emplast.**, contains Burgundy pitch 90, yellow wax 10 parts. **P. Canadensis, Emp.**, has Canada pitch 90, yellow wax 10 parts. **P. cum Cantharide, Emp.**, Burgundy pitch 92, cerate cantharidis 8 parts. **P. Liquida**, tar, an empyreumatic oleo-resin obtained by the destructive distillation of various species of pine; blackish-brown in color and possessing the well-known taste and odor. Yields oil of tar, pyroligneous acid, creasote and carbolic acid. A complex mixture of resins and hydrocarbons. Ex-ternally, a stimulant to the skin; inter-nally, a gastro-intestinal irritant. Ser-viceable in scaly diseases of the skin and of benefit in bronchitis. Dose $\mathfrak{z}$ j-ij. **P. Liq. Ol.**, a volatile oil distilled from tar—consists of various hydrocarbons, phenols, etc. Used locally. **P. Liq., Syr.**, con-tains 6 per cent. of tar in syrup. Dose $\mathfrak{z}$ ij- $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. **P. Liq. Ung.**, equal parts of tar and suet. **P. Liq. Infus.** Unof., made by shaking 1 part of tar with 4 of water frequently for 24 hours. **P. Liq. Vin.**, wine of pitch, unof., tar $\mathfrak{z}$ xvj, gly-cerine, white wine, honey aa $\mathfrak{z}$ viij, acetic acid $\mathfrak{z}$ j, boiling water Ovj. **Carbonis Detergens, Liq.**, unof., an alcoholic solu-tion of coal tar—an useful antiseptic in putrid sore throat, etc.

Place'bo (fut. of *placeo*, to please). Any-thing prescribed for the purpose of pleas-

ing or humoring the whim of a patient rather than for its therapeutic effect.

Placen'ta (πλακωτή, a cake). The flat, circular, spongy body adherent during gestation to the inner wall of the uterus and connected by the cord to the fetus, and forming the organ of nutrition and respiration for the fetus. **P.**, **Adherent**, abnormal adherence of the placenta to the uterine wall after childbirth. **P.**, **Battle-dore**, insertion of the cord to the margin of the placenta. **P.**, **Duplex**, when composed of two masses or lobes. **P.**, **Multi-lobed**, composed of many separate lobes. **P.**, **Prævia**, when fixed to that part of the uterine wall that dilates as labor advances, so that it precedes the birth of the presenting part of the fetus. **P.**, **Retained**, not expelled by the uterus after labor. **P.**, **Subsidiary**, a distinct and separate lobe in addition to the usual placental mass; called *Placenta Succenturiata*. **P.**, **Tripartite**, with three parts or masses.

Placen'tal (πλακωτός). Pertaining to the placenta. **P.**, **Souffle**, a sound erroneously attributed to the circulation of the placenta.

Placenta'tion. The form and place of attachment of the placenta.

Placenti'tis. Inflammation of the placenta.

Plagiocéph'alus (πλαγίος, twisted; κεφαλή, head). An asymmetry of the head, giving it a twisted appearance.

Plague (πληγή, a stroke; so called from its suddenness and fatality). A contagious and highly fatal epidemic which occurred in Europe in the 14th century, and also at later periods. The disease had many of the characteristic symptoms of malignant typhus fever, accompanied by buboes, melanosis of the skin, carbuncles, and similar affections.

Pla'nat's Tincture. See *Picrotoxin*.

Plano'dia (πλανή, a wandering, ὁδός, a way). Any false or artificial passage.

Planta'go, or

Plant'ain. The leaves of *P. major* and *P. lanceolata*, or common ribbed grass. Bruised fresh leaves a popular remedy in hemorrhage, painful abrasions of the skin, burns, erysipelas, &c. Unof.

Plan'tar (*planta*, the sole). Pertaining to the sole of the foot. **P.** **Aponeurosis**, the triangular-shaped aponeurosis occupying the middle and sides of the sole of the foot. **P.** **Arch**, a name given to one of the parts into which the external plantar artery is divided. **P.** **Arteries**. See

Artery. **P.** **Muscle**. See *Muscle*. **P.** **Nerve**. See *Nerve*.

Planta'ris. See *Plantar*. **P.** **Muscle**. See *Muscle*.

Pla'num. (Lat.) A plane or surface.

Planu'ria (πλανε, ούρον, urine). The discharge of urine through passages other than the normal duct.

Plaque. (Fr) A patch or spot.

Plas'ma. Liqueur Sanguinis. The fluid part of the blood, composed of serum and fibrin-making substances, the latter uniting spontaneously to make filin after the blood has been drawn from the body. See, also, *Blood*.

Plas'mine. See *Denis's*.

Plasmo'dium (πλασσω, to form). Tissue formed by the coalescing of amœboid cells. Also, the intracellular substance of the amœboid cells in the blood corpuscles of malarial patients.

Plas'ter (εμπλάσσω, to spread upon). An adhesive, solid or semi-solid medicinal substance spread upon cloth or other flexible substance, for application to the external part of the body. According to the principal ingredient, called *Emplastrum Aconiti*, *Ammoniaci*, *Arnice*, *Belladonnæ*, *Capici*, *Hydrargyri*, *Picis cum cantharidæ*, *Resinæ*, *Saponis*, &c. **P.**, **Adhesive**, resin plaster. **P.**, **Antiseptic**, any plaster rendered aseptic. **P.**, **Isinglass**, a substitute for adhesive **P.**, used in superficial wounds. **P.-of-Paris**, gypsum, or sulphate of lime, used for making stiff or immovable bandages or dressings.

Plas'tering of Wine. A method of clarifying wine by sulphate of lime. It is considered not harmful to health, though it renders the wine more laxative.

Plas'tic (πλασσω). Capable of being formed or moulded. **P.** **Operations**, the restoration of lost parts by the transfer and engrafting of tissue from an adjacent part.

P. **Surgery**, the art of performing plastic operations.

Plastic'ity (πλασσω). Plastic force. The quality of being plastic.

Plasticule, or **Plastidule**. A protoplasmic molecule.

Plastodynam'ic (πλασσω, δυναμικ, force). Referring to nutritive power.

Plate. A name sometimes given to a flat, protecting process of bone, as **P.** **Cribriform**, the anterior fossa of the base of the skull; **P.** **Pterygoid**, one of the processes of the sphenoid bone. **P.** **Culture**, The culture of microbes upon a slab or plate by culture media.

Plat'inum. Pt = 194.4; quantivalence II, IV; sp. gr. 21. A metal of silver-white luster, soluble in nitro-hydrochloric acid only. Employed in making vessels for chemical and pharmaceutical use. **P. Chloride**, has alterative properties. Dose gr. ss-ijss. Unof.

Plat'y- (πλατυς, broad). A Greek adjective which, as a prefix, signifies broad.

Platyceph'alous (πλατυς, κεφαλη, the head). Having a broad skull; with a vertical index of less than 70 per cent.

Platycne'mic (πλατυς, κνημη, the leg). Applied to a bone of the leg which, because of abnormal development, is exaggerated in breadth. Platycnemism of the femur is a characteristic of many tribes of the African race, and is generally associated with pilastered femur.

Platyhier'ic (πλατυς, ιερα, holy, and therefore applied to the sacrum). Having a broad sacrum, in distinction from *dolichohieric*, with narrow sacrum. As a rule, females are *platyhieric*.

Platypel'lic, or **Platypel'vic** (πλατυς, πελvis, a basin, and applied to the pelvis). Having a broad pelvis, in distinction to *dolichipellie*, with narrow pelvis.

Platypo'dia. Flat-footedness.

Plat'yrrhine. See *Index*.

Platyrhin'ic (πλατυς, ριν, the nose). Applied to individuals characterized by a width of nose the index of which exceeds 53. See *Index*.

Platys'ma (πλατυς). Anything of considerable superficial dimensions. Also, a plaster. **P. Myoides.** See *Muscle*.

Pled'get. A small compress of lint, flattened and trimmed as required, designed for application to the surface of a wound or lesion to prevent contact with the air, and to absorb discharges.

Pleochromat'ic (πλεος, full, χρωμα, color). Pertaining to a high or exaggerated condition of coloration.

Pleomas'tia, or

Pleoma'zia (πλεων, more, μαστος, a breast). A fetal monstrosity having more than one breast; also, the condition of having more than two mammae.

Ple'onasm (πλεονασμος, an exaggeration). Any abnormal or faulty formation marked by superabundance or over-growth of parts.

Pleonex'ia (πλεονεξια). Greediness. Arrogance or overbearing temper due to cerebral disease.

Plessim'eter. See *Pleximeter*.

Ples'sor (πλεσσω, to strike). A plexor. Any instrument used in percussion.

Pleth'ora (πληθος, a throng). Abnormal fullness of the blood-vessels, or superabundance of blood. See *Polyaemia*.

Pleth'oric (πληθος). Pertaining to plethora, or an excessive amount of blood.

Plethys'mograph (πληθος, γραφω, to write). An instrument for ascertaining changes in the volume of any organ or part.

Pleu'ra (πλευρα, a side). The serous membrane which envelops the lung (*P. pulmonalis*), and, being reflected back, lines the inner surface of the thorax (*P. Costalis*).

Pleural'gia (πλευρα, αλγος, pain). Same as *Pleurodynia*.

Pleurapoph'ysis (πλευρα, αποφysis, processes). A term sometimes applied to the true ribs.

Pleurapost'ema (πλευρα, apostema, an abscess). A collection of blood or pus forming in the cavity of the pleura, resulting from inflammation, which, instead of disappearing by resolution, passes to the suppurative stage.

Pleur'isy. See *Pleuritis*.

Pleuri'tis (πλευρα, a side, ιτις). Inflammation of the pleura, commonly called pleurisy.

Pleu'ro- (πλευρα). A Greek word used as a prefix to denote connection with the pleura.

Pleu'rocele (κλευρα, κηλη, tumor). Pulmonary hernia.

Pleurodyn'ia (πλευρα, οδνη, pain). A spasmodic or rheumatic pain seated in the muscles of the chest, especially the intercostal muscles. It is generally accompanied by a sharp, pricking sensation vulgarly known as a stitch in the side.

Pleuro-pneumo'nia (πλευρα, pneumonia). Inflammation of the pleura and the lung at the same time. Also, an infective disease of cattle, characterized mainly by red hepatization with acute interlobular and pleural inflammation. It is thought to be due to a microbe, the micrococcus pneumoniae.

Pleurorrhoe'a (πλευρα, ρεω, to flow). An effusion of fluid into the pleura.

Pleurorthop'nœa (πλευρα, ορθος, erect, πνεω, to breathe). Pain in the side, which permits free respiration only when the patient is in an erect position.

Pleurosthot'onos, or

Pleurothot'onos (πλευροθθεν, from the side, τεινω, to bend). A bending of the body to one side from a spasmodic or tetanic condition of the muscles.

Plex'iform. Resembling a plexus.

Plexim'eter (*πλησσω*, to strike, *μετρον*, a measure). An ivory disc or other substance placed on the body to receive the stroke in percussion of the chest.

Plex'or. The instrument for striking upon the pleximeter.

Plex'us (*plecto*, to knit). A network. The junction of two or more nerves or branches of nerves. The term is also used of venous networks, the principal being the Ovarian, Pampiniform, Pharyngeal, Pterygoid, Spermatic, Uterine, Vaginal, *etc.* The principal Plexuses are alphabetically tabulated on pages 350, 351.

Pli'ca (Lat.). A fold. **P. Palmatæ**, oblique projections of the mucous membrane of the cavity of the neck of the uterus. **P. Semilunaris**, a conjunctival fold, in the inner canthus of the eye, the rudiment of the membrana nictitans of birds. Also, a matted condition of the hair due to a fungous parasite. See *Trichomatosi*.

Pli'cate (*plica*). Folded or plaited.

Pli Courbe (Fr.). The angular gyrus.

Plongeade' (Fr.). The physiological condition of a diver with suspended respiration. The blood accumulates in the veins and right side of the heart.

Plug'ging. See *Tampon*.

Plum'bic (*plumbum*, lead). Pertaining to the element lead.

Plumb'ism. Lead-poisoning.

Plum'bum (Lat. gen. *plumbi*). Pb=207; valence 11. Lead. A silver, bluish-white metal, having a specific gravity of 11.4; fuses at about 600° F. The acetate, nitrate, oxide, and iodide are used in medicine. Soluble lead salts are poisonous, producing gastro-intestinal irritation, with vasomotor paralysis. *Chronic lead-poisoning* is commonly due to the action of drinking water from lead pipes, to hair dyes, handling lead pigments, *etc.* See *Lead Poisoning*. Soluble lead salts are astringents, useful locally in hæmorrhages and various skin affections. Sometimes indicated internally in diarrhoea. **P. Acetas**, astringent. Dose gr. ss-v. **P. Carbonas**, locally as an ointment. **P. Emplastrum**, lead plaster, contains lead oxide 32, olive oil 60, water 10 parts, triturated and boiled until homogeneous. **P. Iodidum**, locally and internally. Dose gr. ½. **P. Nitras**, locally; astringent, escharotic, and disinfectant. **P. Oleatum**, unof., lead oxide 20, oleic acid 80 per cent. **P. Oxidum**, litharge, a constituent of

lead plaster. **P. Subacetat.**, **Ceratum**, Goulard's cerate has—Goulard's ext. 20, fresh cerate of camphor 80 parts. **P. Subacetat.**, **Linimentum**, Goulard's extract 40, cotton-seed oil 60 parts; anodyne. **P. Subacetat.**, **Liq.**, Goulard's extract, lead acetate 170, lead oxide 120, distilled water q. s. ad 1000 parts; an astringent and cooling solution. **P. Subacetat.**, **Liq. Dil.**, 3 parts of the foregoing and 97 of water. **P. Ung. Carbonat.**, finely powdered lead carbonate 10, benzoinated lard 90 parts. **Ung. Diachylon**, Diachylon ointment, contains lead plaster 60, olive oil 39, oil lavender 1. **P. Ung. Iodidi**, finely powdered lead iodide 10, benzoinated lard 90 parts.

Plum'mer's Pills. See *Antimonium*.

Plu'ral (*plus* [gen. *pluris*], more). More than one. **P. Birth**, bringing forth more than one offspring at a time.

Pluriloc'ular. With several loculi.

Pluripar'ity. The condition of having borne several children.

Plu'vial (*pluvia*, rain). Pertaining to rain or telluric moisture.

Pneodynam'ics (*πνεω*, *δυναμις*). The philosophy of respiration.

Pneom'etry. Same as Pulmometry.

Pne'ophore (*πνεω*, *φορος*, carrier). An instrument to aid artificial respiration in the asphyxiated.

Pne'oscope (*πνεω*, *σκοπεω*, to examine). An instrument for measuring respiratory movements.

Pneumarthro'sis (*πνευμα*, air, *αρθρον*, a joint). An effusion of air into an articular cavity.

Pneumathæ'mia (*πνευμα*, *αιμα*, blood). The presence of air in the blood-vessels.

Pneumat'ic (*πνευμα*). Pertaining to gaseous fluids. **P. Cabinet**, a device for enclosing a limb or part so that it may be subjected to compressed or rarefied air. **P. Trough**, a trough partly filled with water for facilitating the collection of gases.

Pneumat'ics (*πνευμα*). That branch of physics treating of the mechanical properties of gas.

Pneu'mato- (*πνευμα*). A Greek word used as a prefix to denote connection with the air or breath.

Pneumat'ocle (*πνευμα*, *κληη*, tumor). A tumor or hernia of the lung or other part filled with gas or air.

Pneumatod'ic. Filled with air.

Pneumatodyspnœ'a (*πνευμα*, *δυσ*, difficult, *πνεω*, to breathe). Emphysematous dyspnea.

TABLE OF NERVE PLEXUSES.

NAME.	LOCATION.	DERIVATION.	DISTRIBUTION.
Aortic.	Sides and front aorta.	Semilunar and lumbar ganglia, renal and solar plexuses.	Inf. mesenteric, spermatic and hypogastric plexuses, filaments to inf. vena cava.
Brachial.	Lower part of neck to axilla.	Ant. branches 4 lower cervical and greater part 1st dorsal.	Median, ulnar, musculospiral, <i>etc.</i> , of upper extremity.
Cardiac (great or deep).	Front of bifurcation of trachea.	Cardiac nerves of cervical ganglia of sympathetic, branches rec. laryng. and pneumog.	Pulmonary, coronary and cardiac plexuses.
Cardiac (superficial or anterior).	Beneath arch of aorta.	Left sup. cardiac, branches pneumogastric and deep cardiac plexus.	Coronary and pulmonary plexus.
Carotid.	Outer side int. carotid.	6th nerve and Gasserian ganglion.	Carotid artery, petrosals, communicat'g branches.
Cavernous.	Cavernous sinus.	3d, 4th, 5th, 6th nerves and oph. ganglion.	Wall of inf. carotid.
Cervical.	Opposite 4 upper vertebræ.	Anterior branches 4 upper vertebræ.	<i>Superficial</i> : to skin of head and neck. <i>Deep</i> : Phrenic, communicans noni, 2 muscular, 2 communicating.
Celiac.	Celiac axis.	Solar plexus splanchnic (lesser), pneumogastric.	Coronary, hepatic, pyloric, gastro-duodenal, gastro-epiploic and splenic plexuses.
Coronary (anterior).	Below arch of aorta.	Superficial and deep cardiac plexuses.	Anterior surfaces of heart.
Coronary (posterior).	Coronary artery at back of heart.	Deep cardiac plexus, <i>etc.</i>	Filaments to ventricles.
Cystic.	Gall bladder.	Hepatic plexus.	Gall bladder.
Diaphragmatic.	See <i>Phrenic</i> .		
Epigastric.	See <i>Solar</i> .		
Gastric.	Gastric artery.	Celiac plexus.	Stomach.
Gastro-duodenal.	Pancreatico-duod. artery, right gastro-epiploic artery.	Celiac plexus.	Pancreatico-duodenal gastro-epiploic plexuses.
Hemorrhoidal (inf.).	Rectum.	Pelvic.	Rectum.

TABLE OF NERVE PLEXUSES.—*Continued.*

NAME.	LOCATION.	DERIVATION.	DISTRIBUTION.
Hepatic.	Hepatic artery.	Celiac plexus, left pneumogastric, right phrenic.	Liver.
Hypogastric.	Promontory of sacrum.	Aortic plexus and lumbar ganglia.	Pelvic plexuses.
Lumbar.	Psoas muscle.	Anterior division 4 upper lumbar.	Ilio-hypogas., ilio-inguinal, genito-crural, ext. cutaneous, obturator and accessory, ant. crural.
Mesenteric (inf.).	Inf. mesenteric artery.	Left side aortic plexus.	Parts supplied by artery.
Mesenteric (sup.).	Sup. mesenteric artery.	Solar plexus.	Parts supplied by artery.
Ovarian.	See <i>Spermatic</i> .		
Pelvic.	Side of rectum and bladder.	Hypogastric plexus 2d to 4th sacral nerves, first two sacral ganglia.	Viscera of pelvis, plexuses of pelvis.
Phrenic.	Phrenic artery.	Solar plexus.	Diaphragm and suprarenal capsule.
Prostatic.	Vesical arteries.	Pelvic plexus.	Bladder.
Pulmonary (anterior).	Root of lungs, anteriorly.	Ant. pul. branches pneumogastric and sympathetic.	Inferior anterior part of lungs.
Pulmonary (posterior).	Root of lungs, posteriorly.	Post. pul. branches pneumogastric and sympathetic.	Root of lungs, posteriorly
Renal.	Renal artery.	Solar and aortic plexuses and semilunar gang.	Kidney, inf. vena cava, spermatic plexus.
Sacral.	Front of sacrum.	Lumbo-sacral cord, ant. div. 3 upper sacral nerves, and part of 4th	Muscular, pudic, sup. gluteal, great sciatic, small sciatic.
Solar.	Behind stomach.	Splanchnics and right pneumogastric.	Semilunar ganglia, phrenic, suprarenal, renal, spermatic, celiac, sup. mesen., aortic plexuses.
Spermatic.	Spermatic vessels.	Renal plexus.	Testes (ovaries in female).
Splenic.	Splenic artery.	Celiac plexus, left semilunar ganglia, R. pneumogastric nerve.	Spleen, pancreatic plexus, left gastro-epiploic plexus.
Tonsillar.	Tonsil.	Glosso-pharyngeal.	Tonsil, soft palate, fauces.
Uterine.	Uterine arteries.	Pelvic plexus.	Cervix and lower part of uterus.
Vaginal.	Vagina.	Pelvic plexus.	Vagina.
Vesical.	Vesical arteries.	Pelvic plexus.	Vesiculae seminales, vas deferens.

Pneumatogram (πνευμα, γραφω, to write). A tracing showing the duration of the respiratory movements.

Pneumatology (πνευμα, λογος, a treatise). A treatise on breathing and the breath, or the gases, natural or pathological, of the economy.

Pneumatometer. See *Pulmometer*.

Pneumatometry (πνευμα, μετρον, a measure). Same as *Pulmometry*.

Pneumatosis (πνευμα). The condition of flatulent distention of the stomach and bowels. Also, emphysema.

Pneumatothorax (πνευματω, to distend with flatus, θωραξ, the chest). Distention of the pleural cavity with air or gas. If there be also serum or liquid present it is called *Hydro-pneumo-thorax*, or *pneumo-thorax* with effusion.

Pneumaturia (πνευμα, ουρον, urine). Escape of gas from the urethra.

Pneumo-. Same as *Pneumon-*.

Pneumobacillus. See *Micrococcus Pasteuri* and *Pneumonia*.

Pneumocoele. See *Pneumatocoele*.

Pneumococcus (πνευμων, lung, κοκκος, a kernel). Any micrococcus of the lung. P. of Fränkel. See *Micrococcus Pasteuri*. P. of Friedländer. See *Micrococcus Pneumoniae*.

Pneumoconiosis (πνευμων, κονις, dust). Disease of the lungs arising from the inhalation of dust.

Pneumodynamics (πνευμων, δυναμις, power). That branch of medical physics treating of respiration.

Pneumogasttric (πνευμων, γαστηρ, the stomach). Pertaining conjointly to the lungs and the stomach, or to the pneumogastric nerve. P. Nerve. See *Nerve Table*.

Pneumograph (πνευμων, γραφω, to write). An instrument for measuring the movements of the chest in respiration.

Pneumography (πνευμων, γραφω). The descriptive anatomy of the lungs.

Pneumohæmothorax. A collection of air or gas, and blood, in the pleural cavity.

Pneumohydrothorax. A collection of air or gas, and water, in the pleural cavity.

Pneumolith (πνευμων, λιθος, a stone). A calculus in the lungs.

Pneumon- (πνευμων). A Greek word which, in composition, denotes connection with or relation to the lungs.

Pneumonæmia (πνευμων, αιμα, blood). Congestion of the blood in the lungs.

Pneumonec'tasis (πνευμων, εκτασις, dilatation). Pulmonary emphysema, or dilata-

tion of the vesicles or bronchi of the lungs.

Pneumonia (πνευμων). Lung Fever. Inflammation of one or more lobes of the lungs, usually the symptom of specific, infective disease. P., **Croupous**, that commonly called simply pneumonia, an acute disease, the anatomical change consisting in the appearance of a firm or solid exudation in the pulmonary alveoli. The disease proceeds through the following stages: 1. Congestion, in which there is intense congestive hyperæmia. 2. Red Hepatization, in which the lung is bulky, heavy, firm and airless, its red tint due to extravasated corpuscles and distended capillaries. 3. Gray Hepatization, due to the decolorization of the exudation and pulmonary anæmia. 4. Colliquation and Resolution.

Pneumon'ic (πνευμων). Pertaining to the lungs.

Pneumoni'tis (πνευμων, ιτις, inflammation). Same as *Pneumonia*.

Pneumon'o- (πνευμων, a lung). A Greek word which, in combination, denotes connection with or relation to the lungs.

Pneumon'ocele. Hernia of the lung.

Pneumonæde'ma (πνευμων, œdema, a swelling). (Edema of the lungs.

Pneumonomelano'sis. Melanosis of the lung.

Pneumono'sis (πνευμων). A generic term including all affections of the lungs.

Pneumopericard'ium (πνευμα, pericardium). An effusion of air into the cavity of the pericardium.

Pneumophthi'sis. See *Phthisis*.

Pneumopyothorax (πνευμα, air, πον, pus, θωραξ, the thorax). An accumulation of air in the cavity of the thorax accompanied with an effusion of purulent matter.

Pneumother'apy. The use of air or ventilation of a part as a therapeutic agent, as in Politzer's method of filling the Eustachian tube and tympanic cavity.

Pneumothorax. See *Pneumatothorax*, the more proper term.

Pock (D. *pok*, a little pouch). A pustule of smallpox.

Pock'eting. A name given by Storer to a mode of treating the pedicle in the operation of ovariectomy. It is accomplished by bringing the extremity of the pedicle between the inner lips of the incision, at its lower angle, thus securing its attachment to the raw surface of the abdominal wall.

Pock'marked. Marked with the cicatrices of the smallpox, pustule.

Podagra. See *Podarthrititis*.

Podal'gia (ποῦς [gen. ποδός], ἀλγος, a pain). Any pain of the feet.

Podal'ic (ποῦς). Pertaining to the feet.

P. Version, in obstetrics, the operation of bringing down one or both feet when the position of the fetus is such that it cannot be delivered by natural labor.

Podarthri'tis (ποῦς, ἀρθρον, a joint, ιτις, inflammation). Gouty inflammation of the joints of the feet.

Podelco'ma. See *Fungus Foot*.

Podenceph'alus (ποῦς, ἐγκεφαλος, brain). A class of exencephalic monstrosities having the brain protruding through a fissure in the cranial vault as a pedunculated tumor.

Podobromhidro'sis (ποῦς, βρωμος, a stench, ιδρως, sweat). Offensive sweating of the feet. See *Bromidrosis*.

Podœde'ma (ποῦς, οἰδημα, a swelling). (Edema or swelling of the foot.

Podophyl'lum. May Apple. The root of mandrake, *P. peltatum*. Contains a resinous active principle. A tonic astringent, cholagogue and purgative. Apt to produce nausea. Recommended in remittent fever, bilious vomiting, and malarial jaundice. Dose of the root gr. v-xx; of the resin, **podophyllin**, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ -j. Dose of the abstract gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -j; of the ext. gr. v-x; of the fld. ext. m̄j-xxx.

Poikil'oblast. See *Corpuscle*.

Poikil'ocyte (ποικίλος, varied, κυτος, a cell). An irregular shaped red blood-corpuscle.

Poikilocyto'sis (ποικίλος, κυτος). A condition marked by irregularity in the shape of the red corpuscles of the blood; it occurs in anemia, chlorosis, etc.

Poikilother'mic (ποικίλος, θερμη, heat). Varying in temperature according to surroundings. A term applied to cold-blooded animals, such as fishes, etc.

Point. See *Puncture*. **P. Apophysaire**, a name given by Trousseau to a tender spot over the spinous process of the vertebrae, which, in neuralgic affections, corresponds to the origin of the nerve involved.

Pointillage (Fr.). Massage by means of the finger tips.

Point'ing of an Abscess. The conical part where softening and fluctuation take place.

Points Dououreux (Fr.). Tender spots in the course of an inflamed nerve.

Poiseuilles' Space. The lateral, transparent plasma current in the capillaries, the red corpuscles flowing in the center or axial current.

Poi'son. A substance that deranges the functions of the various organs by action other than mechanical, endangering or arresting vitality. **P.**, **Irritant**, one producing irritation or solution, such as mineral acids, alkalies, caustics and other corrosive compounds. **P. Ivy**, or **Oak**. See *Rhus Toxicodendron*. **P.**, **Narcotic**, one affecting the brain and nerve centers, producing stupor, delirium, etc., such as opium, hydrocyanic acid, and carbon monoxide. **P.**, **Narcotico-acrid**, one that produces both irritation and narcotism, such as strychnia, etc. See, also, *Antidote*, and *Dose*.

Poi'soning. The act of administering any substance destructive to life or to health. **P.**, **Blood**. See *Septicæmia*.

Poke Root. See *Phytolacca*.

Po'lar Globules (*polus*, a pole, *globus*, a globe). The excreted or separated peripheral pole of the nucleus or altered germinal vesicle, nipped off from the ovum.

Polarim'eter (*plus*, μετρον, a measure). An instrument for determining if a translucent substance changes the plane of polarization to the right or to the left.

Polar'ity (*plus*). The state of having poles or points of intensity with mutually opposite qualities.

Polariza'tion (*plus*). The act of forming poles or points of intensity having qualities mutually opposite. **P. of Light**, the separation of a ray of light into two separate parts whose planes of vibration are at right angles to each other. It is usually accomplished by passing the ray through a double refracting medium.

Pole (*plus*). The extremity of an axis, especially that of the earth. In galvanic or dynamic electricity, the electrodes of a cell or of a generator. In magnetism, one of the points of maximum intensity of magnetic force.

Polioencephali'tis (πολιος, gray, ἐγκεφαλον, the brain, ιτις, inflammation). An inflammation of the gray matter of the cortex of the brain,—a theory advanced by Strümpell to explain the occurrence of infantile hemiplegia.

Poliomyeli'tis (πολιος, myelitis). A variety of myelitis in which the gray matter of the cord is alone or chiefly affected.

Poliomyelop'athy (πολιος, μυελος, παθος, disease). Disease of the gray matter of the cord.

Polioplas'ma. See *Protoplasm*.

Polio'sis (πολιος, hoary or gray). A condition characterized by absence of pigment in the hair. Grayness of hair.

Pol'ity (πολις, a city). A form of government. The functions of the government of a city or town. **P.**, **Medical**, the sanitary regulations of a community.

Poltzer's Ear-Bag. An instrument for filling the tympanic cavity with air; frequently used by aurists.

Poltzer's Method. A method of inflating the middle ear, clearing the Eustachian tube or rendering it pervious, by filling one nostril—the other being closed—with air from a rubber bag, the patient, at the moment of inflation, exerting the act of swallowing.

Pollakiu'ria (πολλακίς, often, ουρον, urine). Abnormal frequency of micturition.

Pol'len (πολη, meal). The fecundating dust contained in the anthers of flowers.

Pol'lex (Lat). The thumb or the great toe.

Pollu'tion (polluo, to defile). In sanitary science, the introduction or dissemination of any deleterious or filthy substance about a locality where its presence would be conducive to disease. Especially the defilement of potable water by sewage or excreta. In physiology, the production of the orgasm in either male or female by means other than sexual intercourse. See *Masturbation*. **P.**, **Nocturnal**. See *Nocturnal*.

Pol'y- (πολυς, many). A Greek adjective which, prefixed to a root, denotes much or many.

Polyade'nous (πολυς, αδην, a gland). Having many glands.

Polyæ'mia (πολυς, αιμα, blood). Abnormal increase of the entire mass of the blood. After major amputations, with little loss of blood, there is a transient increase, relatively speaking, and this is called **P. Apocoptica**. A simple increase of the water of the blood is called **P. Aquosa**. **P. Hyperalbuminosa**, an increase of albumins in the plasma. **P. Polycythæmia**, an increase of the red corpuscles. **P. Serosa**, an increase of the serum.

Polyæsthe'sia (πολυς, αισθησια, sensation). An abnormality of sensation in which a single touch is felt as if it were two or more.

Polyan'dry (πολυς, ανηρ [gen. ανδρος], a man). The state or practice of having more than one husband.

Polychrest'us (πολυς, χρηστος, useful). An obsolete term formerly applied to a medicine efficacious in many diseases.

Polychromat'ic (πολυς, χρωμα, a color). Having many colors. Variable in color.

Polyclin'ic (πολυς, κλινη, a bed). A hospital with many beds or where all diseases are treated.

Polyco'ria (πολυς, κορη, pupil). Having more than one pupil or opening in the iris.

Polycrot'ic (πολυς, κροτος, pulse). Pertaining to a pulse that appears to have more than two rhythms for each cardiac impulse.

Polycye'sis (πολυς, κυσεις, pregnancy). The occurrence of frequent pregnancy.

Polycyst'ic (πολυς, κυστις, a sac). Containing many cysts.

Polycythæ'mia (πολυς, κυτος, cell, αιμα, blood). Excess of red corpuscles in the blood.

Polydac'tylism (πολυς, δακτύλος, a finger). The condition of having one or more supernumerary fingers or toes.

Polydip'sia (πολυς, διψος, thirst). Excessive thirst. It is usually present in fever and diabetes.

Polygalac'tia. See *Galactorrhæa*.

Polyg'alin. See *Senega*.

Polyg'amy (πολυς, γαμος, marriage). The state or practice of having more than one wife.

Polygen'esis (πολυς, γεννω, to beget). Producing many offspring. Fecundity.

Polyglot'tides. See *Alternations of Generation*.

Pol'ygon (πολυς, γωνια, an angle). A figure having three or more sides. A regular polygon is equilateral and equiangular.

Polyg'onum Hydropipero'ides. *Smart Weed*. Water Pepper. A plant common in the United States. Active principle thought to be polygonic acid. Stimulates the action of heart and increases arterial tension. Diuretic, emmenagogue and aphrodisiac. Externally, rubefacient and vesicant. Valuable in amenorrhœa and impotence. Dose of the ext. gr. j-v, of the fld. ext. ℥℥-3j. All unof.

Polyhæ'mia (πολυς, αιμα, the blood). Plethora. Excessive fullness of blood.

Polyhydram'nios (πολυς, υδωρ, water, αμνιον). A disease of the amnion consisting in an excessive production of the amniotic liquor.

Polymas'tia (πολυς, many, μαστος, breast). The condition of a woman having more than two breasts or nipples. They may be either in the axilla or elsewhere about the trunk.

Polyma'zia. See *Polymastia*.

Polym'elus (πολυς, μελος, a limb). A fetal monstrosity having more than the normal number of limbs.

Polymerorrhœ'a (πολὺς, μῆν, month, ῥῶ, to flow). Excessive menstrual flow.

Polymer'ic. See *Isomeric*.

Polymer'ism (πολὺς, μέρος, a part). A term applied to such monstrosities as are distinguished by having more than the normal number of parts.

Polymor'phous (πολὺς, μορφή, a form). Having, or existing in many forms. In crystallography, applied to any substance that crystallizes in more than one form.

Polyneuritis. See *Multiple Neuritis*.

Polynu'cleate (πολὺς, nucleus). With more than one nucleus.

Polyo'pia (πολὺς, ὤψ). A condition of the eye wherein more than one image of an object is formed upon the retina.

Polyor'chis (πολὺς, ὄρχις, a testicle). One who has more than two testicles.

Polypar'esis (πολὺς, πᾶσις, weakness). General progressive paralysis of the insane, or paralytic dementia.

Polypath'ic (πολὺς, παθος, disease). Pertaining to many diseases coexisting in one person, or to one disease affecting many organs.

Polypha'gia. See *Bulimia*.

Polyphar'macy (πολὺς, φαρμακον, a drug). The prescription of many drugs at one time.

Polypif'erous (polyplus, ferro, to bear). Bearing or giving origin to a polypus.

Pol'yplast (πολὺς, πλάσσω, to form). Composed of many cells.

Pol'ypoid (polyplus, εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling or having the shape of a polyplus.

Pol'ypus (πολὺς, πους, from the erroneous idea that it has many roots or feet). A pedunculated tumor found especially in the cavities of the nose, ear, rectum, etc. It may be simple or malignant, and either cystic, mucous or fibrous.

Polysar'cia (πολὺς, σαρξ, flesh). Excessive corpulency.

Polysar'cous (πολὺς, σαρξ). Pertaining to excessive corpulency or polysarcia.

Pol'yscope (πολὺς, σκοπιω, to observe). An instrument for examining the cavities of the body.

Polys'kelus (πολὺς, σκελες, leg). A monster with an excess of limbs.

Polyso'mia (πολὺς, σωμα, body). A monster with more than a single body or trunk.

Polytech'nic (πολὺς, τεχνή, an art). Comprising many arts.

Polytrich'ia. See *Hirsuties*.

Polytroph'ia (πολὺς, τροφή, nourishment). Abundant or excessive nutrition.

Polyu'ria (πολὺς, οὐρον, the urine). Excessive secretion of urine.

Pomade' (pomum an apple). Any perfumed ointment or preparation for inunction of the scalp or other parts.

Poma'tum. Same as Pomade.

Pomegran'ate. See *Granatum*.

Pommelière (Fr.). Bovine phthisis.

Pom'pholyx (πομφόλυξ, a bubble). Cheiro-pompholyx; Dysidrosis. A disease of rare occurrence, consisting of vesicular and bulbous eruptions limited to the hands and feet. Thought by Tilbury Fox to be a disease of the sweat glands. Sometimes used as a synonym for Pemphigus.

Po'mum Ada'mi (Lat., Adam's apple). The ridge or prominence in the front of the neck caused by the projection of the thyroid cartilage.

Pond's Extract. See *Hamamelis*.

Ponga'mia. Kurung Oil. The oil expressed from the seeds of *P. glabra*, native to India. Not well known, but recommended in parasitic diseases of the skin. Efficacious in pityriasis versicolor. Unof.

Pons (Lat. a bridge). A process or portion of an organ communicating between two parts. **P. Hepatis**, the hepatic substance bridging the two lobes of the liver. **P. Tarini**, the whitish-gray matter connecting the peduncles of the cerebrum. **P. Varolii**, the bond of white fibers arching the medulla oblongata and connecting the lateral lobes of the cerebrum.

Pontic'ulus Hepat'icus (dim. of pons, a bridge, ηπαρ, the liver). A bridge of tissue, containing a plexus of blood vessels extending from the surface of the spigelian to that of the right lobe of the liver.

Pop'lar. See *Populus*.

Poplite'al (poples, the hock or knee). Pertaining to the hinder part of the knee-joint or ham. **P. Space**, the lozenge-shaped space occupying the lower third of the thigh and the upper fifth of the leg.

Poplite'us (poples). The ham or hinder part of the knee-joint. **P. Muscle.** See *Muscle*.

Popula'tion (populi, the people). The mass of people dwelling within a given geographical or political area. **P.**, Malthusian Law of Increase of, that the number of individuals of a society tends to increase faster than the food product, so that there is always a pressure on the means of subsistence.

Pop'ulus. Poplar. The resin of the leaf buds of several species. Used in Europe for pectoral and nephritic troubles. Unof.

Porencepha'lia (πορος, cavity, *encephalon*).

Absence of the brain-substance, with destruction of the white cortical substance.

Pores of Skin. A common name used to designate the efferent ducts of the sebaceous and sudoriferous glands.

Pork (*porcus*). The flesh of swine, *Sus scrofa*. **P.**, Diseases of. The muscular tissue of swine is liable to contain worms or cysticerci, which constitute the "measles" of pork. This cysticercus, derived from the excrement of man, contains the eggs of the tapeworm, *Tenia solium*. The cysticercus of the pig, introduced into the intestines of man develops into the tapeworm. Pork may also contain a small nematode worm, the *Trichina spiralis*. The latter, in its encysted state, will retain vitality for several months, or even years. Introduced into the intestines of man it multiplies rapidly, soon migrating to the muscles, where it is encysted.

Pornog'raphy (πορνεία, prostitution, γράφω, to write). A descriptive treatise on prostitution, with reference to public hygiene.

Poro'ma. Same as Porosis.

Poro'sis (Gr.). A condition of induration or hardness arising from inflammation.

Poros'ity (πορος, a ford or passage). The condition of being porous.

Porot'omy (πορος, τεμνω, to cut). The operation of enlarging by incision the meatus of the urethra.

Po'rous (πορος). Having small spiracles or pores.

Por'phya (πορφύρα, purple). An eruptive rock. The leaf or tablet of the same used by pharmacists in the preparation of compounds. The name has been used to designate scurvy.

Porphyri'za'tion. See *Levigation*.

Por'poise Oil. See *Delphini Oleum*.

Porret's Phenom'enon. When a galvanic current is conducted through living muscle the fibers swell at the negative pole.

Porri'go (*porrum*, a leek). A term applied to several diseases of the scalp. **P. Contagiosa.** See *Impetigo*. **P., Decalvans.** See *Alopecia Areata*. **P. Favosa.** See *Favus*. **P. Lupinosa.** See *Favus*.

Por'ro's Operation. See *Cæsarean Operation*.

Por'ta (Lat. a gate). The hilus, or that part of the liver or other organ where the vessels enter, as by a gate.

Por'tal (*porta*). Pertaining to the venous supply of the liver. **P. System,** the sys-

tem of veins collecting the venous blood from the digestive tract. **P. Vein,** the large vein of the liver.

Porte-, or Port- (*porto*, to carry). A carrier, or holder. **P. Aiguille.** See *Needle-holder*. **P. Caustic,** a holder for the stick of caustic. **P. Moxa.** See *Moxa*.

Por'ter. See *Malt Liquors*.

Por'tio Du'ra. (Lat.). The facial nerve. That part of the seventh pair controlling the muscles of the face.

Por'tio Mol'lis. The auditory nerve. See *Nerve*.

Port-wine. See *Vinum*.

Port-wine Mark, or Stain. See *Nævus Vascularis*.

Po'rus (Lat.). A callosity. Also, a canal, duct, or pore.

Position of the Fœtus. The relation of the presenting part to the cardinal points of Capuron. For the *vertex*, the *face* and the *breech*, there are each four positions: a *right anterior*, a *right posterior*, a *left anterior* and a *left posterior*. For each of the *shoulders* there is an *anterior* and a *posterior*. In order to shorten and memorize these positions, the initials of the chief words are made use of as follows: For vertex presentations the word occiput is indicated by the letter *O.*, and preceded by the letters *R.* and *L.*, for right or left, and followed by *A.* or *P.*, according as the presenting part is anterior or posterior. We thus have the initials *L. O. A.*, left-occipito anterior, to indicate that the presenting occiput is upon the anterior left side. In the same way are derived the terms, *L. O. P.*, *R. O. A.*, *R. O. P.* For facial presentations we have in the same way, *L. F. A.* (left fronto-anterior), *L. F. P.*, *R. F. A.*, *R. F. P.* For breech or sacral presentations, *L. S. A.*, *L. S. P.*, *R. S. A.*, *R. S. P.*, and for shoulder (*dorsal*) presentations, *L. D. A.*, *L. D. P.*, *R. D. A.*, *R. D. P.*

Pos'itive. In static electricity, a conventional term denoting that quality of the force produced by rubbing glass with silk. In galvanic and dynamic electricity the current flowing from the least oxidizable element through the wire or conductor. **P. Element,** the most oxidizable element of a battery—usually a plate of zinc. **P. Pole,** the pole connected with the negative plate or element.

Posolog'ical (ποσος, quantity, λογος, a dissertation). Pertaining to posology or quantitative dosage.

Posol'ogy (ποσολογία). A consideration of the proper amounts of medicines to be exhibited in order to produce desired results. The science of dosage.

Posses'sion (poss-ē-siō, to possess). In pathology, affected with epilepsy or similar disease. In this sense the word is a relic of the belief in demonology.

Post- (Lat.). A Latin preposition meaning after. Prefixed to words it places them in antithesis to those combined with *pro* or *pre*.

Postax'ial. See *Preaxial*.

Poste'rior (comp. of *poster*, after, behind). A descriptive term denoting a position relatively the opposite that of anterior or front.

Poste'riula (dim. of *poster*). The small space at the posterior ends of the turbinated bones of the nose.

Postglen'oid (post, glenoid). A process or tubercle of either temporal bone which descends behind the condyle of the jaw and prevents backward displacement during mastication.

Posthæ'tomy, or

Posthet'omy. See *Circumcision*.

Posthi'tis (ποσθη, the prepuce, *itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the prepuce. See *Balanitis*.

Post'humous (po t, humus, the ground). Occurring after death. **P. Child**, one born after the death of its father, or taken from the body of its mother after death, by the Cæsarean operation.

Post-mor'tem (mors [accus. mortem], death). Pertaining to a period or condition after death. **P.-m. Cæsarean Operation**. See *Cæsarean Operation*. **P.-m. Examination**, investigation of the dead body for purposes of pathological or medico-legal inquiry. **P.-m. Pustule**. See *Dissection Wounds*. **P.-m. Warts**. See *Dissection Wounds*.

Post-par'tum (partum, childbirth). Used particularly in connection with hemorrhage, etc., occurring after childbirth.

Pos'tural (positum from *pono*, to place). Pertaining to posture or position. **P. Respiration**, a treatment of apnoea by the induction of respiration through changes of posture.

Pos'ture (positum). A position, especially the position of the body in health and in disease.

Po'table (potō, to drink). Fit or wholesome to drink—applied to waters for drinking in distinction to those for medicinal use.

Pot'ash. See *Potassium*.

Potas'sa. See *Potassium*.

Potas'sic. Referring to *Potassium*.

Potas'sium. $K = 39$; quantivalence 1; sp. gr. 0.865. A metallic element of silvery luster, alkaline and characterized by intense affinity for oxygen. Decomposes water violently, replacing one or both of its hydrogen atoms. Only the salts and oxides are used in medicine. All salts except the platino-chloride are soluble in water. In small doses, promotes the secretion of gastric juice; in larger doses, neutralizes the free acids of the stomach, impeding digestion; in very large doses a cardiac poison, paralyzing the muscles and exerting baneful effects on nerve tissue. **P. Acetas**, in small doses renders blood alkaline; in large doses purgative. Dose gr. v– $\tilde{3}j$. Purgative doses $\tilde{3}ij$ –iv. **P. Carbonas**, useful locally in acne and acute eczema, internally in rheumatism, acid urine and jaundice. Dose gr. $\tilde{ij}$ –xx. **P. Chloratis Troch.**, each contains gr. v of the salt. **P. Chloras**, an excellent mouth wash and deodorizer and lotion for ulcers in solutions of $\tilde{3}ss$ – $\tilde{3}j$. Useful in mercurial salivation, and also in diphtheria, typhoid fever. Dose gr. v–xx. Should not be triturated with sulphur or organic matter. **P. Citras**, properties like those of acetate. Dose gr. x–xxx. **P. Citratis, Liq.**, citric acid 8, **P. dicarb.** 40; filter and add distilled water ad 50 parts. Dose $\tilde{3}ss$ –j. **P. Citratis, Mist.**, "neutral mixture"—lemon juice 100, **P. dicarb.** q. s. ad saturatum. Dose $\tilde{3}ss$ –j. **P. Cobalto-Nitrite**, unof., has been used successfully in angina pectoris and asthma. Dose gr. ss–j. **P. cum Calce**, potassium, with calcium. "Vienna paste," consists of equal parts of hydrate and lime. An escharotic. **P. Bicarbonas**, properties like carbonate, to which it is preferable. Dose gr. v–xxx. **P. Bitartras**, "cream of tartar," properties like those of acetate. Dose gr. xx– $\tilde{3}ss$. **Pulvis Effervescens, Comp.**, effervescing powder, "Seidlitz powder," contains of the preceding gr. 120, mixed with sodium dicarb. in the blue paper; and tartaric acid gr. 35 in the white paper. **P. et Sodii Tartras**, "Rochelle salt," laxative. Dose $\tilde{3}ss$ –j. **P. Hydrate**, potassa, "caustic potash," deliquescent and very alkaline. A powerful escharotic. **P. Liq.**, "solution of potassa," consists of hydrate 50, distilled water 944 parts, combined with bitter tonics is useful in atonic dyspepsia. Locally, a wash in scaly skin

diseases. Dose $\text{m}\nu\text{--}\overline{3}$ ss, diluted. **P. Nitrás**, "saltpeter," refrigerant and diuretic in fevers. Dose gr. $\nu\text{--}x$. **P. Nitratis**, Charta, unsized paper saturated with a 20 per cent. solution. Used, when burnt, for inhalation. **P. Permanganas**. See *Manganese*. **P. Tartras**, refrigerant and laxative. Dose gr. $\text{xx--}\overline{3}$ ss. **P. Sulphas**, hepatic stimulant and cathartic. Dose gr. $\text{xx--}\overline{3}$ ss.

Pota'to-paste. A substitute for the solid potato as a culture medium for bacteria, when a very extensive surface is desired. It is a stiff paste made with water from the dry, floury centers of well-boiled potatoes.

Pota'to Spirit. See *Alcohol*.

Po'tency (*potens*, from *posse*, to be able). Power. Efficacy.

Poten'tial (*potens*). Able or powerful. A term applied to remedies or agents that are energetic. In electricity, the tension or pressure of the current. It is estimated quantitatively in volts. **P. Caution**. See *Caution*.

Po'tio (Lat.), or

Po'tion. A drink or draught of a medicinal preparation.

Potoma'nia. See *Mania*.

Pott's Disease or Curvature. See *Caries*.

Pott's Fract'ure. See *Fracture*.

Pouch (Fr. *poche*, a pocket). Any pocket-shaped cavity or receptaculum. **P. of Douglas**, the cul-de-sac of Douglas, a pouch formed by the recto-uterine fold of the peritonæum. **P.'s, Ileo-cæcal**, narrow-necked folds of the peritonæum, at the termination of the ileum. **P., Inguinal**, a fold of the peritonæum behind the abdominal ring. **P. of Rathke**, the hypophysial pouch in the embryo prolonged through the base of the skull to form the anterior element of the hypophysis. **P. of Seessel**, a pouch in the embryo behind the summit of the hypophysis. **P., Sub-cæcal**, a fold of the peritonæum behind and below the cæcum.

Poul'tice (*πολτος*, porridge). An emulsion of some soft substance, as slippery elm, meal, etc., for application to the skin. **Pound** (A. S. *fund*). A weight of 5760 grains Troy, or 7000 grains avoirdupois.

Pou'part's Lig'ament. See *Ligament*.

Pow'der. See *Pulver*. **P., Insect**. See *Insect Powder*. **P., Seidlitz**. See *Potassium*. (Pulv. effervesc. comp.)

Pox (*pocks*, pl. of *pock*). A term applied to several contagious, pustular, eruptive

diseases. **P., Chicken**. See *Varicella*. **P., French**. See *Syphilis*. **P., Small**. See *Varicella*.

Prac'titioner (*πρακτικη*). The official duties of a physician or surgeon in his professional work.

Prac'titioner (Fr. *praticien*). One who practices a profession, especially that of medicine. **P., General**, one who treats all ailments, in distinction from the specialist, who treats only one or more diseases, or the diseases of one or a few organs.

Præ- (Lat.). A Latin preposition meaning *before*, used as a prefix to denote position. It places the words with which it is combined in antithesis to those combined with *post*.

Præcor'dia (*præ, cor* [gen. *cordis*], the heart). A name applied variously to the diaphragm, the thoracic viscera, and the epigastric region.

Præpu'tium. See *Prepuce*.

Præ'via (*præ, via*, a way). A condition in which an organ or part stands in the way, thereby preventing the functions of another organ. **P., Placenta**. See *Placenta*.

Prax'is. See *Practice*.

Preatax'ic. Pertaining to a time or phase preceding the development of ataxy.

Preax'ial (*præ, axis*). In the anatomy of the spinal skeleton all parts which, in man, are *superior* (in other mammals *anterior*) to an imaginary axis drawn at right angles to the general direction of the vertebral column. The remaining *inferior* (or *posterior*) parts are classified as *postaxial*.

Precip'itant (*præ, caput*). Any reagent causing precipitation.

Precip'itate (*præ, caput*, the head). Anything changing from a soluble to an insoluble form in a solution. **P., Red**. See *Hydrargyrum Oxidum Rubrum*. **P., White**, $\text{N}_2(\text{Hg}_2)_3\text{Cl}_2$, formed by adding ammonium hydrate to a solution of mercuric chloride.

Precipita'tion (*præ, caput*, a head, headlong). The process of throwing down solids from the liquids which hold them in solution. Effected usually by chemical reaction. Precipitates are *crystalline*, *curdy*, *flocculent*, *granular*, or *gelatinous*, according to the form assumed. The agent causing precipitation is the *precipitant*.

Precoc'ity (*præ, cogno*, to ripen). Abnormal development or maturity before time. It is applied especially to development of the intellectual faculties.

Precu'neus. The Lobus Quadratus.

Precur'sory. See *Premonitory*.

Prediastoi'ic (*præ, διαστολή*, a dilatation). That which precedes diastole of the heart.

Predicrot'ic Wave. The primary wave in the dirotic curve of the sphygmogram.

Predispos'ing (*præ, dispono*, to be liable). Acting under an unusually slight exciting cause.

Predisposi'tion (*præ, dispono*). That condition of the body which, by the stimulus of a very slight cause, renders it liable to the attacks of certain diseases, especially to those of hereditary character.

Prefront'al (*præ, frontale*, the frontal bone). That which is in advance of the frontal. A name sometimes given to the middle portion of the ethmoid bone.

Preg'nancy (*pregnans*, with child). The condition of being with child, or gravid; the period from conception to delivery.

P., Abdominal, that occurring in the abdominal or peritoneal cavity; *primary*, if the fertilization take place in the cavity; *secondary*, if the embryo or ovum break through the enclosing walls into the peritoneal cavity. **P., Cervical**, *primitive*, a variety of ectopic gestation wherein the ovum is arrested and developed in the cervical canal; *secondary*, in early abortion the ovum expelled from the uterine, remains in the cervical cavity. **P., Extra-uterine**, ectopic gestation, the development of the ovum outside of the normal cavity of the uterus. **P., Interstitial**, a variety of extra-uterine and tubal pregnancy, the ovum developing in that portion of the oviduct that passes through the wall of the uterus. **P., Multiple**, when the uterus contains two or more fetuses. **P., Ovarian**, the fecundation and growth of the ovum taking place within the ovaries. **P., Plural**, the development of more than one fetus at one time. **P., Single or Simple**, the normal development of a single fetus. **P., Tubal**, development of the ovum in the oviduct. **P., Tubo-abdominal**, the ovum is developed in the ampulla and extends into the abdominal cavity. **P., Tubo-ovarian**, the ovum is attached to the oviduct and ovary. **P., Tubo-uterine**. Same as Interstitial P.

Prehen'sile (*prehendo*, to seize). A term applied to organs or parts adapted to seizing or grasping, as the hands of binna or quadrumana, the talons of birds, etc.

Prehen'sion (*prehendo*). The act of taking hold or seizing.

Prelum'bar. Anterior to the lumbar vertebrae.

Pre'mature La'bor. See *Labor*.

Pre'mature Respira'tion. Respiration taking place before the complete birth of the fetus.

Premax'illary. See *Intermaxillary*.

Premo'lar (*præ, molar*, one of the jaw teeth). A descriptive term applied to the first two pairs of molar teeth in each jaw.

Premon'itory (*præ, moneo*, to warn). Used of the initial or precursory symptoms, or of such as indicate on-coming disease.

Preos'seus (*præ, os*, a bone). That which precedes the formation of bone. Applied to a transparent substance having the chemical characters of osteine, with cavities containing osteoblasts, from which the bone is formed.

Prepara'tion (*præ, paro*, to get ready). Anything made ready. In anatomy, any part of the body prepared or preserved for illustrative or other uses. In pharmacy, any compound or mixture made after a formula.

Pre'puce (*preputium*). The foreskin of the penis. **P. of Clitoris**, the superior folds of the nymphæ surrounding the glans clitoris.

Prepu'tial. Pertaining to the prepuce.

Presbykou'sis (*πρεσβυς, ακουω*, to hear). Senile lessening of acuteness of hearing.

Presbyo'pia (*πρεσβυς*, old man, *ωψ*, the eye). A condition reached at about 45-50 years of age, in which from growing inelasticity of the lens of the eye (failure of accommodation) the near-point of distinct vision is removed to an inconvenient distance from the eye, with consequent diminution in size of the retinal image.

Prescrip'tion (*præ, before, scribo*, to write). A formula written by the physician to the dispenser of medicines, designating the substances to be employed in a mixture or preparation. The following shows the essential features of a prescription:—

For Mr. Ward.	June 7, 1886.
R (<i>recipe</i>).	Superscription.
<i>Rasis</i> , . . . Potassii Aceta-	5iijss
tis, ...	} Inscription.
<i>Adjuvant</i> , Tincture Digi-	
talis, ...	
<i>Corrective</i> , Syrupi Aurau-	
ti, ...	3j
<i>Vehicle</i> , . . . Decocti Scopar-	ad ʒviij.
rii, ...	
<i>M</i> (<i>misce</i>) <i>℞</i> <i>misturam</i> , . . .	Subscription.
<i>Sig.</i> (<i>signa</i>)—A tablespoonful every four	
hours.	DR. DRAKE.

P. File, a contrivance for holding prescriptions. **P. Book**, a book in which prescriptions are pasted for future reference.

Presenta'tion of the Fœtus. That part of the fœtus that presents at the pelvic outlet in labor. The presentation depends upon the position of the fœtus, and may be either the vertex (occiput), the face (frontal), the breech (sacral), and either shoulder (dorsal). See *Position*.

Preser'vative Fluid (for section cuttings of specimens). Many are used. Hamilton recommends equal parts of glycerine and water with about eight minims of carbolic acid to the ounce.

Presse-artère (Fr.). An instrument for the compression or temporary occlusion of an artery.

Pres'sor Fi'bers. Nerve-fibers whose stimulation excites the vasomotor centers, and consequently increases the arterial tension. Others reflexly diminishing the excitability of these centers are called **Depressor Fibers**.

Pres'sure (*premo*, to press). The act of pressing. Weight or tension, as of the blood in the arteries, the intraocular fluids, etc. **P. Phosphenes.** See *Phosphenes*. **P. Points** (or **Spots**), points of marked sensibility to pressure or weight, arranged like the temperature spots, and showing a specific end-apparatus arranged in a punctated manner and connected with the pressure-sense. **P.-sense.** The sense of pressure upon the skin.

Prester'n'um (*præ*, *sternum*). The manubrium.

Presystol'ic (*præ*, *συστολή*, contraction). Preceding the systole.

Preven'tive. See *Prophylactic*.

Prever'tebral (*pre*, *vertebra*, the backbone). Situated in front of the vertebra.

Pri'apism (*πριαπισμός*, the penis). Persistent, painful and abnormal erection of the penis.

Prick'le Cells. Certain peculiar cells of the rete Malpighii of the skin.

Prick'ly Heat. See *Miliaria*.

Pride of China. See *Azederach*.

Pri'maries. A term used of syphilitic sores the direct result of contact or infection.

Pri'mary (*primus*). First in time. First in character or time as opposed to secondary.

Primigrav'ida (Lat.). A woman in her first pregnancy.

Primip'ara (*primus*, first, *pareo*, to bear). A woman bearing or having borne her first child.

Primip'arous (*primus*, *pareo*, to bring forth). Pertaining to a female who is pregnant or is in labor for the first time.

Primi'tiæ (*primus*). A term applied to the waters discharged before the extrusion of the fœtus at birth.

Prim'itive. First formed; pertaining to the initial stage or phase of the development of an organ or tissue, hence, usually referring to embryological structures, as the P. anus, mouth, aorta, circulation, etc. **P. Chorion.** See *Chorion*. **P. Kidneys.** See *Reproductive Organs*. **P. Groove,** the enlargement and deepening of the P. **Streak,** at the posterior or narrow end of the blastoderm.

Primor'dial (*primus*, *ordior*, to begin). Pertaining to the beginning or primary phase. **P. Cell,** an embryonic cell. **P. Cranium,** the membranous skull of the embryo. **P. Kidney,** the Wolffian body. **P. Ova,** cells lying between the germ-epithelium of the surface of the embryological ovary.

Prince's Pine. See *Chimaphila*.

Prin'ciple (*principium*). A synonym of element, essence, or primary quality of a body. **P., Immediate,** the components of an organized tissue as it exists functionally in the living tissue. **P., Mediate,** the chemical compounds and simple bodies into which the immediate principles are decomposed. **P., Proximate.** See *Proximate*.

Pri'nos. Black Alder. The bark of *P. vericillatus*. Astringent and tonic. Used in intermittent fever, diarrhoea, and, locally, in cutaneous diseases. Dose ʒ ss–j. Unof.

Prism (*prisma*). A figure with plane surfaces, triangular or quadrangular, in which one of the dimensions is greater than the other two. Made of glass, it is used for refracting the sun's rays and forming a spectrum, and to make prismatic lenses. *Prismatic lenses* refract the light toward the base of the prism. Their chief use in ophthalmology is, in cases of insufficiency of the external ocular muscles, to so transplace the retinal image as to throw less work upon the weak muscle.

Prismat'ic Spec'trum. See *Spectrum*.

Prisop'tometer (*πριζω*, prism, *ωψ*, the eye, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for estimating ametropia by means of two prisms placed base to base.

Pri'vates, or

Privit'ies. The genital organs.

Probable Duration of Life. The age at which any number of children born into the world will be reduced to one-half, so that there are equal chances of their dying before and after that age. The age

at which a given population is reduced by one-half its number.

Pro'bang (*probo*, to try). A rod of whale-bone or other material, with a sponge attached to one end, for introduction into the esophagus. **P. Ball**, with ivory bulb instead of sponge.

Probe (*probo*). A stylus, wire or rod, flexible, rigid or jointed, for examining and trying a wound, in reference to its depth, contents, etc. **P., Chemical**, one carrying a charpie with dilute acetic acid or other drug. **P., Drainage**, so constructed and used as to assist drainage. **P., Drum**, provided with a drum or reverberator to enable the ear to detect contact with foreign bodies. **P., Electric**, with two insulated wires, so that contact with a bullet or metal completes the circuit, and thus indicates the presence of such a foreign body. **P., Lachrymal**. See *Lachrymal*. **P., Magnetic**, employment of the telephone as an indicator. **P., Nélaton's**, is capped with unglazed porcelain upon which a leaden ball makes a metallic streak.

Probos'cis (Lat.). The feeding organ of an insect. Also, the trunk of an elephant.

Proc'ess (*procedo*, to issue from). A general name given to any eminence or prominence of bone, as *e. g.*, the Mastoid Process. Also, a lobe of the brain.

Proces'sus e Cer'ebr'ello ad Tes'tes (Lat.). The peduncles of the cerebellum. See *Peduncle*.

Proces'sus Petro'sus Anticus (Lat.). See *Lingula*.

Prociden'tia. See *Prolapsus*.

Procliv'ity (*pro, clivus*, a slope). Tendency or inclination.

Procrea'tion (*pro, creo*, to create). Begetting, generation, or production.

Procta'gra (*πρωκτος, the anus, αλγος, gout*). Pain in the anal region.

Proctal'gia (*πρωκτος, αλγος, pain*). Pain in the anus or rectum.

Proctatre'sia (*πρωκτος, απρησια, imperforate*). The imperforate condition of the anus.

Procteu'clisis. Constriction of the anus.

Procteuryn'ter. An instrument for dilating the anus.

Procti'tis (*πρωκτος, ιτις, inflammation*). Inflammation of the anus and rectum.

Procto'- (*πρωκτος, the anus*). A Greek word which, prefixed to another, signifies connection with, or relation to, the anus.

Proctocele (*πρωκτος, κλητη, a hernia*). The extroversion or prolapse of the mucous

coat of the rectum due to relaxation of the sphincter muscle.

Proctocystot'omy (*πρωκτος, κυστις, a sac, τομη, a cutting*). A form of lithotomy in which the incision is made through the walls of the rectum.

Proctodæ'um (*πρωκτος, δαιω, to divide*). The anus of the embryo, formed by the invagination of the epiblast.

Proctodyn'ia (*πρωκτος, οδυνη, pain*). Any pain in the anus.

Proctoparal'ysis. Paralysis of the sphincter muscle of the anus.

Proc'toplasty (*πρωκτος, πλασσω, to form*). Plastic operation upon the anus.

Proctople'gia. See *Proctoparalysis*.

Proctopto'ma (*πρωκτος, πτωμα, a fall*). Same as Proctocoele.

Proctopto'sis (*πρωκτος, πτωσις, a falling*). Same as Proctocoele.

Proctor'raphy (*πρωκτος, ραφη, suture*). Suture of the rectal wall.

Proctot'omy (*πρωκτος, τεμνω, to cut*). Incision of the anus or rectum for imperforation, stricture, etc.

Procum'bent (*pro, cumbo, to lie*). Lying flat, face downward.

Pro'drome (*προ, forward, δρομος, a runner*). A forerunner of a disease. Precursory symptom.

Prodro'mous (*προ, δρομος*). Pertaining to the precursory symptoms of a disease.

Prodro'mus (*προ, δρομος*). The prodrome; also the period in which the precursory signs of a disease occur.

Proenceph'alus (*προ, εγκεφαλος, brain*). An exencephalic monstrosity with the brain protruding through a fissure in the frontal region.

Professional or Occupational Neurosis. A neurosis caused by continuous exercise of one set of muscles.

Profunda Arteries. See *Artery-Table*.

Profun'dus (*pro, fundus, the bottom*). A descriptive term applied to any organ or part that is deep-seated.

Progen'itor (*pro, genitus, begotten*). An ancestor or forefather.

Prog'eny (*pro, genus, race*). Offspring. Descendants.

Proglos'sis (Lat.). The point of the tongue.

Proglot'tides (pl. of proglottis). The segments of the tapeworm.

Progna'thic, or

Progna'thous. See *Index*.

Progn'o'sis (*προ, γινωσκω, to know*). The prevision and judgment concerning the progress and result of a disease.

Prognos'tic. Pertaining to prognosis.

Projec'tion Systems. See *Meynert*.

Prola'bium (*pro, labium*, a lip). The marginal edge of the lip.

Prolapse', or

Prolap'sus (*prolabor*, to slip down). The falling forward or down of some part, so that it protrudes beyond its normal boundary. **P. of the Anus or Rectum**, protrusion of the rectal walls beyond the anus.

P. of Cord. See *Cord*. **P. of Iris**, protrusion through a corneal wound. **P. of Uterus**, protrusion of the womb beyond the vulva. See *Uterus*.

Prolep'sis (*προ, λαμβανω*, to seize upon). See *Prognosis*.

Prolifera'tion (*proles*, offspring, *fero*, to bear). Cell-genesis. The continued formation and development of cells in any organic tissue.

Prolif'erous (*proles, fero*). A tumor, cyst or other structure bearing other organisms similar to itself.

Prolif'ic (*proles, facio*, to make). That which has the property of engendering. Also, fruitful.

Prolig'erous (*proles, gero*, to carry). Pertaining to a germ or proliferation. **P. Discus**, the elevation of the cells of the membrana granulosa by which the ovum is attached.

Prom'inence (*prominor*, to jut out). Any conspicuous protuberance on the surface of a part, especially on a bone.

Prom'ontory (*prominor*). An elevation or prominence. **P. of Sacrum**, the prominence made by the angle of the upper extremity of the sacrum and the last lumbar vertebra. **P. of Tympanum**, the prominence formed by the first turn of the cochlea.

Prona'tion (*pronus*, bent forward). The turning of the hand with the palm downward.

Prona'tor (*pronus*). That which pronates or bends forward a part, as the hand, etc. A descriptive term applied to several muscles.

Prone (*pronus*). With the palm downward. Also, inclined. Also, lying with the face downward.

Proneph'ros (*προ, νεφρος*, the kidney). The primordial kidney. See *Reproductive Organs*.

Pronu'cleus (contraction of *protonucleus*). The remaining part of the germinal vesicle within the vitellus after the extrusion of the polar globules is called the **P., Female**; the **P., Male**, is the head

of the male spermatozoon that unites with the female pronucleus to form the new nucleus of the fertilized ovum.

Proof Spirit. See *Spirit*.

Proo'tic (*προ, ως*, the ear). Pertaining to that which lies in front of the ear.

Propenylhy'drate. See *Glycerine*.

Propep'sin. See *Pepsinogen*.

Pro-pep'tone. See *Peptones*.

Prophylac'tic (*προφυλαξις*, caution). Pertaining to prophylaxis. Also, a medicine or agent that prevents the taking of disease.

Prophylax'is (*προφυλαξις*). The hygienic or other precautions conducive to prevention of disease.

Proph'ysis. See *Symblepharon*.

Propto'sis (*προ, πτωσις*, a falling). Any falling or downward movement of an organ from its place. *Prolapsus*.

Propul'sion (*pro, pello*, to push). The act of pushing forward. Applied to a leaning of the body in walking as if pushed, a symptom of certain spinal diseases.

Pro'pyl. The radical C_3H_7 .

Propyl'amine. A ptomaine, isomeric with trimethylamine. There are two propylamines possible, represented by the formulae $CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.NH_2$ and $(CH_3)_2.CH.NH_2$. The former, or normal compound, boils at $47^\circ-48^\circ$; while the latter, or isopropylamine, boils at 31.5° . Iso-propylamine has been found among distillation-products of beet-root molasses. Propylamine has been obtained from culture of the bacteria of human feces, and a strongly similar basic substance from a cadaver. Both are non-poisonous liquids possessing an ammoniacal, fish-like smell.

Pro re nata. A Latin phrase signifying according to the circumstances of the case.

Prosec'tor (*pro, sector*, a cutter). An officer of a medical college who prepares subjects for anatomical dissection, or to illustrate didactic lectures.

Prosenceph'alon (*προς, near, εγκεφαλον*, the brain). That part of the anterior cerebral vesicle developing into the hemispheres.

Prosenchy'ma (*προς, εγχυμα*, an infusion). Vegetable fibrous tissue composed of elongated cells with thick partitions.

Prosopal'gia. See *Tic Douloureux*.

Prosopecta'sia (*προσωπον, the face, εκτασις*, enlargement). Morbid enlargement of the face.

Prosopol'ogy (*προσωπον, λογος*, a discourse). A treatise on facial expression, or physiognomy.

Prosoponeural'gia (*προσωπον, neuralgia*). Neuralgia of the face.

Prosopothoracop'agus. See *Thoracopagus*.

Prostatal'gia (*prostate, [sland']*, αλγος, a pain). Pain in the prostate gland.

Pros'tatauxē (*prostate, αυξη, increase*). Enlargement of the prostate gland.

Prostatec'tomy (*prostate, εκτομη, excision*). Excision of a part of the prostate.

Pros'tate Gland (*προ, ιστημι, to stand*). The glandular body surrounding the neck of the bladder and beginning of the urethra. Commonly called *the prostate*.

Prostat'ic. Relating to the prostate. Also, a descriptive term applied to several muscles and to a sinus.

Prostatit'is (*prostate, ιτις, inflammation*). Inflammation of the prostate gland.

Prostatorrhœ'a (*prostate, ρω, to flow*). A thin gleet discharge from the prostate gland in prostatitis.

Prosthet'ic (*προσθηκεις*). Pertaining to prosthesis, or the use of artificial instruments to replace lost or wanting parts of the body. **P. Dentistry**, the science and art of the replacement of natural teeth by artificial substitutes.

Prostitu'tion (*pro, sto, to stand [for hire]*). The condition or act of a woman who indiscriminately lets her body for sexual intercourse. In many of the countries of Europe prostitution is recognized as a matter for hygienic inspection, the prostitutes being subject to police surveillance and medical inspection. In the United States the existence of the evil is, in general, legally ignored.

Pros'trate (*pro, sterno, to spread*). Lying flat or at full length. In pathology, condition of great loss of nervous power.

Prostra'tion (*pro, sterno*). The condition of being prostrate. Extreme exhaustion of nervous or muscular force.

Pro'tagon (*πρωτος, first*). A nitrogenous glucoside containing phosphorus; obtained from nervous tissues.

Protect'ive (*pro, tecto, to cover*). That which covers or protects. **P. Dressing**, an antiseptic dressing, shielding the part involved from injury or septic contamination.

Pro'teids (*πρωτος*). A general term for the albumins and albuminoid constituents of the organism. They are the anhydrides of peptones, colloid, non-crystallizable, and hexogyrous. They are precipitated from solutions by alcohol and various metallic salts, coagulated by heat and min-

eral acids. They are divided by Landois into 1. The *Native Albumins*, comprising Serum-albumin, Egg-albumin, Metalbumin and Paralbumin. 2. The *Globulins*, subdivided into Globulin, Vitellin, Para-, or Serum-globulin, Fibrinogen, Myosin, and Globin. 3. The *Derived Albumins*, or *Albuminates*, comprising Acid-albumin or Syntonin, Alkali-albumin, Casein. 4. Fibrin. 5. Peptones. 6. Lardacein, and similar substances. 7. Coagulated Proteids. **P., Vegetable**, proteid substances found in plants, especially in seeds, closely resembling those in animals, and have been given the same names with the prefix *vegetable*, as, *e. g.*, vegetable globulin, myosin, vitellin, casein, gluten, *etc.* A true peptone has not been found, but allied substances called *albumoses*, and divided into *Alpha* (α-) *Beta* (β-) *Phytalbumoses*, have been differentiated.

Prote'iform (*Proteus*, a mythical character who assumed various shapes, *forma*, a form). Having various forms.

Pro'tein. A nitrogenous substance analogous to fibrin. It is formed artificially by the action of an alkaline hydrate on albumin, fibrin, or casein. The addition of acetic acid precipitates the protein as a gelatinous translucent precipitate.

Proteolyt'ic. See *Ferments*.

Pro'teoses (*πρωτος*). The intermediate bodies formed in gastric digestion between the food proteids and the elimination of peptones, called anti peptone, hemipeptone, *etc.*

Pro'teus (Lat.). A class of microbes of the order of *schizomycetes*. **P. Mirabilis**. See *Bacillus Mirabilis*. **P. Vulgaris**. See *Bacillus Vulgaris*. **P. Zenkeri**. See *Bacillus Zenkeri*.

Proth'esis (*προ, τιθημι, to place*). The application of an artificial instrument to remedy a want or defect, or to conceal a deformity of the body. **P. Ocularis**, an artificial eye.

Prothet'ic. Pertaining to prothesis.

Protis'ta (*πρωτος*). According to Haeckel a division of organisms supposed to be primordial or primitive. They are unicellular organisms intermediate between the animal and vegetable.

Pro'to- (*πρωτος*). A Greek numeral signifying *first*. **P. Albumose**. See *Albumose*.

Pro'toblast (*πρωτος, βλαστος, a cell*). A cell without distinct cell wall. **Protoplasm**. **Protoca'seose**. The first product of the digestion of casein.

Protocatechu'ic Acid. Dioxy-benzoic acid. It sometimes occurs in urine.

Protoelas'tose. One of the products of the breaking up of elastin.

Protoglob'ulose. One of the primary products of the digestion of globulin.

Protomyos'inose. A primary product of the digestion of myosin.

Protoö'r'ganism (πρωτος, οργανον, an organism). An obsolete term for certain unicellular organisms whose classification was formerly in dispute.

Protopla'sis (πρωτος, πλασσω, to form.) The primary formation of tissue.

Pro'toplasm (πρωτος, πλασσω). Sarcodæ, Blastema, Protoplast, Bioplasm, Germinal Matter. A term loosely applied to that mucilaginous, granular matter of the cell which has the power of reproducing itself and forming new cells. Considered by many embryologists as the physical basis of life. The word was coined by Hugo von Mohl to designate certain active contents of the vegetative cell. Other parts of the cell are the **Cytoplasm**, the mass exclusive of the granular contents; **Hyaloplasm**, the outer hyaline layer; **Paraplasm**, the liquid interfilar portions; **Poliooplasm**, the grayish, granular part.

Pro'toplast (πρωτος, πλασσω). See *Protoplas'm*.

Protover'tebræ. The cells of the mesoblast: cubical masses disposed in pairs behind one another on each side of the chorda dorsalis or notochord.

Protozo'a (πρωτος, ζων, an animal). A name given to an order of unicellular animals, comprising those of lowest organization.

Protrac'tor (pro, before, traho, to draw). That which draws forward. A name applied to several muscles, and also to a surgical instrument.

Protu'berance (pro, tuber, a swelling). A projecting part, as **P.**, Frontal, the prominence of the frontal bone, etc.

Proud Flesh. A popular term for any morbidly inflamed flesh, especially with excess of granulations adjacent to a lesion. Also, any fungous growth.

Prox'imal. Same as Proximate.

Prox'imate (proximus, nearest). Nearest. Immediate. **P. Cause**, the immediate cause of any change. **P. Principles of Disease**, zymotic principles, or those organic forms which, by their growth and development, cause certain epidemic diseases.

Pru'nin. See *Cherry*.

Pru'num (Lat). Prune. The fruit of *P. domestica*, native to W. Asia. Laxative and nutritious. Dose indefinite.

Pru'nus Virginia'na. Wild cherry. The bark of *P. serotina*; contains amygdalin, and a volatile oil resembling oil of bitter almond. An aromatic bitter increasing appetite and promoting digestion. Useful in bronchitis and the hectic cough of consumption. An ingredient of various proprietary cough mixtures. Dose of the bark ʒ ss-j; of the fld. ext. ʒ ss-j; of a 4 per cent. infusion ʒ ss-ij; of a 12 per cent. syrup ʒ j-iv.

Prurig'inous. Pertaining to or like prurigo.

Pruri'go (prurio, to itch). Pruriginous rash. A chronic disease of the skin marked by a thickened condition and the presence of recurring white or pale red papules. Occurs usually on the extensor surfaces. Accompanied by intolerable itching. Classed as *P. Mitis* or *P. Ferax*, according as it is mild, or severe with secondary lesions.

Pruri'tus (prurio). A defect or abnormal condition of the innervation of the skin marked by the sensation of itching. In **P.** Universal the greater part of the skin is involved. In **P. Ani** and **P. Vulvæ**, the anus and the vulva are the seats of the affection.

Prus'sic Acid. See *Acid, Hydrocyanic*.

Psammo'ma (ψαμμος, sand). A tumor of or near the pineal gland containing sabulous or calcareous particles.

Psam'mous. See *Sabulous*.

Psellis'mus (ψελλισμος). Stuttering or stammering.

Pseud-. Same as Pseudo.

Pseudacu'sis (ψευδης, false, ακουω, to hear). Imperfection or error of hearing.

Pseudæsthe'sia (ψευδης, αισθησις, feeling). Any depraved state of the sense of touch, temperature, etc. Also, an imaginary sense of feeling in parts of the body that have been removed by surgical operation.

Pseudarthri'tis (ψευδης, arthritis). Hysterical affection of a joint, simulating arthritis.

Pseudarthro'sis (ψευδης, αρθρον, a joint). The condition of having a false joint or articulation.

Pseudenceph'alus (ψευδης, εγκεφαλος, brain). An exencephalic monstrosity with absent cranial vault and brain, and in place of the last a vascular tumor.

Pseud'o- ($\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$). An adjective prefix denoting *false* or *seemingly*.

Pseudo-bul'bar Paral'ysis. Symmetrical disease of both hemispheres involving the centers or paths of the nerves of speech, and thus resembling the defect of disease of the medulla.

Pseudo-cye'sis ($\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$, $\kappa\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, pregnancy). False pregnancy. The belief in the existence of pregnancy on the part of a woman (usually the result of desire) accompanied, perhaps, by uncertain signs.

Pseudo-gan'gion ($\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$, $g\alpha\eta\gamma\lambda\iota\omega\upsilon$). A false ganglion, usually a slight thickening of a nerve. **P. of Bochdalek**, an enlargement of a branch of the middle alveolar nerve from which fibers descend to supply the canine teeth. **P. of Circumflex Nerve**, an expansion of a branch of the nerve which goes to the *teres major*. **P. of Cloquet**, a thickening of the palatine branches of the naso-palatine nerve. **P., Valentin's**, a slight thickening at the junction of certain divisions of the middle alveolar branch of the maxillary nerve.

Pseudo-glio'ma of Retina. See *Glioma*.

Pseudo-hydropho'bia ($\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$, $h\upsilon\delta\rho o\phi\beta\iota\alpha$). Hysterical convulsions in one believing himself to have been bitten by a rabid animal. There is, however, absence of the true respiratory spasm. It has also been called *Lysso'phobia*.

Pseudo-hypertro'phic Paral'ysis ($\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$). A term applied to loss or diminution of the power of motion, accompanied by hypertrophied muscles.

Pseudoma'nia ($\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$, $\mu\alpha\gamma\iota\alpha$, madness). A form of insanity in which the person affected accuses himself of a crime or crimes of which he is innocent. It is usually a form of hysteria.

Pseudomem'brane ($\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$, $m\epsilon\mu\omicron\rho\alpha\iota\iota\omega\mu$). A false membrane, such as the mycelium of the fungus of diphtheria.

Pseudomem'branous ($\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$, $m\epsilon\mu\beta\rho\alpha\iota\iota\omega\varsigma$). Pertaining to false membranes.

Pseudophthi'sis ($\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$, $\phi\theta\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$, decay). Emaciation and general wasting arising from other causes than pulmonary tuberculosis.

Pseudosclero'sis. An affection similar in symptoms to sclerosis but without the anatomical lesions.

Pseud'oscope ($\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$, $\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\iota\omega$, to see). A prismatic instrument so arranged that, e. g., if a spherical surface be looked at with the instrument the image formed in each eye is inverted laterally. Shadows are reversed and the ball appears hollow.

Pseudos'mia ($\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$, $\sigma\sigma\mu\eta$, a smell). A defective or illusive sense of smell.

Pseudo-sto'mata ($\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$, $\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\alpha$, a mouth). Small holes or outlets in the cement substance of the alveoli of lung tissue.

Pseudoxan'thine. A name given, it is thought inappropriately, by Gautier to a leucomaine-base, $C_4H_5N_3O$, isolated from fresh muscle-tissue of beef. It so much resembles xanthine, however, that it may have been often mistaken for that compound—hence, the name given by Gautier; but it differs from xanthine in its empirical composition, solubility, and crystalline form. The name *Pseudoxanthine* was also given by Schultzen and Filchner to a body isomeric with xanthine, obtained by action of sulphuric upon uric acid.

Psilo'sis ($\psi\iota\lambda\omega$, to remove the hair). The removal of the hair from a part. Depilation.

Pso'æ ($\psi\omega\alpha$, the loins). The psoas muscles.

Pso'as ($\psi\omega\alpha$). The loins. **P. Muscle**. See *Muscle*. **P. Abscess**. See *Abscess*.

Psod'y'mus ($\psi\sigma\alpha\iota$, loins, $\delta\iota\delta\upsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$, double). A sysonic monstrosity with two heads and thoraces, and conjoined abdominal and pelvic cavities. There are two legs, and occasionally the rudiments of a third.

Psoi'tis ($\psi\omega\alpha$, $\iota\tau\iota\varsigma$, inflammation). Inflammation of the psoas muscles, or of the region of the loins.

Pso'ra ($\psi\omega\rho\alpha$, from $\psi\omega$, to scratch). Same as Scabies.

Psorelco'sis ($\psi\omega\rho\alpha$, $\epsilon\lambda\kappa\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$, ulceration). The ulceration frequently occurring during the progress of scabies.

Psori'asis ($\psi\omega\rho\alpha$, the itch). Lepra; Lepra alphas; Alphos. A chronic, inflammatory affection of the skin, distinguished by dry, red, roundish patches, covered with silvery scales. Commonly affects the extensor surface of the limbs, the scalp and the trunk. Begins as a small papule, that enlarges at the margin and becomes covered with white scales. It may be diffuse, universal, punctate, guttate, circinate, gyrate, inveterate (thickening of the skin) or rupoid (when pus forms under the crust).

Psorophthal'mia. See *Ophthalmia*.

Pso'rous ($\psi\omega\rho\alpha$). Pertaining to or affected with the itch.

Psychi'atry ($\psi\chi$, the mind, $\iota\alpha\tau\rho\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, the healing art). Treatment of the diseases of the mind.

Psy'chic ($\psi\chi$). Pertaining to the mind.

Psychogen'esis (*ψυχη, γεννωω*, to beget). A term used of the causes and development of mental characteristics.

Psychol'ogy (*ψυχη, λογος*, a treatise). A treatise on the nature and phenomena of the mind.

Psychopath'ic (*ψυχη, παθος*, suffering). Pertaining to psychopathy.

Psychop'athy (*ψυχη, παθος*). Disease of the mind or of the intellectual faculties.

Psycho-physical Law. See *Fechner's Law*.

Psychophys'ics. The study of mental processes by physical methods, especially the determination of the difference of stimulus required to produce recognizable differences of sensation.

Psychophysiol'ogy (*ψυχη, physiology*). Mental physiology. A study of the physiology of the brain as related to mental and emotional processes.

Psycho'ses (*ψυχη*). Diseases of the mind or of the intellectual faculties.

Psycho'sin (*ψυχη*). A cerebroside resembling sphingosin, occurring in brain-tissue.

Psychotherapeu'tics. The cure of mental disease; also the treatment of disease by mental influence.

Psychrom'eter (*ψυχρος, cold, μετρον, a measure*). An instrument for determining the amount of telluric moisture by precipitation on a cold surface.

Psy'chrophore (*ψυχρος, φορεω, to carry*). An instrument for the conveyance of cold to parts deeply placed, as by a double-current catheter to the prostate gland.

Psydra'cium (*ψυδραξ, a blister or pimple*). A term loosely applied to various eczematous and psoriform eruptions of the skin.

Ptar'mic (*πταρμος, a sneezing*). Pertaining to the act of sneezing. Sternutatory. Also, a substance that produces sneezing.

Pte'lea Trifolia'ta. Wafer-ash; Wing-seed. The bark of a shrub yielding a bitter tonic extractive. A popular tonic in debility and dyspepsia. Unof.

Pter'ion. See *Skull*.

Pter'o- (*πτερον, a wing*). A Greek word used as a prefix to denote resemblance to a wing, or wing-shaped.

Pteryg'ium (*πτερον*). A triangular patch of thickened conjunctiva, the apex pointing toward the pupil, the fan-shaped base extending toward the canthus. Also, an abnormal growth of skin over the finger-nail.

Pter'yo- (*πτερον*). A Greek word that, prefixed to another, denotes connection with, or relation to, the pterygoid process.

Pter'ygoid (*πτερον, ειδος, a form*). A name given to two wing-shaped processes of the sphenoid bone. **P. Muscle.** See *Muscle*.

Pterygo-max'illary. Pertaining conjointly to the pterygoid process and the superior maxillary bone.

Pterygo-pal'atine. Pertaining conjointly to the pterygoid process and the palate.

Ptilo'sis. See *Madarosis*.

Ptis'an (*πιτσωω, to bruise*). Barley water. Any decoction of barley designed as a medicinal drink.

Pto'maines (*πτωμα, corpse*). Putrefactive alkaloids; a class of nitrogenous alkaloidal bases, of both animal and vegetable origin, formed during the putrefaction of organic matter. Some are poisonous, but the greater number of those isolated are not so. But all toxic products of putrefaction are not ptoinaïnes. Since all putrefaction is dependent upon microörganisms, the formation of ptoinaïnes is also dependent upon them, each distinctive ptoinaïne being probably due to a peculiar bacterium or combination of such. The dependence may sometimes be indirect and complicated with or also dependent upon purely chemical changes. The kind of ptoinaïne is also dependent upon the stage of putrefaction, as they are "transition products in process of putrefaction," intermediates of katabolism, finally becoming the end-products of excretion. Foods have been found to contain ptoinaïnes, the principal being mussels, oysters, eels, sausage, ham, canned meats, cheese, milk, ice-cream, etc. The pathogenic action of many bacteria is probably due to their production of ptoinaïnes. In addition to the ptoinaïnes given in the following table, a number of unnamed substances have been studied that possess reactions and physiological effects similar or identical with well-known vegetable alkaloids. These at present can only be called after analogues, *e. g.*, Coniine-like Substances; others are called Nicotine-like, Strychnine-like, Morphine-like, Atropine-like, Digitaline-like, Veratrine-like, Delphinine-like, etc. Selmi found ptomatropines or cadaveric ptoinaïnes so closely resembling the vegetable product that when treated with sulphuric acid and oxidizing agents they gave the odor of blossoms (**Reuss's test**) as distinctly as the vegetable atropine. A powerful poison has been found in exhumed bodies giving reactions similar to strychnine, though by no means identical with the latter. Selmi

believed for some time in a "cadaveric conine"—so difficult was it to discern the proteid product from a vegetable alkaloid; and even now it is very difficult for the chemist to state with certainty that he has found true conine in the dead body, unless the analysis be made before decomposition sets in, and enough of the base be found for physiological experiment. Other ptomaines have been actually mistaken by experts for morphine, as in the Sonzogna

trial, at Cremona, in Italy. In the trial of General Gibbone's servant, in 1870, on the charge of having caused his master's death by poison, the experts reported delphinine in the viscera; but Selmi found, by careful study, that although the substance responded to delphinine reactions it was not delphinine at all. Vaughan gives in detail the methods of extracting ptomaines. The following table is copied from him:—

TABLE OF PTOMAINES (VAUGHAN AND NOVY).

NAME.	FORMULA.	DISCOVERER.	PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION.
Methylamine.	CH_5N}.	.....	Non-poisonous.
Dimethylamine.	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_7\text{N}$.	.....	"
Trimethylamine.	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_9\text{N}$.	.....	"
Ethylamine.	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}$.	.....	"
Diethylamine.	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_{11}\text{N}$.	.....	"
Triethylamine.	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{15}\text{N}$.	.....	"
Propylamine.	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{N}$.	.....	.....
Amylamine.	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{13}\text{N}$.	.....	.....
Hexylamine.	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{15}\text{N}$.	.....	.....
Tetanotoxine.	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{11}\text{N}$ (?).	Brieger.	Poisonous.
Collidine (?).	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{11}\text{N}$.	Neucki.	.....
Hydrocollidine (?).	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{13}\text{N}$.	Gautier and Etard.	Poisonous.
Parvoline (?).	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{13}\text{N}$.	"	"
Unamed.	$\text{C}_9\text{H}_{15}\text{N}$.	Guareschi and Mosso.	Poisonous.
Ethylidenediamine (?).	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{N}_2$.	Brieger.	"
Trimethylenediamine.	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{N}_2$.	"	"
Putrescine.	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2$.	"	Non-poisonous (?).
Cadaverine.	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2$.	"	(?).
Neuridine.	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2$.	"	"
Saprine.	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2$.	"	"
Unamed.	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2$.	Morin.	"
Methylguanidine.	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_7\text{N}_3$.	Brieger.	"
Unamed.	$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_4$.	Oser.	.....
Mydine.	$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{38}\text{N}_4$.	Gautier and Etard.	.....
Neurine.	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}$.	Brieger.	Non-poisonous.
Unamed.	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}$.	E. and H. Salkowski.	Poisonous.
Choline.	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_2$.	Brieger.	Non-poisonous.
Betaine.	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_2$.	"	Poisonous.
Muscarine.	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{16}\text{NO}_3$.	"	"
Mydatoxine.	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}_4$.	"	"
Mytilotoxine.	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{16}\text{NO}_2$.	"	"
Gadoline.	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_3$.	"	Non-poisonous.
Typhotoxine.	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_2$.	"	Poisonous.
Unamed.	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_2$.	"	"
"	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$.	Pouchet.	"
"	$\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$.	Guareschi.	.....
Tetanine.	$\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$.	Brieger.	Poisonous.
Unamed.	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_4\text{O}_6$.	Pouchet.	"
Tyrotloxicon.	.....	Vaughan.	"
Mydaleine.	.....	Brieger.	"
Spasmitoxine.	.....	"	"
Peptotoxine.	.....	"	"

Ptomat'ropines. Ptomaines found in the cadaver.

Pto'sis (πτωσις, to fall). Complete or partial drooping and inability to raise the upper eyelid, due to paralysis of the third nerve, or of the levator palpebre or to thickening of the lid.

Ptyal'agogue (πτυαλῶν, saliva, αγω, to drive). A medicine producing salivation or increased flow of saliva. A salagogue.

Pty'alín (πτυαλῶν). A diastase ferment existing in saliva, having the property of changing starch into dextrine and a sugar called ptyalose. See *Ferments*.

Pty'aline (πτύαλον). The saliva. Also, one of the constituent ferments of the saliva.

Pty'alism (πτύαλον). A condition marked by an excessive secretion of saliva, arising either from the use of masticatories, sialogogues, or from constitutional causes. **P.**, **Mercurial**, that produced by mercury. It is attended with profuse salivation, a coppery taste, and sometimes by looseness of the teeth.

Ptyal'ocle. See *Ranula*.

Pty'alum. See *Saliva*.

Pu'berity (*pubeo*, to grow to maturity). The age when the young become capable of reproduction.

Pu'bes (Lat.). That portion of the os innominatum forming the front of the pelvis. Also, the fleshy and hairy part covering the same.

Pu'bic. Pertaining to the pubes.

Pubiot'omy (*pubes, toμή*, a cutting). An operation for enlarging the diameter of the pelvis to facilitate delivery in cases of pelvic malformation.

Pu'bo-. A Latin root; prefixed to another word denotes relation to the pubes.

Pudenda. See *Pudendum*.

Pudendag'ra (*pudenda, γρα*, a seizure). Any pain in the genital organs. Also, syphilis.

Puden'dum (*pudeo*, to be ashamed). Those parts of the female genital organs visible externally. These are the mons veneris, the labia, clitoris, nymphæ and hymen.

Pu'dic (*pudeo*). A descriptive term applied to the genital organs or related parts. Also, to any part of the body habitually concealed. **P.** **Nerve**. See *Nerve*.

Pu'erile (*puer*, a boy). Pertaining to boyhood or childhood. **P.** **Respiration**, a resonant respiration sometimes observed in adults similar to that heard in vigorous, healthy children.

Puer'pera (*puer, pario*, to beget). A female in labor, or one recently delivered.

Puer'peral (*puer, pario*). Pertaining to the state of a woman in childbed. **P.** **Convulsions**. See *Eclampsia*. **P.** **Fever**, an acute, heterogenetic, contagious, febrile affection of women in childbed. **P.** **Mania**, a delirious condition of women sometimes occurring in the puerperium. **P.** **Septicæmia**. See *P. Fever*. **P.** **Tetanus**, a fatal tetanic condition of the body; occurring rarely in the puerperium.

Puerpe'rium (Lat.). The condition of a woman from childbirth to a reinstatement of normal health.

Puff-ball. See *Lycoperdon Giganteum*.

Pugil'lus (Lat., a handfull). In practice, the amount of a substance that can be grasped between the thumb and two or three fingers.

Pu'lex (Lat.). A flea. A genus of epizoa parasitic upon the skin. **P.** **Irritants**, the common flea. **P.** **Penetrans**, the chigoe or jigger flea, a species burrowing under the skin to deposit ova. Found mainly in tropical America.

Pullula'tion (*pullulo*, to bud). Any morbid growth taking the form of a bud, as certain forms of condyloma.

Pulmom'eter (*pulmo*, a lung, *μετρον*, a measure). Any instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs. Also, an instrument for measuring the air of respiration.

Pulmom'etry (*pulmo, μετρον*). The quantitative determination of the air concerned in respiration. Also, the determination of the volume of the lungs.

Pul'monary (*pulmo*). Pertaining to the lung. **P.** **Consumption**. See *Phthisis*.

Pulmon'ic (*pulmo*). Same as Pulmonary.

Pulp (*pulpa*). A part of certain fruits.

P. **Cavity**, a cavity containing soft, amorphous matter, as **P.** of **Spleen**, the substance within the cavity of the spleen. **P.** of **Tooth**, the tissue of the pulp-cavity of a tooth.

Pulpi'tis (*pulpa, itis*, inflammation). An inflammation of the pulp or organic portion of a tooth.

Pulsatil'la (Lat.). Pasque Flower. Meadow Anemone. The leaves and tops of *Anemone P.* Properties due to a camphoraceous principle, anemonin. Lowers heart and arterial tension; in larger doses produces nausea and paralyzes motion and sensibility. Recommended in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa and scaly skin diseases. A valuable alterative. An unofficial tincture, consists of equal parts of the juice and alcohol. Dose $\mathfrak{m}_{\frac{1}{10}}$ -v; of the active principle gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ -ij.

Pulsa'tion (*pello*, to drive). Any beating or throbbing sensation. The visible or sensible elevation of a vessel synchronous or following the heart's beat. **P.**, **Retinal**, arterial and venous pulsations are sometimes seen in the eye as a consequence of the disturbance of the relative intraocular and extraocular pressure.

Pulse (*pulsus*). The expansile impulse of the arteries from variations in the blood-pressure, and following the contractile action of the heart. **P.**, **Allorhythmic**. See *Allorhythmia*. **P.**, **Anacrotic**. See *Anacrotism*. **P.**, **Capillary**, seen when

the capillaries are dilated and the blood-pressure is high. **P.**, **Catacrotic**, elevations or secondary waves in the line of descent of the pulse-tracing. **P. Curve**, the tracing, called sphygmogram or arteriogram, of the pulse, made by the sphygmograph or sphygmoscope. **P.**, **Dicrotic**, an exaggerated dicrotic wave, or recoil wave, the larger of the catacrotic elevations corresponding to the closure of the aortic valves. **P.**, **Entoptical**, the subjective illumination in a dark field, after violent exercise, corresponding to each pulse-beat. **P.**, **Hard**, one with characters of high tension and rigidity. **P.**, **Hyperdicrotic**, when the aortic notch falls below the base line, a symptom of great exhaustion. **P.**, **Intermittent**, one in which the beats are irregular or occasionally fail. **P.**, **Monocratic**, absence of the dicrotic wave. **P.**, **Paradoxical**, failure of the beat during inspiration, owing to pathological conditions of the heart and adjacent parts. **P.**, **Recurrent**, the appearance of the pulse on the distal side of the point of compression of an artery. **P. Tracing**. See *P. Curve* and *Sphygmogram*. **P.**, **Venous**, pulsatile phenomena occasionally observed in veins, especially in the eye, owing to the intra-ocular pressure permitting the escape of the venous current during the heart's diastole. See also *Pulsus*.

Pulsim'eter (*pulsus*, the pulse, *μετρον*, a measure). Any instrument for the quantitative determination of the rate, quality or force of the pulse.

Pul'sus (Lat.). The pulse. **P. Alternans**, a pulse in which there is a regular alternation of a high and low beat. **P. Bigeminus**, the beats occur in pairs, so that a longer pause follows every two beats. **P. Intercurrens**, when an extra beat is intercalated in a normal series. **P. Intermittens**, when in an otherwise regular rhythm a beat is omitted. **P. Myurus**, the beats becoming smaller and smaller, and after a certain time beginning as large as before. **P. Quadrigeminus** and **P. Triginus**, the irregularities occurring after every fourth and third beat. See *Pulse*.

Pulta'ceous (*puls*, pottage). Having the consistence of pap or pottage. Applied to any semifluid substance.

Pul'ver (*pulvis*, a powder). In pharmacy, one or more medicinal substances reduced to a state of very fine division. There are 9 official *pulveres*.

Pulveriza'tion (*pulvis*). The operation of reducing a substance to a powder.

Pul'vinar (Lat.). A pillow. The posterior eminence of the optic thalamus.

Pul'vis. See *Pulver*.

Pump. A machine that, by creating a vacuum between its valves, is used for drawing or transferring a liquid to or from a reservoir. **P.**, **Breast**, a pump for removing milk from the breast. **P.**, **Stomach**, a pump for removing the contents of the stomach in cases of poisoning. It consists of a barrel, a delivery tube and a flexible tube to be introduced into the stomach.

Pump'kin Seed. See *Pepo*.

Puncta (pl. of *punctum*, a point). Points. A term variously used in anatomy. **P. Dolorosa**, tender or painful points in the course of nerves in an inflamed condition. **P. Lachrymalia**, the orifices of the lachrymal canaliculi in the eyelids near the inner canthus.

Punc'tate (*punctum*). Having many points. Dotted. Full of minute punctures.

Punc'tum (Lat.). A point. **P. Aureum**. See *Macula lutea*. **P. Cæcum**. See *Blind Spot*. **P. Proximum**, the point nearest the eye at which an object can be seen with distinctness and without diplopia. **P. Remotum**, the farthest point at which an object can be distinctly seen with suspended accommodation. In the emmetropic eye it is theoretically at an infinite distance; in the hyperopic eye it is theoretically beyond this, as such an eye is adapted only for convergent rays.

Punc'ture (*punctum*). A wound or hole made by a pointed instrument.

Pun'gent (*pungo*, to prick). Acrid. Penetrating. Producing a pricking or painful sensation.

Pu'pa (Lat., a doll). That form of an insect intermediate between its larval and mature states. A chrysalis.

Pupil (*pupilla*). The round aperture in the iris of the eye. **P.**, **Argyll Robertson's**, one of the early symptoms of tabes, in which a myotic pupil responds to accommodative effort but not to light. **P.**, **Adhesions of the**, are the result of inflammation, and, if to the lens-capsule, are called *posterior synechie*; if to the cornea, *anterior synechie*. **P.**, **Artificial**, an iridectomy or opening made by surgical operation in an iris without a normal pupil, or in which the normal pupil is opposite opacities of the

cornea or lens. **P.**, **Exclusion of**, total posterior synechia, the entire pupillary edge being adherent to the capsule. **P.**, **Occlusion of**, the pupillary area is filled with semi-opaque exudation-products of inflammation. **P.**, **Pin-hole**, extreme myosis.

Pu'pillary (*pupilla*). Pertaining to the pupil of the eye. **P. Membrane**, a foetal membrane covering the eye until the seventh month of gestation. **P. Membrane, Persistent**, fibrillar bands springing from the iris, passing to or across the pupil, and sometimes attached to the lens-capsule,—the remains of unabsorbed pupillary membrane.

Pupilo'm'eter (*pupil*, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument designed for the measurement of the pupil of the eye.

Purga'tion (*purgo*, to cleanse). The act or condition of being purged. Evacuation of the bowels.

Pur'gative (*purgo*). A medicine producing watery evacuations of the bowels.

Purg'ing Ag'aric. See *Agaricus*.

Pu'riform (*πυρρ*, pus). Having the form, nature or appearance of pus.

Purkinje's Cells. The pear-shaped cells with long processes occurring in the deep layers of the cortex of the cerebellum.

Purkinje's Figures. Shadows of the retinal blood vessels upon the retina.

Purkinje-Sanson's Images. Three pairs of images of one object seen in an observed pupil, the first, erect, from the anterior surface of the cornea; the second, erect, from the anterior surface of the lens; the third, inverted, from the posterior capsule of the lens.

Pur'ple, Visual. See *Rhodopsin*.

Pur'pura. A hæmorrhage into the cutis, due to disease or trauma. The extravasation of blood may take the following forms: *Ecchymoses*, bruises; *Ecchymomata*, extravasations due to the rupture of blood vessels under the skin; *Hæmatidrosis*, the lodgement of bloody sweat in the sweat-follicles; *Hæmorrhagic Bullæ*, the effusion of blood into a bulla; *Papules*, the effusion of blood around hair-follicles; *Petechia*, small spots of extravasation, of any shape, not raised above the skin; *Tibices*, streaks long in comparison with their width. **P. Hæmorrhagica**, or "land scurvy," a severer form of the disease attended with debility and constitutional disturbance. Sometimes terminating fatally. See *Scurvy*. **P. Neonatorum**, the purpura of an infant at birth. **P. Rheumatica**. See *Peliosis*

R. P. Senilis, the purpura of old age. **P. Simplex**, marked by the appearance of successive crops of spots under the skin and mucous surface unaccompanied by constitutional disturbance.

Pu'rulent (*πυρρ*, pus). Consisting of or having the character of pus.

Pus (*πυρρ*). The fluid product of a suppurating wound, sore or abscess. **P.**, **Curdy**, containing cheesy-looking flakes. **P.**, **Healthy or Laudable**, that in a person of good constitution or coincident with the normal process of healing. **P.**, **Ichorous**, when thin and acrid. **P. Muco-**, mixed with mucus. **P.**, **Sanious**, mixed with blood. **P. Sero-**, mixed with serum. See *Putrefaction*.

Pus'tula Malig'na. Anthrax; Charbon; Malignant pustule. A gangrenous inflammatory focus, resembling carbuncle, caused by inoculation with putrefactive matter containing the bacillus anthrax of splenic fever. See *Anthrax*.

Pustula'tion (*pustula*). A condition marked by the formation and development of pustules.

Pus'tule (*pustula*). A small, cone-like elevation of the cuticle containing pus. **P.**, **Malignant**. See *Anthrax*.

Putrefac'tion (*putridus*, rotten, *facio*, to make). A condition resulting from the fermentation of albuminous and albuminoid tissues. It is now regarded as due to the invasion of the tissue by various pathogenic species of microorganisms. At the same time there often appear various organic substances classified as leucomaines and ptomaines, many of which are poisonous. In the light of modern science the idea of spontaneous decomposition is as much out of the question as that of spontaneous generation.

Putres'cence (*putresco*, to become rotten). A state of growing or incipient putrefaction.

Pu'trescine (*putresco*). A ptomaine whose composition has not yet been certainly determined. It is a thin, water-clear liquid of a peculiar semen-like odor. Almost invariably occurs together with cadaverine, to which it seems closely related. Has been obtained from putrefying human flesh, horse flesh, putrid fish and fæces. Is recognizable on fourth day of putrefaction, but does not occur in appreciable quantity till eleventh day. Amount increases as putrefaction proceeds. Putrescine is either dimethyl-ethylenediamine, or else methyl-ethyl-methylenediamine. The toxic action

of putrescine was, until recently, doubted. But a tetra-methyl derivative of putrescine is extremely poisonous—producing abundant salivation; dyspnea: first quickening and then decreasing respiration; also causing contraction of pupils, paralysis of limbs and muscles of trunk, peristaltic action of intestines, ejaculation of semen, dribbling of urine, and, lastly, clonic convulsions. Putrescine itself as a base is capable of producing strong inflammation and necrosis.

Pu'trid (*putridus*). That which has undergone putrefactive fermentation.

Pyæ'mia (*πύον*, pus, *αἷμα*, blood). Septicæmia with the formation of secondary embolic or metastatic abscesses in various parts of the body.

Pyarthro'sis (*πύον*, *αρθρον*, joint). Suppuration of a joint.

Pyeli'tis (*πύελος*, a trough, *ίτις*, inflammation). Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.

Pye'sis (*πύον*). A condition marked by the formation of pus. Suppuration.

Pygodid'ymsus (*πύγη*, the buttock, *δίδυμος*, twins). A double fetal monstrosity united by the buttocks.

Pygom'elus (*πύγη*, *μέλος*, member). A parasitic monstrosity with the parasite united to the hypogastric region.

Pygop'agus (*πύγη*, *παγίς*, joined). An ensomphalic monstrosity with conjoined buttocks or backs.

Py'in (*πύον*, pus). A substance resembling mucin, occurring in pus.

Pylephlebi'tis (*πύλη*, the portal vein, *φλεβίτις*, venous inflammation). Acute inflammation of the portal vein.

Pylethrombo'sis (*πύλη*, *θρομβος*, a clot of blood). The condition marked by the formation of blood-clots in the portal vein.

Pyloroc'tomy (*πύλорος*, *εκτομή*, an excision). Excision or resection of the pylorus.

Pylor'oplasty (*πύλорος*, *πλασσω* to form). Plastic operation upon the pylorus.

Pylo'rus (*πύλωρος*, gate-keeper). The lower orifice of the stomach and entrance to the duodenum.

Py'o- (*πύον*, pus). A Greek word which, in combination, signifies connection with or relation to pus.

Pyocol'pocle (*πύον*, *κόλιπος*, the vagina, *κλήη*, a tumor). A suppurating tumor of the vagina.

Pyok'tanin. See *Methyl Violet*.

Pyocy'anine (*πύον*, *κυανός*, blue). A colored extractive derived from the cultures of the *Bacillus pyocyaneus*.

Pyogen'esis (*πύον*, *γεννᾶω*, to beget). The secretion or formation of pus.

Pyogen'ic (*πύον*, *γεννᾶω*). Developing or secreting pus. Relating to pus-formation.

P. Membrane, the thin, yellow, erroneously-named layer forming the interior of the wall of an abscess.

Pyohæ'mia. See *Pyæmia*.

Py'oid (*πύον*). Resembling or having the nature of pus.

Pyome'tra (*πύον*, *μήτρα*, the womb). A collection of pus in the uterus.

Pyonephro'sis (*πύον*, *νεφρός*, kidney). Suppuration within the kidney.

Pyopneumotho'rax (*πύον*, *πνεῦμα*, *θώραξ*). An accumulation of air in the pleura complicated with suppurative inflammation.

Pyopie'sis. See *Pyogenesis*.

Pyorrhæ'a (*πύον*, *ρῶω*, to flow). A flow or discharge of pus.

Pyosal'pinx (*πύον*, *σαλπίγξ*, a tube). A formation of pus in the oviduct.

Pyo'sis (*πύον*). A condition marked by the formation of pus.

Pyoxan'those. A yellow coloring extractive found in blue pus.

Pyr'amid (*πύραμις*). Any conical eminence of an organ, as P. of cerebellum, P. of tympanum, etc. **P. of Ferrein**, a term applied to the conical arrangement of the uriniferous tubes of the kidneys. **P. of Malpighi**, the conical masses composing the medullary substance of the kidneys.

Pyram'idal (*πύραμις*). Shaped like a pyramid.

Pyramida'lis. See *Muscle*.

Pyre'thrum. Pellitory. The root of *Anacyclus P.* Valuable mainly as a masticatory and sialogogue in paralysis of the tongue, and in rheumatic or neuralgic affections of the head. Dose ʒss-j. **P. Tinct.**, 20 per cent. strong—used externally. **P. Roseum**, Persian Pellitory. The powdered flower heads are used as an insecticide.

Pyret'ic (*πυρετός*, fever). Pertaining to or affected with fever.

Pyretogen'esis (*πυρετός*, *γενεσις*, origin). The origin and progress of fever.

Pyretog'enine. A substance (probably a ptomaine) formed by microorganisms. Composition unknown. Has pyretogenous qualities when inoculated into animals.

Pyretog'raphy (*πυρετός*, *γραφω*, to write). The descriptive history and geographical distribution of fevers.

Pyretol'ogy (*πυρετός*, *λογία*, a treatise). A treatise on the nature and characteristics of fevers.

Pyrex'ia (*πυρ*, fire, *εχω*, to hold). Elevation of temperature above the normal. Fever.

Pyrexia/lis. See *Warburg's Tincture*.

Pyridine. A liquid extractive of coal tar, useful in angina pectoris, asthma and the dyspnoea of laryngeal affections. Dose grt. vj-xv; in asthma by inhalation.

Pyri'form (*pyrum*, *forma*, a form). Pear-shaped. **P. Muscle.** See *Muscle-Table*.

Py'ro- (*πυρ*, fire). A Greek word which, prefixed to another, signifies connection with or relation to fire.

Pyrocat'echin. Catechol. An antipyretic obtained from coal tar.

Pyro'dine. A white, sparingly soluble powder, a powerful antipyretic. Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 grains.

Pyrolig'neous (*πυρ*, *lignum*, wood). Pertaining to the destructive distillation of wood. **P. Acid**, wood vinegar. See *Acid, Acetic*.

Pyrol'ogy (*πυρ*, *λογος*, a treatise). A treatise on the application of heat, especially with reference to surgical processes.

Pyroma'nia (*πυρ*, *μανια*, madness). A supposed form of moral insanity which has been thought to actuate incendiarism.

Pyrom'eter (*πυρ*, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for the measure of the intensity of heat of too high a degree to be estimated by the ordinary thermometer.

Pyro'sis (*πυρ*). An affection of the stomach characterized by burning sensation, accompanied by eructations of an acrid, irritating fluid. "Heartburn."

Py'rosphyre (*πυρ*, *σφύρα*, a hammer). Same as Moxosphyria.

Pyrot'ic (*πυροω*, to burn). Having the property of inflammability. Also, a caustic substance.

Pyrox'ylin. Gun Cotton. Ordinary cotton fiber treated with strong fuming nitric acid, the cellulose, $C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$, being changed to trinitro-cellulose, $C_{12}H_7O_{10}(NO_2)_3$. Soluble in ether. Highly explosive by percussion. **Collodium**, contains pyroxylin 4, ether 70, alcohol 26. Solution should be complete. **C. cum Cantharide**, flexible collodion 85, cantharides 60, chloroform, q. s. **C. Flexile**, flexible collodion, contains collodion 92, Canada turpentine 5, castor oil 3 parts. **C. Stypticum**, styptic collodion, has collodion 55, ether 20, alcohol 5, tannic acid 20 parts. All forms of collodion are used as protective coverings for superficial wounds.

Pythogen'ic (*πυθω*, to become putrid, *γεννω*, to beget). Pertaining to enteric or typhoid fever; supposed to arise from decomposing matter.

Pyu'ria (*πυον*, *ουρον*, the urine). Pus in the urine. See *Donné's Test*.

Q

Q. L. Abbreviation of *quantum libet*—as much as desired.

Q. P. Abbreviation of *quantum placet*—as much as pleases.

Q. S. Abbreviation of *quantum sufficit*—as much as suffices.

Quack. One who practices quackery.

Quack'ery. The pretence of medical knowledge, skill, or success by one without either. Medical charlatanism.

Quadran'gular. Having four angles. Applied especially to a lobe of the cerebellum.

Quad'rant (*quadratus*, squared). The fourth part of a circle, subtending an angle of 90 degrees.

Quadra'tus (Lat.). Squared. Having four sides. **Q. Muscle.** See *Muscle*.

Quad'ri-. A Latin adjective, used as a prefix to denote four, or four times.

Quad'riceps. See *Muscle*.

Quadrigem'inal Bodies. See *Corpora Quadrigemina*.

Quadrigem'inous (*quadrigemina*). Pertaining to the corpora quadrigemina.

Quadrilat'eral (*quatuor*, four, *latus*, a side). Having four sides.

Quadroon.' See *Mulatto*.

Quadruma'na (*quatuor*, *manus*, a hand). An order of mammalia, including monkeys, apes, etc.

Quad'ruped (*quatuor, p^a, a foot*). In zoology, any four-footed animal.

Quadru'ple (*quatuor, plica, a fold*). Four-fold.

Qual'itative (*qualitas*). Pertaining to quality. **Q. Analysis.** See *Analysis*.

Quan'titative (*quantus, how much*). Pertaining to quantity. **Q. Analysis.** See *Analysis*.

Quantiv'alance (*quantus, valeo, to be able*). The chemical strength of an element or radical expressed in terms of the number of monad atoms with which it will unite. *Univalent* or *monad atoms*, as hydrogen, H—, are saturated with one atom. *Bivalent* or *dyad atoms*, as oxygen, —O—, require two. *Trivalent* or *triad atoms*, as Boron, —B—, take three. *Tetravalent* or *tetrad atoms*, as carbon, —C—, take four, etc.

Nitrogen is a *pentad*, and sulphur a *hexad*. **Quar'antine** (It. *quaranta*, forty). The time during which a vessel from ports infected with contagious or epidemic diseases is required by law to remain outside the port of its destination, as a safeguard against the spreading of such disease. Also, the place of detention.

Quar'tan (*quartus, a fourth*). A form of intermittent fever, the paroxysms of which occur every fourth day.

Quar'teron, or

Quarteronne'. See *Mulatto*.

Quartz. See *Silica*.

Quas'sia. The wood of *Picræna excelsa*, native to the W. Indies and other tropical regions. A bitter-stomachic tonic. Properties due to a bitter principle, quassin. Dose gr. xx—xxx. **Q. Ext.** Dose gr. j—ij. **Q. Fld. Ext.** Dose $\frac{3}{4}$ ss j. **Q. Infus.**, quassia chips $\frac{3}{4}$ j, water $\frac{3}{4}$ x. **Q. Tinct.**, 10 per cent. in strength. Dose $\frac{m}{v}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ j.

Quas'sin. The active principle of Quassia.

Quebra'cho. The bark of *A. pitiliperna*. A bitter tonic. In large doses, lowers heart action. Much used in Chili as an antiperiodic. The alkaloid, aspidiospermine, is used in cardiac neuroses, asthma, and as an antipyretic. **Q. Ext.** Dose gr. ij—vij. **Q. Fld. Ext.** Dose $\frac{m}{v}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ j. **Q. Tinct.**, 20 per cent. Dose $\frac{3}{4}$ j— $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. **Q. Vinum**, contains quebracho 1, alcohol 2, white wine 16 parts. Dose $\frac{3}{4}$ j— $\frac{3}{4}$ j. All unof.

Queen of the Meadow. A species of Eupatorium.

Queen's Root. See *Stillingia*.

Quer'cus Alba. The bark of the white oak. Properties due to quercitannic acid, a variety of tannin, with which its medical properties are identical. Much used as an astringent lotion, and commonly exhibited in a decoction of $\frac{3}{4}$ j to the O .

Quick'ening. The first feelings on the part of the pregnant woman of fetal movements, occurring about the fifth month.

Quick'lime. The popular name for calcic oxide. See *Calcium*.

Quick'silver. The popular name for mercury or Hydrargyrum.

Quilla'ia. Scap Bark. The inner bark of *Q. saponaria*, indigenous to the Andes. Properties due to a glucoside, saponarin. A stimulative, irritant to the mucous membrane, and an expectorant. Dose of a 5:200 decoction $\frac{3}{4}$ j—ij.

Quince Seed. See *Cydonium*.

Quin'ia, or

Quini'na. Quinine. An amorphous white alkaloid, soluble in alcohol, of extremely bitter taste, derived from Cinchona. A highly valuable tonic, antiseptic, antiperiodic, and antipyretic. Also, an active germicide, extremely valuable in malarial affections, intermittents, etc. As an antipyretic, is highly valuable in pneumonia, typhus and typhoid fevers. Advantageous in all zymotic diseases. Dose gr. j—xx or xl. **Q. Bisulphas.**, very soluble in water. Dose gr. j—xxx. **Q. Hydrobromas**, best salt for hypodermic use. Dose gr. j—xx. **Q. Hydrochloras**, muriate of quinine, antipyretic in gr. v—x doses. **Q. Hydrochlor. Carbamidat.**, a compound salt of quinine and urea. Dose gr. j—ij. Suitable for hypodermic use. **Q. Sulphas**, soluble in hot and acidulated water. Dose gr. j—xx or xl. **Q. Valerianas**, the only salt affected by constitut acid. Dose gr. j—ij. **Chinnium Amorph. Boric**, borate of quinine. Unof.; highly recommended; soluble, and causes but little congestion of the membrana tympani.

Quinic Fever. Febrile symptoms with an eruption; occurs among the workmen making quinine.

Quinidi'na. A derivative of quinia, with which it corresponds in therapeutic effects, but is thought to produce less unpleasant symptoms in the head. **Q. Sulph.**, readily soluble in acidulated water and alcohol. An excellent antipyretic and antiperiodic. Dose gr. j xx or more.

Quin'idine. See *Quinidina*.

Quini'na. See *Quinia*.

Qui'nine. See *Quinia*.

Qui'nine Flower. The root of *Sabbatia Elliottii*, abundant in southeast U. S. Tonic, febrifuge and antiperiodic. Of high repute in malarial fevers. Dose of the fld. ext. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss-j. Unof.

Quin'inism. The condition induced by the continued use or by large doses of quinine. It is marked by deafness, singing in the ears, etc.

Quinoi'dine. See *Chinoidinum*.

Quin'one. In chemistry, a class of compounds, derivatives of the benzene series of hydrocarbons, belonging to the aromatic group, and formed by oxidation of aromatic bodies. In pharmacy, a solid, volatile substance, $C_6H_2O_2$, obtained from cinchona by the oxidation of quinic acid.

Quinquini'na. An Indian preparation, containing those alkaloids of cinchona bark extracted by macerating in acidulated water, and precipitated by a soluble alkali.

Quin'sy (κνον, a dog, αγγεο, to choke). The popular name for *Cynanche tonsillaris*, an acute severe inflammation of the tonsils and mucous membrane of the fauces, accompanied by fever.

Quin'tan (*quintus*, fifth). An intermittent fever, the paroxysms of which occur every fifth day.

Quintes'sence (*quintus*, *essentia*). The active principle of any substance concentrated to the utmost degree.

Quintu'ple (*quintus*, *plica*, a fold). Five-fold.

Quiz. In medical pedagogics, an informal recitation or exercise in which the student familiarizes himself with his medical studies.

Quiz'zer. The preceptor who conducts the quiz exercise.

Quotid'ian (Lat.). An intermittent fever, the paroxysms of which occur daily.

R

R. The abbreviation of *Recipe*, take, and also of *Right*.

R. or R. An abbreviation of *recipe*, used in physicians' prescriptions, signifying *take*.

Rab'id (*rabidus*). Affected with rabies or hydrophobia.

Rab'ies (Lat.). Lyssa, or Hydrophobia. The latter term is usually applied to the human disease consequent upon the bite of a rabid dog or other animal. Rabies is commonly restricted to the animal's disease.

Ra'cemose (*racemus*, a bunch of grapes). Having a shape resembling that of a bunch of grapes. Applied especially to certain glands.

Rachily'sis (ραχις, spine, λωο, to loose). A method of treating lateral curvature of the spine by mechanical counteraction of the abnormal curves.

Rachi'tis. See *Rickets*.

Rad'esyge. A disease popularly known as Scandinavian syphilis, or Norwegian leprosy, bearing more or less similarity to the yaws, and characterized by malignant

ulceration. It is regarded by some authorities as a syphilitic, and by others as a leprous disorder.

Ra'dial (*radius*, a spoke). Pertaining to the radius or bone of the forearm. **R.**

Artery. See *Artery*. **R. Aspect**, the aspect or view from the side on which the radius is situated. **R. Nerve.** See *Nerve*.

Ra'diating Pains. See *Excentric P.*

Rad'ical (*radix*, a root). In medicine, a treatment designed to destroy the disease instead of modifying it. The opposite of palliative. In chemistry, a molecule composed of two or more elementary substances that preserves its integrity either as a base or an acid.

Rad'icle (dim. of *radix*). A rootlet. Also, the germ of a root.

Ra'dio-. A prefix denoting connection with the radius.

Radio'lus (dim. of *radius*, a spoke). In surgery, a probe or sound.

Ra'dius (Lat.). The small bone of the forearm, so called from its resemblance to the spoke of a wheel. In geometry, the

line drawn from the center of a circle to its circumference.

Ra'dix (Lat.). The root or lower extremity of a plant, constituting its organ of prehension, and, to a great extent, of nutrition. Applied also to root-like organs or parts of the body.

Rage (*rabies*, madness). Violent passion or anger.

Rag'wort. See *Life Root*.

Railway Kidney. An affection of the kidney, said to be due to the constant jar of railway journeys.

Railway Spine. A name given to a consensus of morbid nervous symptoms supposed to be due to concussion of the spine from indirect causes, as after protracted riding upon railroads and after railway injuries.

Rak. See *Arrak*.

Râle (Fr. *râler*, to rattle). The rattling sound caused by the leaking of air through impediments in the lungs and bronchi.

R., **Cavernous**, the râle observed in auscultation where there is a cavity filled with pus. **R.**, **Crepitant**, the crackling sound symptomatic of the first stage of pneumonia. **R.**, **Dry**, when the obstruction is sticky. **R.**, **Moist**, when the obstruction is fluid. **R.**, **Mucous**, the bubbling sound produced by the passage of air through bronchial mucus. **R.**, **Sibilant**, the sharp, hissing râle resembling the foaming of sea water. **R.**, **Sonorous**, a stertorous sound like a snore or a low hum. **R.**, **Subcrepitant** or **Tracheal**, the sound made by the passage of air through mucus accumulated in the trachea or larger bronchi. It is popularly called the "rattles," and is considered a premonitory symptom of death. **R.**, **Vesicular**, fine crepitant sounds, heard especially in pneumonia.

Ra'mi. Pl. of *Ramus*.

Ramifica'tion (*ramus*, a branch, *facio*, to make). The branching and division of an organ or part, as observed in the nerves and blood vessels.

Ramolissement (Fr.). A softening of any tissue or part.

Ra'mus (Lat.). The branch of an organ, especially of a vein or an artery. Also the lower part of the os innominatum, and the inferior maxillary bone. **R.** **Communicans**, the connection between a spinal nerve and its sympathetic ganglion.

Ran'cid (*ranco*, to become sour). The condition, marked by a sharp taste and disagreeable odor, that fats and oils ac-

quire by oxidation and fermentation of certain of their principles.

Rancid'ity (*ranceo*). The state of being rancid.

Range (Fr. *ranger*, to dispose). Scope, extent or compass. **R.** of **Accommodation**. See *Accommodation*. **R.** of **Sensibility**. See *Fechner's Law*.

Ra'nine (*rana*, a frog). A branch of the sublingual artery.

Ran'ula (*rana*). A cystic tumor beneath the tongue, or in the floor of the mouth, from an accumulation of saliva, etc.

Ran'vier's Nodes. See *Nide*.

Rape (*rapio*, to seize). Forceful sexual intercourse with a woman. According to the laws of some states the intercourse with a young girl is considered as rape when not effected through force, but by reason of her ignorance.

Rapha'nia (*raphanus*, a radish). A nervous affection attended with spasmodic disorder of the joints and the limbs. It has been attributed to a poisonous principle in the seeds of the wild radish, which are apt, at certain times, to become mixed with grain. Allied to ergotism and pellagra.

Raphe' (*ῥαφή*, suture). A descriptive term applied to such lines and sutures as have the appearance of a seam. Used especially of the median line of the body.

Rap'tus (*rapio*, to seize). Any sudden attack or seizure. **R.** **Hæmorrhagicus**, a hæmorrhage. **R.** **Nervorum**, cramp or spasm.

Rarefac'tion (*rarus*, rare, *facio*, to make). The decreasing of the density or tension of a gaseous substance. Especially the air.

Rar'ity of **Atmosphere**. See *Atmospheric*.

Rasce'ta. The transverse lines or creases of the skin on the inner side of the wrist.

Rash. Any exanthematous eruption of the skin. **R.**, **Canker**. Same as *Scarlatina*.

Rasp'atory (*rado*, to scrape). In surgery a rasp or file for trimming the rough surfaces of bones or for removing the periosteum.

Rasp'berry. See *Rubus idæus*.

Ra'tio (Lat.). The mind or reasoning faculties. In chemistry and pharmacy, the proportion of ingredients or of atomic composition.

Ra'tion (*ratio*). The daily allowance of food of a soldier or a sailor.

Ratsbane. A popular name for various rat-poisons containing arsenic. See *Rough on Rats*.

Rat'tles. See *Râle*.

Rauce'do (*raucus*, hoarse). Hoarseness arising from inflammation of the mucous membranes of the larynx and throat.

Raulin's Liquid. A nutritive liquid composed entirely of mineral constituents, upon which the common mould *Aspergillus niger* grows more perfectly and to a greater size than upon any of the natural (organic) substances upon which the parasite habitually develops. It is composed, in grammes, of the following: water, 1500; crystallized sugar, 70; tartaric acid, 4; nitrate of ammonia, 4; phosphate of ammonia, 0.6; carbonate of potassa, 0.6; carbonate of magnesia, 0.4; sulphate of ammonia, 0.25; sulphate of zinc, 0.07; sulphate of iron, 0.07; silicate of potassa, 0.07. The suppression or diminution of the quantity of a single one of these salts diminishes the harvest, often far more than the proportion of the weight of the changed salt.

Ray. A beam, pencil or cone of light.

Ray-fungus. See *Actinomyces*.

Raynaud's Disease. See *Sphaceloderma*.

Re-. A Latin prefix signifying *back* or *again*.

Reacquired Movements. See *Acquired Movements*.

Reac'tion (*re*, *ago*, to act). The response of an organ, tissue, or the system, to a stimulus, agent, or influence. Also, recuperation or return of power after depression. In chemistry, the result of introducing a reagent or test. In electro-therapeutics, the muscular contraction following the making or breaking of the current. **R. of Degeneration.** See *Reaction of Degeneration*. **R.-impulse**, the supposed recoil of the cardiac ventricles after the discharge of the blood into the aorta and pulmonary artery. **R. Time.** See *Time*.

Reac'tion of Degeneration ("De. R."). Diminution and loss of Faradic excitability in both nerves and muscles, the galvanic excitability of the muscles remaining unimpaired, sometimes notably increased, and always undergoing definite qualitative modifications. It is due to a degenerative atrophy in the nerves and muscles, eventually in the muscles only, whose origin is always nervous, paralytic or atrophic, and whose seat is in the peripheral nerves, motor roots or central gray substance. Strict cerebral disease is excluded. The lesion is either in the peripheral nerve or spinal cord. De. R. is of especial value in prognosis. When there is only **Partial De. R.** (*i. e.*, slight diminution of both

galvanic and Faradic excitability, "a less maximum contraction rather than a later minimum"), the disease will probably last one or two months; if complete it will last much longer.

Rea'gent (*re*, *ago*). In chemistry, anything used to produce a reaction, or to test for the presence of an element. A test.

Real'gar. An old name for arsenious disulphide, As_2S_3 .

Real Im'age. See *Image*.

Réaumur's Thermometer. See *Thermometer*.

Receiv'er (*recipio*, to receive). In chemistry and pharmacy, the vessel receiving the products of distillation.

Receptac'ulum Chy'li. See *Pequet's Reservoir*.

Récidive (Fr.). See *Relapse*.

Rec'ipè (*recipio*, to take). A Latin word contracted to **R**, used as the caption of a physician's prescription and signifying *take*. See *Prescription*.

Reclina'tion (*reclino*). The act of lying down. **R. of Cataract.** See *Couching*.

Recoil Wave. See *Pulse*.

Recrement'i'tious (*re*, *cerno*, to separate). Pertaining to such natural secretions as bile and the gastric juice, that, after excretion are again absorbed.

Recrudes'cence (*re*, *crudescio*, to become raw). The beginning anew or increase in the symptoms of a disease after a short intermission.

Rec'tal. Pertaining to the rectum.

Rectal'gia (*rectum*, *αλγος*, a pain). Pain in the rectum.

Rectifica'tion (*rectus*, straight, *facio*, to make). In chemistry, the redistillation of weak spirit in order to strengthen it.

Rec'tified (*rectus*, *facio*). To make right or straight. To refine. **R. Spirit**, alcohol 56 per cent. over proof, or containing 85 per cent. of spirit.

Recti'tis (*rectum*, *-itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the rectum.

Rec'to-. A Latin word used as a prefix to denote connection with or relation to the rectum.

Rec'tocele (*rectum*, *κηλη*, tumor). Pro-lapse of the rectum, causing a rectal tumor and even protrusion of the rectum.

Rectot'omy (*rectum*, *τεμνω*, to cut). Incision of the rectum for stricture, etc.

Recto-u'terine (*rectum*, *uterus*, the womb). Pertaining conjointly to the rectum and the womb. **R. Cul-de-sac**, the pouch of Douglas.

Recto-vag'inal (*rectum, vagina*). Pertaining conjointly to the rectum and the vagina. **R. Cul-de-sac**, the pouch of Douglas. **R. Fistula**, an opening—frequently traumatic—between the vagina and the rectum.

Recto-ves'ical (*rectum, vesica*, the bladder). Pertaining conjointly to the rectum and the bladder.

Rec'tum (*rectus*, straight). The lower part of the large intestine, extending from the sigmoid flexure to the anus.

Rec'tus (Lat.). Right. In a straight line.

R. Muscles. See *Muscle*.

Recupera'tion (*recupero*, to recover). Convalescence. Restoration to health.

Recur'rent (*re, curro*, to run). In anatomy, the bending back of an artery or nerve toward its origin. **R. Fever**, same as relapsing fever.

Red. The least refrangible color of the spectrum. **R. Baneberry**, the root of *Acetata Rubra*, a very violent purgative. Dose of fld. ext. m℥v-ss. Unof. **R. Bark**. See *Cinchona*. **R. - Blindness**. See *Blindness*. **R. Bud**. See *Judas Tree*. **R. Corpuscles**. See *Corpuscles*. **R. Gum**. See *Miliaria*, also, *Eucalyptus*. **R. Lip-salve**. See *Theobromæ Ol.* **R. Osier**, the bark of the common *Cornus Serica*. Tonic and astringent. Dose of fld. ext. ʒss-j. Unof. **R. Precipitate**. See *Hydrargyrum*. **R. Rose**. See *Rosa Gallica*. **R. Root**. Jersey Tea. The root of *Ceanothus americanus*. Alterative and astringent. A popular remedy for the sore throat of scarlatina. Dose of decoction, *ad lib.* Unof. **R. Saunders**. See *Santalum Rubrum*.

Redintegra'tion (*re, integro*, to make whole). The complete restitution or re-forming of a part that has been injured or destroyed.

Reduced Eye. See *Li'ting*.

Reduc'tion (*reduo*, to lead back). In surgery, the replacing a dislocated bone, hernia, or other part, in its normal position. In chemistry, the operation of extracting a metal from its salt or other combination.

Reduplica'tion (*re, duplico*, to double). The doubling of the paroxysms in certain forms of intermittent fever.

Reef-knot. A sailor's knot used in the ligation of arteries. It is not liable to slip or loosen.

Refi'ning (Fr. *raffiner*). In chemistry and pharmacy, the separation of a substance from the foreign matter with which it is mixed.

Reflec'tion (*re, flecto*, to bend). In optics, the bending or turning back of a ray of light from a surface that neither absorbs, transmits, nor scatters it. In pathology, the bending back of an organ or part from its normal direction.

Re'flex (*reflecto*). A bounding back or return of an impulse or body. **R., Abdominal**. See *Abdominal*. **R. Arc**, or **Movement**, the stimulus of an afferent nerve, and the transference or return, by a center, of the impulse through an efferent nerve, resulting in movement or function of a peripheral organ. Reflexes may be motor, secretory, tactile or inhibitory. **R., Cremasteric**. See *Cremasteric Reflex*. **R., Crossed**. See *Crossed*. **R., Cutaneous**, that arising from stimulation of the skin. **R., Deep**, the so called tendon reflex, such as knee-jerk, ankle-clonus, etc. **R., Epigastric**, the upper part of the abdominal reflex. **R., Gluteal**, contraction in the gluteus muscle when the skin over it is stimulated. **R. Jaw-Jerk**. See *Jaw-Jerk*. **R., Knee**. See *Knee*. **R. Neurosis**. See *Neurosis*. **R. Patellar (Tendon)**. See *Knee*. **R., Pathic**. Motion following sensory stimulus. **R., Plantar**, a cutaneous reflex from stimulus of the sole of the foot. **R., Reinforced**. See *Reinforcement*. **R., Scapular**. Retraction of the scapular muscles following irritation of the skin of the interscapular region. **R., Tendon**, muscle reflex action; myotatic reaction; the Deep Reflexes. See, also, *Clonus*.

Re'flux (*re, fluo*, to flow). Any return of a current by reversal along its former course.

Refrac'tion (*re, frango*, to break). The deviation of light from a straight line in passing obliquely through transparent media of different densities. **R. of the Eye**, the influence of the ocular media upon a cone or beam of light, whereby a normal or emmetropic eye produces a proper image of the object upon the retina. **R., Errors of**, departures from the power of producing a normal or well defined image upon the retina, because of ametropia. **R., Index of**, the refractive power of any substance as compared with air. **R., Double**, the power possessed, e.g., by Iceland spar, of dividing a ray of light and thus producing a double image of an object. **R., Dynamic**. The static refraction of the eye, plus that of the accommodative apparatus. **R., Static**. That of the eye with paralyzed accommodation.

Refrac'tive (*re, frango*). Tending to refract. Capable of being turned from a straight line.

Refractom'eter (*refraction, meter*). An instrument for measuring the refraction of the eye.

Refrac'ture (*re, frango*). The re-breaking of fractured bones that have joined by faulty or improper union.

Refrangibil'ity (*re, frango*). In optics, capability of being bent away from a straight line: a property shown by a ray of light in passing obliquely into a denser or a rarer medium.

Refreshing Action (of the electric current). The restoration of excitability after fatigue by the effect of voltaic alternatives.

Refrig'erant (*re, frigus*, cold). A medicine or agent having cooling properties, or lowering bodily temperature.

Refrigera'tion (*re, frigus*). The act of lowering the temperature of a body, by conducting away its heat to a surrounding cooling substance.

Refrig'eratory (*re, frigus*). A condenser. Also, a vessel filled with ice or with cold water for preserving a low temperature.

Regenera'tion (*re, genero, to beget*). The new growth or repair of structures or tissues lost by disease or by injury.

Regime. See *Regimen*.

Reg'imen (*rego, to govern*). The methodical and systematized use of food, and the sanitary arrangement of surroundings essential to the preservation of life, both in health and in disease.

Re'gion (*regio, a region*). One of the artificial and conventional divisions of the body, as the *abdominal R.* See *Abdomen*, and *Pectoral R.* **R. of Broca**. The third left frontal convolution of the brain.

Re'gional (*regio*). Pertaining to a region. **R. Anatomy**, the anatomical study of a definite and limited region of the body that has close anatomical, surgical, or pathological inter-relations of parts or functions.

Re'gius (*rex, a king*). A descriptive term applied to the golden or royal color observed in certain forms of jaundice.

Regres'sion (*re, gradus, a step*). Retrogression.

Reg'ular (*regulo, to adjust*). According to rule, custom or normal procedure, opposed to irregular or exceptional. Synonymous colloquially with normal menstruation. **R. Practitioner**, a physician of the school of scientific medicine who follows no clique, sect, "-pathy" or "-ism."

Regurgita'tion (*re, gurgito, to engulf*). An eruption, flowing, or throwing back of the contents of a canal or vessel.

Reid's Method. A manner of reducing a luxation of the femur by manipulation. Also applied to a method of treating aneurysm by a compression bandage.

Reil. See *Island of Reil*.

Reimplanta'tion. In dental surgery, the replacing of a drawn tooth within its socket.

Re-infec'tion (*re, inficio, to put into*). Infection a second time with the same virus or contagium.

Reinforce'ment of Reflexes. Increased myotatic irritability (or reflex response) when muscular actions are synchronously carried out or other stimuli are coincidently brought to bear upon other parts of the body than that concerned in the reflex arc. It has been asserted that the synchronous act of winking increases the knee-jerk or patella tendon reflex. See *Reflex*.

Reinocula'tion (*re, inoculo*). Inoculation a second time.

Reinsch's Test (for arsenic). Add a few drops of HCl, and a clean slip of copper, and boil for a few minutes. When a steel-gray deposit of arsenic has been reduced on the copper, remove, dry with blotting-paper and heat in an open glass tube. Note the ring of sublimed arsenious oxide.

Reissner. See *Membrane*.

Rejuvenes'cence (*re, juvenesco*). Literally the growing young again, a superstition not wholly confined to mediæval times. Metaphorically used of increased strength and health.

Relâchement (Fr.). Same as Relaxation. **Relapse'** (*re, lapsus, from, labor, to fall*). The return or recurrence of a disease during convalescence, or shortly afterward.

Relaps'ing (*re, lapsus*). In pathology, returning to a morbid condition. **R. Fever**, or *Famine Fever*, a mild form of epidemic malignant remitting fever.

Rela'tion (*re, latus, [from fero], to carry*). Interdependence, mutual influence or connection, between organs or parts.

Relax'ant (*re, laxo, to loosen*). Any remedy or agent that diminishes tension.

Relaxa'tion (*re, laxo*). A diminution of tension in an organ or a part. Also, a condition of languor.

Remak's Ganglion. See *Cardiac*.

Reme'dial. Having the nature of a remedy.

Rem'edy. Any agent or substance used in the treatment of disease. It may be curative, palliative or preventive.

Remis'sion (*re, mitto*, to send). The period of diminution of any paroxysmal disease, especially that of remittent fever.

Remit'tent (*remitto*). In pathology, applied to any disease characterized by alternate periods of increment and cessation.

R. Fever, a malarial fever characterized by periods of remission and exacerbation, but without periods of complete apyrexia.

Ren'al (*ren*, a kidney). Pertaining to the kidneys. **R. Apoplexy**, ischuria, or suppression of urine arising in the kidney.

R. Calculus, any concretion in the kidney. **R. Glands**, the supra-renal capsules.

Ren'iiform (*ren, forma*, a form). Having a shape like that of a kidney.

Ren'itent (*renitor*, to resist). Resisting pressure.

Ren'net. The prepared inner membrane of the fourth stomach of a calf, or an infusion of the same. It contains a milk-curdling ferment, that decomposes the casein.

Renova'tion (*renovo*, to become new). The repair or renewal of that which has been impaired.

Repar'ative. Reinstating, or restoring to the normal.

Repel' (*repello*). To drive back. To cause resorption.

Repel'lent (*repello*). Pertaining to or having the power of acting upon morbid processes to determine or repel them.

Repercus'sion. See *Ballemment*.

Repercuc'tient (*re, percusso*, to strike). Pertaining to a process or function of rebound, or reaction.

Reple'tion (*re, pleo*, to be full). The condition of being full.

Replica'tion (*re, plica*, a fold). A re-folding or turning back of a part so as to form a duplication.

Repose' (*re, pono*, to place). Rest, relaxation. To be at rest.

Reposi'tion (*re, pono*). Return of an abnormally placed part to its proper position. Reduction of hernia, dislocation, etc.

Repos'itor (*re, pono*). An instrument for putting back a presenting foot or prolapsed cord in labor.

Repoussoir (Fr.). An instrument for extracting the roots of teeth.

Reproduce' (*re, produco*, to bring forth). To bring forth offspring.

Reproduc'tion (*re, produco*). The begetting of other individuals similar to the parent organism.

Reproduc'tive (*re, produco*). Having the functions of, or pertaining to, reproduction.

R. Function, the power and capability of begetting. **R. Organs**, the organs employed in the procreation of offspring.

Reproduc'tive Organs, Development of. The Primitive Kidneys or Wolffian Ducts, or ducts of the Pronephros, are the first indication of the urinary and generative apparatus in the fertilized ovum. They appear at the side of the provertebre from the fifth to the last vertebra. Müller's Duct, parallel to the Wolffian Duct, unites with it to open into the urogenital sinus, the other end opening into the abdominal cavity. The Müllerian ducts become the Fallopian tubes, hydatis, uterus and vagina, in the female, and in the male the lower part becomes the male uterus or vesicula prostatica and the hydatis of Morgagni. The Wolffian body or mesonephros becomes in the female the Parovarium (organ of Rosenmüller) or Paroöphoron, and round ligament of the uterus; while in the male there are produced from it the vasa efferentia (convasculosi), the organ of Giraldès and the gubernaculum testis. In the female the Wolffian ducts become the chief tube of the parovarium and the ducts of Gärtner; in the male, they become the convoluted tube of the epididymis, vas deferens, and vesicula seminalis. See, also, *Metanephros*.

Reptil'ea (*repto*, to creep). A class of vertebrates including snakes, lizards, etc.

Resec'tion (*resco*, to cut off). Excision of a portion of bone, nerve, or other structure.

Reserve Air. See *Air*.

Res'ervoir. See *Receptaculum*.

Resid'ual Air. See *Air*.

Res'idue (*residuum*, a remnant). That which remains after a part has been removed. In pharmacy and chemistry any part remaining after filtration.

Resid'uum (Lat.). The balance, or remainder.

Resil'ience (*re, salio*, to leap). The act of springing or leaping back. Healthy reaction.

Resina, (*rho*, to run). A class of compounds made by treating the substances from which they are obtained with alcohol and precipitation with water. The precipitate constitutes the resin of pharmacy. There are 4 official resins. **R., Common**, Colophony, the residue after the distillation of the volatile oil from turpentine. **R., Ceratum**, rosin 35, yellow wax 15, lard 50 parts. **R., Emplastrum**, Resin

Plaster, Adhesive Plaster, resin 14, lead plaster 80, yellow wax 6 parts.

Res'inous. Having the nature of a resin.

Resist'ance (*resisto*, to withstand). In electricity, the opposition offered by a conductor to the passage of the current. It is estimated in ohms. See *Ohm*.

Resolu'tion (*resolvo*, to resolve). **R. of Anæsthesia**, when muscular and nervous reactions are permanently absent. Complete anæsthesia. **R. of Inflammation**, the return of the tissues implicated in the inflammatory processes to their normal condition.

Resol'vent (*resolvo*). That which causes solution or dissipation of tissue. A discutient.

Resolving Power. The power of a microscopic objective to show small parts.

Res'onance (*re, sono*, to sound). The peculiar quality given to sounds by their reverberation and modification by the resonance organs, or by the morbid conditions of the chest in auscultation. **R. Organs**, the supra-laryngeal cavities that modify the quality of vocal sounds.

Res'onants. See *Consonants*.

Res'onators. See *Resonance Organs*.

Resor'cine, or

Resorci'num. A substance isomeric with Hydroquinone. Resembles carbolic acid in many of its properties; odorless, antiseptic, and a powerful germicide. Valuable chiefly as an antipyretic, in malarial fevers, and locally as a lotion in diphtheria. Dose gr. v-xx; as an antipyretic, 3j.

Resorp'tion (*re, sorbo*, to absorb). The absorption of morbid deposits, as of the products of inflammation, exudations, etc.

Respira'tion (*respiro*, to breathe again). The inspiration and expiration of air by the lungs. **R., Abdominal.** See *R., Diaphragmatic*. **R., Artificial.** See *Artificial Respiration*. **R., Biot's.** See *Biot's Respiration*. **R., Bronchial**, the sound of the air in passing through the bronchi. **R., Cavernous**, the sound made by the passage of air through pulmonary cavities. **R., Cheyne-stokes**, a phenomenon observed in a form of dyspnoea in which there is a rhythmical increase of the respirations up to a certain degree of rapidity, then gradually decreasing again to temporary cessation. **R., Cog-wheel**, when air reaches obstructed parts of the lungs at irregular intervals. **R., Costal**, that produced by the costal muscles. **R., Diaphragmatic**, that produced by the action of the diaphragm.

R., Puerile, increased respiratory murmur in an adult similar to that normally existing in the child.

Res'pirator (*respiro*). An instrument through which one breathes to modify the coldness of the air or to exclude its impurities.

Res'piratory (*respiro*). Pertaining to respiration. Also, to the murmur heard in a healthy person during auscultation.

R. Pulse, modifications in the pulse produced by respiration.

Responsibil'ity (*respondeo*, to answer).

In medical jurisprudence, the accountability of a person for an act committed. It usually turns upon the question as to whether or not the person was of sound mind and capable of controlling his actions and thoughts.

Res'tiform Bodies. A descriptive term applied to certain cord-like bodies or processes of the medulla oblongata.

Restitu'tion. See *Rotation*.

Resuscita'tion (*resuscito*, to raise up again). The bringing to life, or restoration of one apparently dead from asphyxiation or suffocation.

Retarda'tion (*retardo*, to delay). Any hindering or delaying of a function. In obstetrics, the delay in expelling the fetus. **Retch** (*A. S. hreccan*, to cough). To strain at vomiting. To suffer the spasmodic muscular contractions by which the stomach is emptied in vomiting, without discharging any matter.

Re'te (Lat. a net). Any network or decussation and interlacing, especially of capillary blood vessels. **R. Acromiale**, the network of vessels on the surface of the acromion. **R. Bipolar**, applied to blood vessels that unite into larger stems and again divide and end in capillaries. **R. Carpi, Anterior and Posterior**, the network of fine vessels, one at the front and the other at the back of the wrist. **R. Malleolare, Internum and Externum**, the network surrounding the inner and the outer ankle. **R. Malpighii**, the layers of epithelial cells above the corium. **R. Mirabile**, when an artery splits into branches and reunites in a trunk without forming capillaries. **R. Mucosum**, the three lower layers of living cells of the epidermis. **R. Olecrani**, the network of vessels around the olecranon and at the back of the elbow, formed by the divisions of the profunda and other arteries. **R. Patellare**, that surrounding the patella. **R. Testis**, the network of seminal tubules

in the corpus Higimori of the testicle. **R. Unipolar**, the capillary divisions of blood vessels which do not again reunite.

Reten'tion (*re, teneo*, to hold). The holding back or stoppage of any of the natural discharges of the body, as the faeces, the urine, the menses, *etc.* **R.-Cyst**, a cyst formed by a secretion, the natural outlet being closed.

Retic'ulated (dim. of *rete*, a net). Having meshes like a net.

Retic'ulum (Lat.). A network.

Ret'iform Tissue. See *Animal Tissue*.

Ret'ina (*rete*). The chief and essential peripheral organ of vision, the third or internal coat or membrane of the eye, made up of the end-organs or expansion of the optic nerve within the globe. It is composed of ten layers from without inward, as follows: 1. Pigment-cells. 2. Rods and cones. 3. External limiting. 4. External granular. 5. Outer molecular. 6. Internal granular. 7. Internal molecular. 8. Ganglionic. 9. Nerve-fibre. 10. Internal limiting. **R., Detachment of**, disconnection from the choroid. **R., Epilepsy of**, a symptom of migraine or in epilepsy, characterized by transient loss of sight. **R., Pulsation of**. See *Pulsation*. **R., Central Artery of**, a branch of the ophthalmic, pierces the optic nerve in the orbit, branching within the globe, and supplying the retina.

Retinac'ula of Weitbricht. Bands of ligamentous tissue situated on the neck of the trochanter of the femur.

Retinac'ulum (*retinco*, to hold back). A term applied to such bands or membranes as hold back an organ or part, as the R. of the ileo-cæcal valve.

Reti'nal. Pertaining to the retina. **R. Apoplexy**. Hemorrhage of the retina. **R. Purple**. See *Rhodopsin*.

Retini'tis (*retina, itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the retina, classed according to its etiology into albuminuric, dialytic, leucæmic, pigmentary (*R. pigmentosa*), syphilitic, *etc.*, most of which are characterized by distinctive ophthalmoscopic appearances.

Retinos'copy (*retino, σκοπω*, to observe). A method of estimating the refraction of the eye by observation of the movements of the retinal images and shadows through the ophthalmoscopic mirror.

Retort'. A vessel employed in distillation, containing the liquid to be distilled.

Retrac'tile (*re, trahis*, to draw). That which may be drawn back.

Retrac'tion (*re, traho*). The shortening of a fractured limb from the broken ends slipping past one another.

Retrac'tor (*re, trahis*). An instrument for withdrawing the lips or edges of a wound, or for pulling the soft parts away from the place of incision in amputations.

Retra'hens (*re, traho*). Drawing back. **R. Muscle**. See *Muscle Table*.

Retro- (*retro*, back). A Latin prefix meaning backward or behind.

Retroac'tion. Reverse action.

Retroce'dent (*retro, cedo*, to fall). Pertaining to a retrograde condition or action of disease.

Retroclu'sion (*retro*, back, *claudo*, to shut). A form of acupressure, in which the pin is passed first above the artery, twisted a half circle and then driven below the artery into the tissues upon the side first entered.

Retrocol'lic (*retro, collis*, the nape of the neck). Pertaining to the muscles at the back of the neck. **R. Spasm**, that form of wry-neck involving the retrocollic muscles. Spasmodic torticollis.

Re'troflex (*retro, flecto*, to turn). Turning back abruptly.

Retroflex'ion (*retro, flecto*). Any abrupt displacement, bending or changing of normal direction. **R. of Uterus**. See *Uterus*.

Re'trograde (*retro, gradus*, a step). Receding, or going backward.

Retrooc'ular (*retro, oculus*, the eye). Situated behind the eyeball.

Retropharynge'al (*retro, φάρυξ*, the pharynx). Behind the pharynx. Pertaining to parts situated behind the pharynx.

Retropul'sion (*retro, pello*, to drive). A driving or turning back.

Retro-u'terine (*retro, uterus*). Behind the uterus. **R. Hæmatocoele**, a blood tumor behind the uterus in the pouch of Douglas.

Retrovaccina'tion (*retro, vacinatio*). Vaccination with virus from the cow that had been inoculated with virus from a human subject.

Retrover'sion (*retro, verito*, to turn). A turning back; applied especially to such organs as the bladder, the womb, *etc.* **R. of Uterus**. See *Uterus*.

Reu'nion (*re, iunio*, to become one). The joining of parts whose continuity has been destroyed. **R. of Wound**. See *Healing*.

Reuss's Test. See *Urine*.

Rever'sion (*re, verito*). A return in morphology to the original type during or after artificial selection.

Revul'sant (*revello*, to push away). A medicine or agent that, by irritation, draws the blood from a distant part of the body.

Revul'sive (*revello*). Pertaining to therapeutic agencies designed to withdraw the blood from or counteract the tendencies toward a morbid focus or process.

Rhabdomyo'ma (*ῥαβδος*, a rod, *myoma*). A rare form of myoma characterized by striated muscular fiber.

Rhachial'gia (*ῥαχίς*, the spinal cord, *αλγος*, a pain). Any pain in the spine.

Rhach'io- (*ῥαχίς*). A Greek word used as a prefix to denote connection with or relation to the spine.

Rhachiocamp'sis (*ῥαχίς*, *καμπσις*, a bending). Curvature of the spine.

Rhachiochy'sis (*ῥαχίς*, *κυσίς*, a gathering). An accumulation of water or watery substance within the spinal canal.

Rhachiocypho'sis (*ῥαχίς*, *κύφωσις*, a bending). Gibbosity or hunch of the back.

Rhachiodyn'ia (*ῥαχίς*, *οδυνή*, pain). Pain in the spinal cord.

Rhachiomylit'is (*ῥαχίς*, *myelitis*). Inflammation of the spinal cord. Myelitis.

Rachiople'gia (*ῥαχίς*, *πληγή*, stroke). Spinal paralysis.

Rhachioscolio'ma (*ῥαχίς*, *σκολίωμα*, a curve). Lateral distortion and curvature of the spine.

Rhachioscolio'sis (*ῥαχίς*, *σκολίωσις*). The condition and progress of curvature of the spine.

Rhachiot'omy (*ῥαχίς*, *τεμνω*, to cut). An incision into or dissection of the spine.

Rhach'is (*ῥαχίς*). The spinal column.

Rhachis'chisis (*ῥαχίς*, *σχίζω*, to cleave). A cleft in the vertebral column.

Rhachi'tis. See *Rickets*.

Rhaco'ma (*ῥακος*). Excoriation, rent or chapping. Also, a pendulous, relaxed condition of the scrotum.

Rhaco'sis (*ῥακος*). The condition of one affected with rhacoma.

Rha'cous (*ῥακος*). Wrinkled. Lacerated.

Rhag'ades, or

Rhaga'dia (*ῥαγας*, a rent). Ruptures, excoriations, or long and narrow ulcers which form near the junction of the mucous membrane and the skin, especially about the anus. They are frequently of syphilitic origin.

Rham'nus Purshia'na. See *Cascara Sagrada*.

Raphè. See *Raphè*.

Rhat'any. See *Krameria*.

Rheg'ma (*ῥήγμα*). A rent, rupture or puncture of the walls of a vessel or con-

taining membrane; as, the coats of the eye, the walls of the peritoneum. Also, the bursting of an abscess.

Rheg'matous (*ῥήγμα*). In a rent or ruptured condition.

Rhe'ocord. See *Rheostat*.

Rheom'eter (*ῥεος*, current, *μετρον*, a measure). A device for ascertaining the electromotive force or voltage of a given current. A galvanometer. Also, an instrument for measuring the amount of fluid (*e.g.* blood) passing through a canal or vessel.

Rhe'ophore, or

Re'opore (*ῥεω*, to flow, *φερω*, to carry). Any conducting substance leading from the poles of a galvanic battery, coil or dynamo. Practically the terminals or electrodes which the patient receiving the current grasps in his hands, or that are applied to his body.

Rhe'oscope (*ῥεος*, *σκοπεω*, to examine). An instrument for proving the existence of an electric current. **R.**, **Physiological**, or **Rheoscopic Limb**, a moist conductor placed upon a sensitive nerve-muscle preparation.

Rhe'ostat (*ῥεος*, *ιστημι*, to stand). An instrument for the measurement or comparison of resistance of an electric current. When a battery current of absolute uniformity of electromotive force is required, a rheostat is usually introduced within the circuit in order to effect such uniformity.

Rhe'otome (*ῥεος*, *τεμνω*, to cut). An instrument for breaking and making the Faradic current.

Rhe'um (Lat. [gen. *Rhei*]). Rhubarb. The root of *R. officinalis*, the Chinese variety being commonly used. Contains several active extractives. A popular tonic-astringent. In large doses purgative. **R. Ext.** Dose gr. x-xv. **R. Ext. Fld.** Dose ʒss-ij. **R. Pil.**, each containing rhubarb gr. ij, soap gr. j. Dose i-ij. **R. Pil. Comp.**, each contains rhubarb gr. ij, aloes gr. jss, myrrh gr. j, oil of peppermint gr. ʒss. Dose ij-iv. **R. Pulv. Comp.**, rhubarb 25, magnesia 65. Dose 1 teaspoonful. **R. et Sodæ**, Mist., fld. ext. rhubarb, sodium dicarb., spt. peppermint aa 30, water ad 1000 parts. Dose ʒij-ʒij. **R. Syr.**, rhubarb 90, cinnamon 18, potassium carb. 6, sugar 600, water ad 1000 parts. Dose ʒj-ʒss. **R. Syr. Aromat.**, arom. tinct. 10, syr., simp. 90. Dose ʒj-ʒss. **R. Tinct.**, rhubarb 12, cardamon 2, dil. alcohol ad 100 parts. Dose ʒj-ʒss. **R. Tinct. Aromat.**, rhubarb 20, cinnamon 4, cloves 4, nutmeg

2, dil. alcohol ad 100 parts. Dose 5j-ijj. **R. Tinct.** Dulcis, rhubarb 8, liquorice 4, anise 4, cardamom 1, dil. alcohol ad 100 parts. Dose 5ss-ij. **R. Vinum**, rhubarb 10, calamus 1, stronger white wine ad 100 parts. Dose 5j-5ss.

Rheumarthro'sis (ῥευμα, αρθρον, a joint). Rheumatism of the joints.

Rheumatal'gia (ῥευμα, αλγος, a pain). Rheumatic pain.

Rheum'atism (ῥευμα). A disease characterized by severe, fitful and shifting, lancinating pains in the joints, in the parts surrounding the joints, and in the muscles. It may be acute or chronic. It is usually ushered in by febrile symptoms. The etiology and pathology are in doubt. The difference between R. and gout is not clearly defined. The blood contains an excess of fibrin, and is said to contain an excess of lactic acid. To this latter cause, also to cold and to microorganisms, is ascribed the origin of the affection.

R., **Articular**, characterized by inflammation of the joints, and a tendency to pericardial inflammation. **R.**, **Gonorrheal**, is associated with gleet, and attacks the wrist or ankle by preference. **R.**, **Muscular**, especially affects muscles; is not complicated with cardiac disease.

Rheum'atoid (ῥευμα, εidos, resemblance). Resembling rheumatism. **R. Arthritis**. See *Arthritis Deformans*.

Rheumatopy'ra (ῥευμα, πυρ, fire). Rheumatic fever.

Rhinacan'thus. The leaves and root of *R. communis*. Properties due to *rhinocanthin*, a substance resembling hydroquinone. A local remedy for parasitic skin diseases. Unof.

Rhinal'gia (ῥις [gen. ῥινος], the nose, αλγος, a pain). Pain in the nose.

Rhinencephal'ic (ῥις, εγκεφαλον, the encephalon). Pertaining to or of the nature of a rhinencephalus.

Rhinenceph'alus. See *Rhinoccephalus*.

Rhineurn'ter (ῥις, ερμωα, to widen). An instrument consisting of a bag or sac, to be inflated after insertion into the nostril.

Rhini'tis (ῥις, ιτις, inflammation). Inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane.

Rhi'no- (ῥις). A prefix denoting relation to or connection with the nose.

Rhino'byon (ῥις, βωα, to stop). A nasal plug or tampon.

Rhinoceph'alus (ῥις, κεφαλη, head). A cyclocephalic monster, the nose resembling a tube or trunk, the eyes fused in the median line and below the nose.

Rhinodyn'ia (ῥις, οδυνη, a pain). Any pain in the nose.

Rhi'nolith (ῥις, λιθος, stone). A nasal calculus.

Rhinolithi'asis (ῥις, λιθος). The condition and progress of calculus of the nasal fossae.

Rhinol'ogist (ῥις, λογος, science). A specialist in the treatment of nasal diseases.

Rhinol'ogy (ῥις, λογος). The science of diseases of the nose.

Rhinonecro'sis (ῥις, necrosis). Necrotic disease of the nasal bones.

Rhinopho'nia (ῥις, φωνη, sound). A nasal tone in speaking.

Rhinophy'ma (ῥις, φυμα, a tumor). A tumor of the nose.

Rhi'noplasty (ῥις, πλασσω, to mould). Plastic operation upon the nose, to replace lost tissue.

Rhinopol'ypus (ῥις, polypus). Polypus of the nose.

Rhinorrh'a'gia. See *Epistaxis*.

Rhinorrhœ'a (ῥις, ρωα, to flow). A mucous discharge from the nostrils.

Rhinosclero'ma (ῥις, σκληρος, hard). A rare disease of the skin and mucous membrane of the anterior nares, characterized by granulations of neoplastic matter, of almost stony hardness. Occurs in Brazil, Bahama Islands and Italy.

Rhi'noscope (ῥις, σκοπειω, to observe). An instrument for examination of the cavities of the nose.

Rhinos'copy (ῥις, σκοπεω). Examination of the nasal fossae by means of the rhinoscope.

Rhinostegno'sis. Nasal obstruction.

Rhi'zo- (ῥιζα, a root). A prefix denoting connection with or relation to a root.

Rhizog'raphy (ῥιζα, γραφα, to write). A descriptive treatise on the roots of plants.

Rhizol'ogy (ῥιζα, λογος, a treatise). A treatise on the botanical science of roots.

Rhi'zome (Lat.). A creeping root stalk. Also, the horizontal part of a root in distinction from the tap-root.

Rho'dophane. See *Chromophane*.

Rhodop'sin (ῥοδον, rose, ωψ, eye). Visual purple, a retinal color preserved by darkness but bleached by daylight, found in the outer segment of the rods.

Rhom'boid (ῥομβος, εidos, resemblance). Having a shape similar to that of a rhomb.

A quadrilateral with opposite sides equal and parallel, and oblique angles.

Rhomboi'deus. See *Muscle*.

Rhon'cus (ῥονγος). A rattling or wheezy sound in the throat. See, also, *Râle*.

Rhu'barb. See *Rheum*.

Rhus. In botany, a genus of the order *Anacardaceæ*, of which the sumachs are the best known. **R. Aromatica**, Sweet Sumach, the bark of the root. An astringent acting upon the urethral canal. Advantageous in cystitis, incontinence of urine and diabetes. Dose of the fld. ext. $\mathfrak{m}_{\text{XV-XX}}$. Unof. **R. Glabra**, Smooth Sumach, the fruit of *R. glabra*. Properties due to tannic acid and potassium and calcium malates. Diluted juice is a pleasant, astringent drink, in catarrhal affections of the stomach and bowels. Dose of the fld. ext. $\mathfrak{zj}$ - $\mathfrak{ij}$. **R. Toxicodendron**, Poison Oak, the fresh leaves of the poison oak, *R. toxicodendron*, and the poison ivy, *R. radicans*. Locally applied, causes swelling and vesicular eruption of the skin and mucous membrane. Recommended in rheumatic affections of the skin, and locally in erysipelas and eczema. A favorite remedy with homeopathic practitioners. An unof. tinct. contains fresh leaves 1, alcohol 2 parts. Dose $\mathfrak{m}_{\text{10}}$ - $\mathfrak{ij}$. **Rhythm** ($\rho\upsilon\theta\mu\omicron\varsigma$). Action or function recurring at regular intervals or according to some systematic plan or type, as the R. of the heart, of respiration, etc. **Rhyth'mical** ($\rho\upsilon\theta\mu\omicron\varsigma$). Pertaining to or having the quality of rhythm. **Ri'bes**. See *Ganglion*. **Ribs**. The elastic arches of bone enclosing the chest or thorax. Normally, there are twelve on each side. The seven superior, or true ribs, are attached to both the spine and the sternum. The remaining five are called false ribs. Three are attached posteriorly to the spine, and anteriorly, by costal cartilages, to the sternum. The two lower are free at their anterior extremities, and are called floating ribs. **Rice**. See *Oryza*. **R. Water Evacu-ations**. See *Oryza*. **Ricin'ic** (*ricinus*). Pertaining to or having the properties of castor beans or castor oil. Also applied to an acid derived from castor oil. **Rici'ni Ole'um**. Castor Oil. A fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *R. communis*, consisting chiefly of ricinoleic acid in combination with glyceryl. A mild purgative where laxative action alone is desired. Dose $\mathfrak{zj}$ - $\mathfrak{zj}$. **Rick'ets** ($\rho\alpha\chi\iota\varsigma$, spine, $\iota\tau\iota\varsigma$). The common name for *Rhachitis*, or inflammation of the spine. Applied to a constitutional disease of childhood, characterized by increased cell-growth of the bones with deficiency of earthy matter, resulting in de-

formities, with abnormal changes in the spleen and liver. **Ric'tus**. See *Risus Sardonicus*. **Rider's Bone**. An osseous formation in the adductor muscles of the leg, from long-continued pressure of the leg against the saddle. **Riding of Bones**. In surgery, the displacement of the fractured ends of bones which are forced past each other by muscular contraction, instead of remaining end to end. **Ri'gor** (*rigor*, cold). Coldness, stiffness, or rigidity. **R. Mortis**, the muscular rigidity that occurs a short time after death. **Rigid'ity** (*rigidus*, stiff). Stiffness. Inflexibility. Immobility. **Ri'ma** (Lat.). A fissure. **R. Glottidis** or **Laryngis**. See *Glottis*. **Ri'mous** (*rima*). Having cracks, clefts or fissures. **Rim'ule** (dim. of *rima*, a cleft). Any minute cleft, crack or fissure. **Ring** (A. S., *hring*). A circular opening or aperture, as **R., Abdominal**. See *Abdomen*. **R., Femoral**, the opening bounded by Poupart's Ligament, the pubes, and Gimbernat's Ligament. **Ring-finger**. The fourth digit or third finger. **Ring Scoto'ma**. See *Scotoma*. **Ring'worm**. See *Tinea Trycophytina*. **Rinné's Test**. A method of testing the hearing so as to differentiate whether the sound-conducting or perceiving apparatus is at fault. **Rin'olite**. See *Rhinolith*. **Riolan's Muscle**. Certain fibers of the orbicularis muscle of the eyelid. **Riso'rius** (*rideo*, to laugh). The upper portion of the *platysma myoides*. It controls certain motions of the lips in laughing. **Ri'sus Sardon'icus**. A sardonic or convulsive grin in certain spasmodic or tetanic conditions. **Ritter-Valli Law**. A nerve separated from its center first increases in excitability, the increase beginning at the central end, and traveling toward the periphery; the excitability then falls and disappears. **Rivin'ian Ducts**. The excretory ducts of the sublingual glands. **Roast'ing**. The application of heat to a degree less than that of carbonization, as the roasting of coffee. **Roberts' Differential Density Method**. (A fermentation test for sugar.) Take the

specific gravity of the suspected liquid, *e. g.*, urine, and record; mix 4 fld. ounces of urine with half a cake of Fleischmann's yeast; preserve, warm, for 24 hours, take specific gravity and subtract from that taken before. Each degree of the remainder represents one grain of sugar to the fluid ounce. Multiply by 0.219 to get the percentage.

Robertson's Pupil. See *Pupil*.

Roberts' Reagent. To obviate the objections to nitric acid in Heller's Test: To 5 vols. filtered saturated solution magnesic sulphate add 1 vol. strong nitric acid. Proceed with test as in Heller's Test.

Robin's Rye. See *Hair-cap Moss*.

Rob'orant (*robustus*, an oak). Tonic. Strengthening.

Ro'bust (*robustus*, an oak tree). Strong. Vigorous.

Rochelle Salt. See *Potassium*.

Rock Rose. See *Helianthemum*.

Rodent Ulcer (*rodo*, to gnaw). Jacob's Ulcer; Cancroid Ulcer; Ulcus Excedens; Noli Me Tangere. A cancerous ulceration of the skin, generally held to be a form of epithelioma, occurring usually in the eyelid or the side of the nose. Frequently persisting for years before developing malignancy.

Rods of Corti. See *Corti*.

Rolando. See *Fissure*.

Roll'er. A long strip of cloth varying from one to six inches or more in width, made, for convenience, into a cylindrical roll.

Romberg's Symptom. The increased incoördination of movement in tabes caused by closing the eyes.

Root. The place of origin of a nerve. Also the base of an organ. See *a'so*, *Radix*.

Ro'sa (Lat.). A genus of the family *rosaceæ*. **R. Aqua**, pale rose 40, water 200 parts, mixed and distilled. **R. Aq. Ung.**, cold cream; oil of almond 50, sperm-aceti, white wax aa 10, rose water 30 parts. A useful emollient. **R. Centifolia**, Pale Rose; Cabbage Rose. The petals of several varieties of the pink rose. Contains an odoriferous volatile oil. **R. Confectio**, red rose 8, sugar 64, honey 12, rose water 16 parts. A basis for pills. **R. Damas-cena.** See *Attar of Rose*. **R. Fld. Ext.** Dose $\text{m} \text{v}$ - ʒ ij. **R. Gallica**, red rose. The petals of the unexpanded rose. Properties due to a small amount of tannic and gallic acids. Astringent and odoriferous. Sometimes used as a gargle. **R.**

Mel., honey of rose, red rose 8, honey 92, alcohol ad 100 parts. **R. Syr.**, fld. ext. rose 10, syrup 90 parts.

Rosa'cea. See *Aene Rosacea*.

Rosan'iline. See *Fuchsin*.

Rose Catarrh. See *Hay Fever*.

Ro'sein. See *Fuchsin*.

Rosemary. See *Rosmarinus*.

Rosenmüller, Body of. See *Parovarium*.

Roseo'la. See *Erythema*.

Rose Rash. See *Erythema*.

Rose Sickness. See *Pelade*.

Rosette. See *Karyokinesis*.

Ros'in. See *Resina*. **R. Weed**, Compass Plant. The plant *Silphium laciniatum* secretes an oleo-resin commonly used as a chewing-gum. Tonic, alterative and emetic. Dose of fld. ext. ʒ ss- j . Unof.

Rosmari'nus. Rosemary. The leaves of *R. officinalis*. Properties due to a volatile oil and resinous principle. Somewhat useful as an external stimulant in liniments and lotions. **R. Oleum**, the volatile oil. Dose $\text{m} \text{j}$ - v .

Ros'trum (Lat., the beak [of a bird]). A projection or ridge, as the rostrum of the sphenoid, or of the corpus callosum.

Rot (A. S., *rotian*). To suffer putrefactive fermentation. Also, a disease prevalent among sheep and neat cattle, caused by the presence of a cysticercus.

Rota'tion-stage of Labor. One of the stages of labor consisting in a rotatory movement of the fetal head or presenting part, whereby it is accommodated to the birth canal. It may be internal, before the birth of the presenting part, or external, afterward.

Rota'tor (*roto*, to turn). Any mechanical device that produces rotation. Also, applied to several muscles that turn the parts to which they are attached.

Rö'theln. See *Rubeola*.

Rottle'ra. See *Kamala*.

Rouge (Fr.). A dye, *Carthamus tinctorius*, used as a cosmetic. Also, any cosmetic for producing a flush of the skin. Also, the form of ferric oxide, known as crocus martis and coleothar, used for polishing glass.

Round. In anatomy, applied to various parts having a nearly circular section. **R. Foramen**, a foramen of the sphenoid bone transmitting the second or maxillary branch of the fifth pair of nerves. **R. Ligament of Uterus**, a name given to two cords originating in the superior lateral parts of the uterus and terminating in the areolar

tissue of the groins and labia. **R. Worm.** *Ascaris lumbricoides*.

Rub'bing. See *Massage*.

Rube'do (*rubus*, red). Any diffused redness of the skin. Blushing.

Rubefa'cient (*rubus*, *facio*, to make). A medicine or agent which by irritation of the ends of the nerve-filaments of the skin distends the capillaries and reddens the skin.

Rubel'la (*rubus*). An infectious fever of children, closely resembling, but distinct from, mild measles, with an incubation period of 16 to 18 days; sometimes preceded by a slight premonitory stage, characterized by a papular, irregular, rose-red rash over the face and body, with slight or no rise of temperature.

Rube'ola (*rubeo*, to blush). An exanthematous, contagious disease, popularly known as *Rötheln*, *measles*, or *German measles*. The diagnostic distinctions between measles, *rötheln* and scarlatina are not clear.

Rubid'ium. Rb = 85.3; quantivalence 1. One of the rare alkaline metals, resembling potassium in physical and chemical properties. **R. Chloride**, unof., lowers pulse rate and raises arterial tension. Dose gr. ij-v.

Rubi'go. See *Rust*.

Ru'bor (Lat.). Redness.

Ru'bus. Blackberry. The bark of several species of *Rubus*. Contains about 10 per cent. of tannic acid, to which its properties are mainly due. Useful in the summer complaints of children. Dose gr. xv-xxx. **R. Ext. Fld.** Dose $\mathfrak{m}$ j-x. **R. Idæus**, Raspberry, the fruit of several species of *rubus*. Contains various fruit acids, flavors, etc. Used as a flavor to syrups. **R. Id.**, **Syr.**, contains the clarified juice of the fruit with sugar q. s. **R. Syr.**, fld. ext. *rubus* 20, syrup 80 parts. Dose $\mathfrak{z}$ j- $\mathfrak{z}$ j. **R. Syr. aromat.**, unof., contains the root bark with cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, etc. Each fluid $\mathfrak{z}$ contains gr. xxx of the drug.

Ruc'tus (*ερυγμός*, a belching). A belching of wind from the stomach.

Rudimen'tary (*rudis*, rough). In an undeveloped or unfinished state. **R. Organ**, one whose development was arrested before reaching a state of normal growth.

Rue. See *Ruta*.

Ru'ga (Lat., a wrinkle). A wrinkle, as *c. g.*, in the mucous membrane of the stomach, vagina, etc.

Rugi'tus. See *Bombus*.

Rugos'ity (Lat.). A condition of being in folds, or wrinkles. Roughness.

Rum. See *Spirit*.

Ru'mex. Yellow Dock. The root of *R. crispus* and other species of *R.* Properties due to tannin, calcium oxalate and chrysophanic acid. Astringent and tonic. Useful in combination with the iodides. Dose gr. xv- $\mathfrak{z}$ j. **R. Decoct.**, contains $\mathfrak{z}$ j of the dried root to Oj of water. Dose $\mathfrak{z}$ j-ij. **R. Fld. Ext.** Dose $\mathfrak{m}$ v- $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

Ru'minant (*rumino*, to chew the cud). A class of the order of ungulates, embracing the cud-chewing animals.

Rumina'tion (*rumino*). The return of ingesta—the cud—to the mouth from the paunch, and its remastication.

Rump. The end of the backbone. The buttocks.

Run. In pathology, to discharge pus or purulent matter from a diseased part.

Run-around. See *Paronychia*.

Ru'pia (*ρυπία*). A form of syphilitic eruption beginning as bullæ, forming crusts that finally fall off, leaving serpiginous progressive ulcers.

Rup'ture (*runpo*, to break). Breakage or laceration of the walls or continuity of an organ, especially of a viscus. Also, the popular name for Hernia.

Russel and West's Method. See *Urea*.

Rust. The oxides, hydrates and carbonates collecting on the surfaces of metals exposed to moist air. Also, applied to several species of *Uredo* developing on the blades of cereals, and on the leaves of various other plants. The best known of these, *Puccinia graminis*, is an alternating form of *Ecidium berberis* and *Uredo linearis*, all of which are identical.

Ru'ta. Rue. The leaves of *R. graveolens*, which furnish oil of rue by distillation.

R. Oleum, is irritant, rubefacient and vesicatory. Internally, an efficient emmenagogue. Dose $\mathfrak{m}$ v-x in mucilage.

Rutherford's Solution. A decalcifying and hardening solution for tissue-specimens: chromic acid 1 grm., water 200 c.c. Then add 2 c.c. nitric acid.

Rutido'sus (*ρυτίς*, a wrinkle). A contraction or puckering of the cornea that precedes death.

Rut'ing. The stage of sexual excitement in female animals coincident with the rupture of ovisacs.

Ruyschia'na. See *Membrane*.

Rye. The popular name of the grain *Secale cereale*, one of the *graminaceæ*. **R., Ergot of.** See *Ergot. R., Spurred.* Same as *Ergot*.

S

S. The chemical symbol of Sulphur.

Sabba'tia. The herb *S. Campestris*, said to be of value in the sick headache of indigestion. Dose of the fld. ext. $\mathfrak{z}$ xv-mj. Unof.

Sabi'na. Savine. The tops of *Juniperus*. *S.* Properties are mainly due to a volatile oil. Resembles turpentine, but more irritant. In large doses produces violent purging and vomiting. An excellent emmenagogue. Externally, useful to prolong the discharge from blisters, and to stimulate ulcers. *S. Ceratum*, fld. ext. savine 25, resin cerate 90 parts. *S.*, **Fld.** Ext. Dose m-v. *S. Ol.*, the volatile oil. Dose mj-v.

Sab'ulous (*sabulum*, sand). Gritty, sandy. Pertaining to the sandy deposit sometimes found in urine. Also, to the gritty matter called *brain-sand* found in the pineal gland.

Sac (*saccus*, a bag). The bag-like bulging or covering of a natural cavity, hernia, cyst or tumor.

Sac'cate (*saccus*, a sac or pouch). Contained in a membranous envelope. Encysted.

Sac'charate (*saccharum*, sugar). Having or containing sugar.

Saccharephidrosis (*saccharum*, *ephidrosis*). A form of hyperidrosis characterized by the excretion of sugar with the sweat.

Saccharif'erous (*saccharum*, *fero*, to carry). Containing sugar.

Saccharifica'tion (*saccharum*, *facio*, to make). Sugar-forming. The conversion of starch into sugar.

Sac'charin (*saccharum*). A benzol-sulphonimide derived from coal tar. It is characterized by intense sweetness, some 300 times that of cane sugar. It is used by diabetic patients.

Sac'charine (*saccharum*). Containing or having the nature of sugar.

Saccharom'eter (*saccharum*, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for determining the amount of crystallizable sugar in saccharine solutions. *S.*, **Fermentation**, an instrument for collecting and measuring the percentage of carbon dioxide gas evolved in the fermentation of diabetic urine.

Saccharomy'ces (*saccharum*, *μυκη*, fungus). Unicellular organisms, of which the fungus of the yeast plant and of wine are

common examples. *S. Albicans*, the same (Rees) as the *Oidium albicans* of Robin; the fungus of thrush. *S. Apiculata*, a fungus ferment found upon gooseberries, etc. *S. Cerevisiæ*, the ferment of beer-yeast. *S. Conglomeratus*, found in grape-must when fermentation is nearly over. *S. Ellipsoideus*, the commonest ferment of wine. *S. Exiguus*, found in fermented syrups. *S. Minor*, according to Engel, the microbe of bakers' yeast. *S. Mycoderma* (Grawitz), same as *S. albicans*. *S. Pasteurianus*, a variety of *S. ellipsoideus*. *S. Reesi*, a variety of *S. ellipsoideus*.

Sac'charose. See *Saccharum*.

Sac'charum (Lat.). Cane Sugar. The soluble crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, occurring naturally in the juice of the sugar cane, *S. officinarum*; maize, *Zea mays*; the sugar beet, *Beta vulgaris*, and the sugar maple, *Acer saccharinum*. Physiologically, it is a nutritive food to adipose tissue. In pharmacy, in the form of syrups, it is used mainly as a vehicle, and in a solid state as a protective coating for pills and troches. See, also, *Glucose*, *Lactose* and *Levulose*. *S. Album*, white or pure crystallized sugar. *S. Canadense*, Maple Sugar, obtained from *Acer saccharinum*. *S. Candidum*, Rock Candy. *S. Lactis*, Sugar of Milk. *S. Purificatum*, pure white sugar.

Sac'charure. A preparation obtained by saturating sugar with a tincture, drying, and pulverizing.

Sac'ciform (*saccus*, a pouch, *forma*, likeness). Like a sac. *S. Disease of Anus*, distention and inflammation of the pouches of the rectum.

Sac'culated (dim. of *saccus*). Encysted. Divided into little sacs, or pursed with divisions.

Sac'culus (dim. *saccus*). A small sac. *S. Communis*, Oblongus, or Semi-ovalis. The utricle. *S. Laryngis*, the laryngeal pouch between the superior vocal cord and the inner surface of the thyroid cartilage. *S. Mucosus*, the bursa of the rectus femoris muscle. *S. of Vestibule*, the smaller of two vestibular sacs of the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

Sac'cus. See *Sin*.

Sa'cer (Lat.). Sacred. *S. Ignis*. Erysipelas. *S. Morbus*. Epilepsy.

Sa'crad (*sacrum*, a bone of the pelvis). Toward the sacral aspect.

Sa'cral (*sacrum*). Pertaining to or belonging to the sacrum. **S. Flexure**, the curve of the rectum in front of the sacrum. **S. Index**, the sacral breadth multiplied by 100, divided by the sacral length. **S. Nerves**. See *Nerves*. **S. Plexus**. See *Plexus*.

Sacra'ta. See *Mulatto*.

Sa'cred Bark. See *Cascara Sagrada*.

Sa'cro- (*sacrum*). A Latin word used as a prefix, denoting connection with or relation to the sacrum.

Sacrococcyge'al (*sacrum*, *coccygeus*). Pertaining jointly to the sacrum and the coccygeus.

Sacro-il'iac (*sacrum*, *ilium*). Pertaining conjointly to the sacrum and the ilium.

Sacro-ischiat'ic (*sacrum*, *ischium*). Pertaining both to the sacrum and the ischium.

Sacrolumba'lis. See *Muscle*.

Sacrolum'bar (*sacrum*, *lumbus*, the loin). Pertaining conjointly to the sacrum and the loins.

Sacro-sciat'ic Notches. See *Ischiatic*.

Sacrospi'nal (*sacrum*, *spina*). Pertaining to the sacrum and the spine.

Sacrover'tebral (*sacrum*, *vertebra*). Pertaining conjointly to the sacrum and the vertebræ.

Sa'crum (*sacer*, sacred). A symmetrical and triangular bone composed of five united bones, between the last lumbar vertebra and the coccyx and the two iliacs, forming the posterior boundary of the pelvis. The word is compounded with others to denote its relations with them, as sacro-vertebral, sacro-sciatic, etc.

Sad'dle-joint. An articulation concave in one direction, convex the opposite.

Sad'dle-nose. One in which the bridge is deep or absent.

Saf'fron, Amer'ican. See *Carthamus*.

Sage. See *Salvia*.

Sage-femme (Fr., literally a wise woman). A midwife. An accoucheuse.

Sag'ittal (*sagitta*, an arrow). Pertaining to various arrow-shaped parts. **S. Furrow**, a channel extending along the median line of the inner surface of the vault of the cranium. **S. Nucleus**, that of the oculomotor nerve. **S. Plane**, median plane of the body. **S. Sinus**, the longitudinal sinus. **S. Suture**, the suture uniting the parietal bones.

Sa'go. The starchy fecula obtained from the pith of *Sagus luvris* and several species of palms and cycads. It is an excel-

lent food for invalids when completely softened by long boiling. **S. Spleen**, an amyloid degeneration of the Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen, the section of which presents the appearance of sago grains.

Saint Ag'atha's Disease. Mammitis.

Saint An'thony's Fire. See *Erysipelas*.

Saint Job's Disease. Syphilis.

Saint Ma'ry's Thistle. See *Carduus*.

Saint Vi'tus' Dance. See *Chorea*.

Sal (*sal*, gen. *salis*). Salt. Loosely applied to various crystalline substances. **S. Ammoniac**. See *Ammonium*. **S. Communis**, common salt. See *Sodium*. **S. Cornu Cervi**, hartshorn; same as *Ammonia*. **S. Epsom**, magnesium sulphate. See *Magnesium*. **S. Glauberi**. See *Sodium*. **S. Volatilis**, a name applied to various preparations of ammonium carbonate used as smelling salts.

Sala'cious (*salax*). Lustful.

Salac'ity (*salax*, lustful). Strong lustful or venereal desire.

Salæra'tus. See *Sodium*.

Sal-alem'broth. See *Listerian Method*.

Salaman'drine. A toxic alkaloid, probably a ptomaine, obtained from the poisonous secretion of the salamander. It produces anxiety, trembling, convulsions, opisthotonos and death.

Sal'icin. A neutral extractive from the bark of the willow, *Salix helix*, and other species. Chemically, it consists of saligenin and a glucose. Dose gr. xx-3 ij. See, also, *Salix*.

Salicyl'age. Preservation of articles of diet by the use of salicylic acid.

Salicyl'ic Acid. See *Salix*.

Salig'enin. See *Salicin*.

Sa'line (*sal*). Salty; containing salt.

Sal'i'va (Lat.). The secretion of the salivary glands. Parotid saliva contains a diastasic ferment, ptyalin, and a small amount of urea. Submaxillary saliva contains a less proportion of ptyalin, mucin and potassium sulphocyanide. Sublingual saliva contains mucin, potassium sulphocyanide and numerous salivary corpuscles. Ptyalin acts upon starch granules, converting them to dextrine and maltose. The action of mucin is not known. Mixed saliva is more potent than that from any single gland. Saliva has no action on proteids or fats.

Sal'ivary (*saliva*). Pertaining to the saliva. **S. Calculi**, concretions of calcium carbonate occurring in the salivary glands.

S. Glands, the glands, six in number, situated on each side of the mouth. See *Parotid*, *Submaxillary*, and *Sublingual*. They secrete the fluids employed in mastication and deglutition. Each gland opens by a duct into the mouth. Each consists of lobules aggregated into lobes which are held together by a framework of connective tissue.

Saliva'tion (*saliva*). Same as Ptyalism.

Sal'ix. Willow. The bark of the common white willow, *S. alba*. Properties due to a constituent, salicin, which is tonic, antiseptic, and highly destructive to lower organisms. Useful as an antipyretic in the fever accompanying rheumatism. Dose of the glucoside gr. xx- $\overline{5}$ j. **Salicylate**. Dose gr. v- $\overline{5}$ j. **Salicylic Acid**, a derivative of S., a powerful antipyretic, useful in the fever of septicaemia, and locally in eczema, gangrene and indolent ulcers. Dose gr. v- $\overline{5}$ j. **Sodium Salicylate**, properties like those of the acid, less irritant. Dose gr. v- $\overline{5}$ j.

Sal'ol. Phenyl Salicyl. An antiseptic, thought to be superior to iodoform for local application, and of undoubted excellence as a dressing for wounds. Serviceable in intestinal catarrhs, cystitis and in typhoid fever. A decided antipyretic. Dose gr. xx- $\overline{5}$ j. Unof.

Salpingemphrax'is ($\sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\tau\gamma\xi$, a tube, $\epsilon\mu\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\omega$, to obstruct). Closure of the Eustachian tube.

Salpingi'tis ($\sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\tau\gamma\xi$, $\tau\tau\iota\varsigma$, inflammation). Originally used to express inflammation of the Eustachian tube, but now often applied to inflammation of the Fallopian tube.

Salpingocye'sis ($\sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\tau\gamma\xi$, $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, pregnancy). Tubal pregnancy.

Sal'pinx ($\sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\tau\gamma\xi$). A term applied to the Eustachian and also to the Fallopian tube.

Salt (*sal*). A common name for sodium chloride (see *Sodium*). In chemistry, a substance produced by the union of a base with an acid.

Salta'tion (*salto*, to dance). The dancing or leaping sometimes noticed in chorea.

Salter's Swing. A movable suspension cradle for a fractured leg.

Saltp'e'ter (*sal*, salt, *p'tra*, rock). A term formerly loosely applied to various efflorescent salts, but now limited to potassium nitrate. See *Potassium*.

Salt Rheum. A form of chronic eczema.

Salts. A popular name for Epsom salt, or magnesium sulphate. See *Magnesium*.

Salu'brious (*salu*). Pertaining to health. Healthful.

Sal'utary (*salus*). Promotive of health.

Salve. See *Unguentum*.

Sal'via. Sage. The leaves of *S. officinalis*. Common garden sage. Properties due to tannin, a resin and a volatile oil. Aromatic, astringent and tonic. Much used as a condiment. Dose gr. xx-xxx.

Sambu'cus. Elder. The flowers of *S. canadensis*. Stimulant and diaphoretic. The inner bark of S. is cathartic. Dose gr. xxx- $\overline{5}$ j in hot infusion.

San'ative (*sanitas*, health). Tending to or promoting health.

Sanato'rium (*sanitas*). A health resort. Also, an establishment for the treatment of the sick.

Sand. Fine, rounded, polished grains of silicic oxide. **S. Bath**, a vessel containing dry sea sand in which a substance requiring a slowly-rising and uniform temperature may be heated.

San'dalwood. See *Santalum Album*.

Sänger's Operation. See *Cæsarean Operation*.

Sang-mélé. See *Mulatto*.

Sanguifica'tion (*sanguis*, *facio*, to make). The normal process of the formation of blood from chyle.

Sanguina'ria. Blood Root. The rhizome of *S. canadensis*. Properties due to several alkaloids, mainly sanguinarine. Sternutatory, sialagogue and expectorant. In large doses emetic. Somewhat useful in atonic dyspepsia. Serviceable in chronic bronchitis and nasal catarrh. Thought to have alterative properties. **S. Acetum**, vinegar of S.; sanguinaria 10, dil. acetic acid 90. Dose mxx-xxx; as emetic $\overline{5}$ ij- $\overline{5}$ ss. **S. Ext. Fld.** Dose m j-v as expectorant, mxx-lx as emetic. **S. Tinct.**, 15 per cent. strong. Dose m v- $\overline{5}$ j as expectorant, $\overline{5}$ j-ijj as emetic. **Sanguinarine**, the alkaloid, unof. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1; as an emetic gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -j. **Sanguinarine Nitrate**. Unof. Expectorant. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$.

Sanguin'arin. See *Sanguinaria*.

San'guine (*sanguis*). Bloody.

Sanguin'eous (*sanguis*). Pertaining to the blood. Bloody.

Sanguinolent (*sanguis*). Having the appearance of blood. Tinged with blood; especially applied to the sputa of pneumonia.

Sanguisu'ga (*sanguis*, *ago*, to suck). A blood sucker. In surgery, a leech. **S. medicinalis** or *officinalis*, a leech.

Sa'nies (*sanguis*). The thin, fetid, greenish, serous fluid discharged from ulcers, fistulas, etc. It possesses the elements both of pus and blood.

Sa'nious (*sanics*). Pertaining to sanies.

Sanita'rium (*sanitas*, health). Same as Sanatorium.

San'itary (*sanitas*). Pertaining to health.

S. Science, the science which includes a consideration of all that can be done to promote public health.

San'ity (*sanus*, sound). The condition of soundness of mind.

Sanson-Purkinje's Images. See *Purkinje-Sanson*.

San'talum. White Sandalwood. The wood of a species of *S. album* and *S. citrinum*, or yellow sandalwood. Yields oil of santal, an astringent oil, useful in chronic bronchitis and gonorrhœa. Usually adulterated with oil of cedar. Dose of the volatile oil m̄x-xxx, in emulsion or capsule; of the fld. ext., unof., alcoholic, ʒj-ij. **S. Rubrum**, Red Saunders, the wood of *Pterocarpus santolinus*. Imparts a brilliant red color to ether and alcohol.

Santon'ica. Levant Wormseed. The flower heads of *Artemisia maritima*. Properties due to a crystalline principle, santonin. A very efficient anthelmintic against the round worm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*. In large doses produces intoxication, chromatopsia, and mydriasis. Most efficient when given with calomel. Dose gr. x-xl. **Santoninum**, the active principle. Dose gr. ¼-j. **Santonini Troch.** Unof. Each contains gr. ss of the active principle. Dose ij-x. **Sodii Santoninas**, colorless rhombic crystals. Dose gr. ij-x. **Sodii Sant. Troch.**, each contains gr. j of the preceding. Dose ij-x.

San'tonin. See *Santonica*.

Santor'ni, Cartilage of. See *Cartilage*.

Saphe'nous (*σαφης*, manifest). Pertaining to, or applied to the saphenous veins, two subcutaneous veins of the lower limb.

Sap'id (*sapio*, to give off an odor). Savory. Having a pleasant smell and taste.

Sa'po. Soap. A compound of a fatty acid with an alkaline base. The acid may be stearic, palmitic or oleic; the base, potash or soda,—lime and magnesia soaps being insoluble. Soaps with soda base are hard; those of potash base, soft. Internally, soap is laxative and antilithic; externally, a discutient, which is its chief use. Properties due to excess of alkali, which dissolves the epidermis. **S. Alba**, olive oil soap, castile soap. **S. Animalis**,

curd soap. Unof. Prepared from animal fat and soda. **S. Calcis**, lime soap. See *Linimentum Calcis*. **S. Emplastrum**, soap plaster, has soap 10, lead plaster 90 parts. **S. Linimentum**, soap liniment, has soap 10, camphor 5, oil rosemary 1, alcohol 70, water ad 100 parts. **S. Medicatus**, made from almond oil and soda. **S. Mollis**. Unof. Made from olive oil and potash. **S. Plumbi Oxidi**, lead soap. See *Lead Plaster*. **S. Viridis**, green soap, soft, and usually brown in color. **S. Viridis, Tinct.**, green soap 65, oil lavender 2, alcohol q. s., ad 100 parts. Similar to opodeldoc.

Sapona'ceous (*sapo*, soap). Having the nature of soap.

Saponifica'tion. The chemical process of saturating or combining an alkaline base with a fatty acid. Conversion into soap.

Sap'onin. A glucoside having an irritant and anæsthetic effect; applied locally.

Sapph'ism. Tribadism. The unnatural passion of one woman for another.

Sapræ'mia (*σαπρος*, putrid, *αιμα*, blood). A febrile condition due to introduction into the blood of the chemical products of putrefaction; called also septic intoxication.

Sap'rine. A ptomaine found in human livers and spleens after three weeks' putrefaction. The free base is a diamine, possessing a weak, pyridine-like odor. It is physiologically indifferent.

Saprogen'ic (*σαπρος*, *γεννaw*, to beget). Pus-forming.

Saprog'enous (*σαπρος*, *γεννaw*). Arising in decaying matter; applied to certain species of microbes.

Saproph'ilous (*σαπρος*, *φιλος*, fond of). Fond of or infesting decaying matter.

Sap'rophyte (*σαπρος*, *φυτον*, a plant). Any vegetable organism growing or developing in decaying matter. Applied especially to certain forms of bacteria, bacilli, and micrococci found in connection with putrefactive fermentation.

Saprophy'tic (*σαπρος*, *φυτον*). Pertaining to the saprophytes, a class of colorless parasitic mushrooms, moulds or fungi of a low order, existing as spores or tubular cellules; they play a pathogenic rôle by finding a nidus upon the mucous membrane, skin, etc.

Sapropy'ra (*σαπρος*, *πυρ*, fire). Malignant typhus, or putrid fever.

Saprosto'mous (*σαπρος*, *στομα*, a mouth). Having a fetid or putrid smelling breath.

Sara'ca In'dica. Asak; Jasundi. The bark is reputed as an astringent uterine sedative, useful in menorrhagia. Dose of the fld. ext. $\mathfrak{M}\chi\mathfrak{v}-\mathfrak{J}\mathfrak{j}$. Unof.

Sarci'na ($\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$, fleshy). A genus of the family of Coecaceæ, having spherical or ovoid cells dividing in three directions, thus producing cubical masses of greater or less size. **S. Aurantiaca**, common in the atmosphere. **S. Aurea**, from the exudate of a lung of corpse dying with pneumonia and purulent pleurisy. **S. Intestinalis**, from intestine of chicken. **S. Lutea**, widespread in air. **S. Paludosa**, found in waste water of sugar refineries. **S. Pulmonum**, often found in pathological expectorations, having no ascertained pathogenic quality. **S. Rosea**, found in marshes. **S. Ventriculi**, found in the stomach, blood, etc.

Sar'cine. See *Hypoxanthine*.

Sarci'tis ($\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\iota$, flesh, $-\iota\tau\iota\varsigma$, inflammation). Inflammation of fleshy tissue; especially muscular inflammation.

Sar'co- ($\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\iota$). A Greek word used as a prefix to denote connection with or relation to flesh.

Sar'coccele ($\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\iota$, $\kappa\eta\lambda\eta$, a tumor). A solid or flesh-like tumor or enlargement of the testicle. **S.**, **Hydro-**, complicated with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis.

Sar'code. See *Protoplasm*.

Sarcog'l'ia ($\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\iota$, $\gamma\lambda\iota\alpha$, gluc). Sarcoplasm; a protoplasmic substance containing granules and nuclei composing the eminence of Doyère, or the point of entrance of a motor nerve into muscular fiber.

Sar'coid ($\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\iota$, $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, resembling). Resembling or having the nature of flesh.

Sarcolem'ma ($\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\iota$, $\lambda\epsilon\mu\mu\alpha$, a covering). A transparent, delicate membrane surrounding the fibers of muscle.

Sarcolog'y ($\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\iota$, $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, a treatise). That part of anatomy treating of the soft tissues.

Sarco'ma ($\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\iota$, $\omicron\mu\alpha$). A connective-tissue neoplasm or tumor consisting of some modification of embryonic connective tissue. The various subgroups of this class, whose characters are indicated by their names, are: 1. **S.**, **Round-celled**, including glioma. 2. **S.**, **Oval-celled**. 3. **S.**, **Spindle-celled**, large and small. 4. **S.**, **Alveolar**. 5. **S.**, **Mixed**. 6. **S.**, **Myeloid**. 7. **S.**, **Myxo-**. 8. **S.**, **Osteo-**. 9. **S.**, **Chondro-**. 10. **S.**, **Melanotic**. 11. **Psammoma**.

Sarco'matous (*sarcoma*). Like or having the nature of sarcoma.

Sarcoph'agous ($\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\iota$, $\phi\alpha\gamma\iota\nu$, to eat). Flesh-eating.

Sarcophy'ma ($\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\iota$, $\phi\iota\gamma\mu\alpha$, a tumor). Same as sarcoma.

Sar'coplasm. See *Sarcog'l'ia*.

Sar'coplasts ($\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\iota$, $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\alpha$, to form). The (supposed) germinal cells of muscular tissue.

Sarcop'tes ($\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\iota$, $\kappa\omicron\tau\tau\omega$, to conceal). The itch mite, *acarus scabiei*.

Sar'cosin ($\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\iota$). An extractive principle occurring in the blood. Chemically it is a methyl glycol.

Sarco'sis ($\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\iota$). The condition of one affected with sarcoma. Also, any abnormal growth or development of flesh.

Sarcosto'sis ($\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\iota$, $\sigma\omicron\sigma\tau\iota\omega$, bone). Bony formation or tumor in muscular tissues.

Sarcot'ic ($\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\iota$). Making or producing flesh. Also, any agent or remedy inducing the growth of flesh. Also, pertaining to sarcoma.

Sar'cous ($\sigma\alpha\rho\kappa\iota$). Fleishy. Pertaining to the flesh.

Sardon'ic. See *Risus Sardonicus*.

Sar'kine. See *Hypoxanthine*.

Sarsaparil'la. The root of *Smilax officinalis*, and several other species of the Smilax family, native to tropical America. Contains an essential oil and several extractive principles. Diuretic, tonic and alterative. A reputed blood purifier and an excellent vehicle for potassium iodide. Useful in tertiary syphilis, scrofula and similar diseases. **S. Comp.** Fld. Ext., sarsaparilla 75, liquorice root 12, sassafras bark 10, mezereum 3, glycerine 10, water and alcohol q. s. ad 100 parts. Dose $\mathfrak{J}\mathfrak{ss}-\mathfrak{j}$.

S. Comp. Syr., sarsaparilla 150, guaiac wood 20, pale rose, liquorice root, senna aa 12, sassafras, anise, gaultheria aa 6, sugar 600, alcohol, water, ad 1000 parts. Dose $\mathfrak{J}\mathfrak{j}-\mathfrak{J}\mathfrak{ss}$. **S. Decoctum Comp.**, sarsaparilla 10, sassafras, guaiac wood, liquorice root aa 2, mezereum 1, water ad 100 parts. Dose $\mathfrak{J}\mathfrak{j}-\mathfrak{iv}$. **S. Fld. Ext.** Dose $\mathfrak{J}\mathfrak{ss}-\mathfrak{j}$. **S.**, **Hood's**, a proprietary nostrum composed of comp. ext sarsap, taraxacum, podophyllum and juniper in about the proportion of their dosage. **S. Syr.**, unof., consists of a mixture of the oils of gaultheria and sassafras with syrup *ad lib.* Used as a flavoring to soda water.

Sar'tian Disease. See *Furunculæ Orientalis*.

Sarto'rius. See *Mulle*.

Sas'safras. The root bark of *S. offi* (*in th*). Properties due to a volatile oil. Aromatic

and stimulant diaphoretic. **S. Infus.**, unof., "sassafras tea." Dose *ad libitum*. **S. Medulla**, the pith of the sassafras stem, useful with 98 per cent. water as a demulcent drink. **S. Oil**, the volatile oil. Dose m-j-v. A constituent of sarsaparilla syrup.

Sas'solin. A native boric acid. See *Boron*.

Sas'sy Bark. See *Casca*.

Sat'ellite (*satelles*, an attendant). In anatomy, the veins accompanying an artery.

Sati'ety (*satis*, enough). Fullness beyond desire.

Satura'tion (*saturō*, to satisfy). In pharmacy, a term used to denote that a fluid holds as much of a soluble substance as it can dissolve. In chemistry, that an atom, molecule or radical has combined with all the atoms or radicals it can hold.

Thus, carbon, $\overset{|}{\text{C}}$, is saturated when it is combined with 4 monad or 2 dyad

atoms, as $\text{H}-\overset{\text{H}}{\underset{|}{\text{C}}}-\text{H}$, or $\text{O}=\text{C}=\text{O}$. In

meteorology, that condition in which any reduction of temperature will be followed by a precipitation of the aqueous vapor mingled with the atmosphere.

Sat'urnine (*Saturn*, the alchemic symbol of lead). Pertaining to lead or its toxic properties. Of gloomy nature. **S. Encephalitis**, inflammation or morbid condition of the brain, arising from lead-poisoning. **S. Paralysis**, paralysis from lead-poisoning. **S. Poisoning**, lead-poisoning.

Sat'urnism (*Saturn*). Lead-poisoning.

Satyri'asis (*σατυρος*, a satyr). Excessive venereal desire. Also, a synonym of Leprosy.

Sauri'osis. See *Ichthyosis Suroderma*.

Sauder'ma. See *Ichthyosis S.*

Sau'sage-poison. See *Allantotoxinon*.

Sava'na Flower. Yellow Nightshade. The leaves of *Urechites suberecta*, a highly poisonous West Indian plant. Resembles aconite in action. Properties not fully known. Unof.

Sa'vine. See *Sabina*.

Sa'vor (*sapor*, taste). The taste-producing quality of a substance.

Sa'vory (*savor*, an odor or flavor). Having a pleasant odor or flavor.

Saw. A surgical instrument for the excision or incision of bone. **S.**, **Amputating**, one especially devised for amputa-

tions. **S.**, **Butcher's**, allows the blade to be fixed at any angle. **S.**, **Chain**, the teeth are set in links movable upon themselves, of service in certain amputations, as of the hip. **S.**, **Hemp**, a cord slipped over the part to be excised, and drawn back and forth till it cuts through the tissue; of service in embryotomy and other amputations of deep-seated parts. **S.**, **Hey's**, a rigid disc with saw-teeth and handle, for enlarging an opening, *etc.*

Saw Palmet'to. The fruit of *Sabal serotula*. Sedative, nutritive and tonic. Recommended in pulmonary complaints. Dose of the fld. ext. ʒss-ij. Unof.

Sax'ifrage (*saxum*, a rock, *frango*, to break, because sometimes growing in clefts of rocks). A genus of plants or herbs to some of which doubtful medicinal properties are ascribed.

Sayre's Jacket. A jacket of plaster-of-Paris moulded to support the spine or part in certain diseases of the spine.

Scab (*scabo*, to scratch). The crust or incrustation formed by the desiccation of the secretions of an ulcer or wound.

Sca'bies. Itch. A contagious disease due to a parasitic insect, usually the female of *Sarcoptes scabiei*, which burrows under the skin. Most frequently affects the softer parts, between the fingers and the toes, the inner surface of the arms, *etc.*, but may extend to all parts of the body.

Scabrit'ies (*scaber*, rough). Abnormal thickening of the finger nails.

Sca'la (Lat. a ladder). Applied to organs whose serial arrangement of parts suggests a scale or ladder-like appearance.

S. Media, the space between the membrane of Reissner and the basilar membrane; containing the essential peripheral organs of hearing. **S. Tympani**, the canal lying below the osseous lamina and the basilar membrane of the ear. **S. Vestibuli**, the canal bounded by the osseous lamina and the membrane of Reissner.

Scald (It. *scaldere*, to heat). The injury or destruction of tissue by hot liquids.

Scald'head. See *Favus*.

Scale (Sax. *skal*). A small semi-opaque lamina of detached cuticle. Applied also to an exfoliation of bone.

Scale'nus. See *Muscle*.

Scalp (It. *scalpio*, a husk). The integumentary covering of the cranium. Epicranium.

Scal'pel (*scalpo*, to scrape). A small, straight knife used in surgery and dissection.

Scal'prum (*scal'p*). A toothed raspatory used in trephining.

Scal'y. Covered with or having scales.

Scammo'nium, or

Scam'mony. The resinous exudation of *Convolvulus S.* Properties due to an active principle, jalapine. An active, drastic cathartic and liver stimulant. Of some value as an anthelmintic against the tapeworm. Best combined with calomel. Dose gr. v-x. **S. Resina**. Dose gr. iij-viii.

Scaph'a. See *Fossa (Navelicularis)*.

Scaphoceph'alous (*σκαφ*, a skiff, *εγκεφαλ*, the brain). Applied to a boat-shaped appearance of the cranium, arising from ossification of the sagittal suture in infancy.

Scaph'oid (*σκαφη*) Boat-shaped. **S. Abdomen**, the sunken appearance of the belly in great emaciation from wasting diseases. **S. Bone**, a name given to a boat-shaped bone of the tarsus and also to one of the carpus.

Scap'ula (Lat.). The large, flat, triangular bone forming the back of the shoulder. The shoulder blade.

Scapular'gia (*scapula*, *αλγος*, a pain). Any pain in the shoulder-blade.

Scap'ular (*scapula*). Pertaining to the shoulder-blade. Also, to the arteries, veins, etc., of the shoulder-blade.

Scap'ulary (*scapula*). A shoulder-bandage.

Scap'ulo- (*scapula*). A prefix denoting relation to the shoulder, as *S. clavicular*, *S. coracoid*, *S. costal*.

Scar. See *Cicatrix*.

Scarf'skin. The epidermis or cuticle.

Scarifica'tion (*scarificio*, to make a small scratch). The surgical operation of making numerous small, superficial incisions or punctures, for giving vent to fluids or gases, reducing inflammation, or producing cicatrices.

Scar'ificator (*scarificio*). An instrument used in scarification. It consists of a number of small lancets, operated by a spring, so that a number of slight incisions are made synchronously.

Scarlati'na (*scarlet*). An epidemic, exanthematous, contagious disease characterized by a scarlet flush spreading progressively from the face over the body, ending in about the seventh day in desquamation of the cuticle. It is confined mainly to children. **S. Maligna**, a graver and usually a fatal form. It is thought to be identical with *Cyniche maligna*.

Scarlatin'iform, or

Scarlat'inoid. Resembling scarlatina.

Scarlat'inous. Having the nature of or pertaining to scarlatina.

Scar'let Fe'ver. See *Scarlatina*.

Scar'pa. See *Triangle*.

Scav'enging (A. S., *scafen*). Removal of the waste products and the cleansing of out-houses, sewers, etc.

Schachowa. See *Tubule*.

Scheele's Green. The arsenite of copper. See *Copper*.

Schei'ner's Exper'iment. To illustrate the refraction of the lens during accommodative action, by two pin-holes in a card a less distance apart than the diameter of the pupil; upon looking through them at two needles, one behind the other, the one needle not looked at appears double.

Sche'ma (*σχημα*, form). Figure or design made by the abstraction of certain exceptions or peculiarities, in order to show the general law or type.

Schemat'ic (*σχημα*). Pertaining to or of the nature of a schema. **S. Eye**, one showing the proportions of a normal or typical eye.

Schiff's Test. (For uric acid.) Uric acid, or an urate in a solution of an alkaline carbonate, dropped upon a blotting paper saturated with a solution of silver nitrate, forms a black spot by reduction of the silver.

Schindyl'esis. See *Synarthrosis*.

Schis'to- (*σχιστος*, cloven). A prefix denoting a fissure or cleaving.

Schistoceph'alus (*σχιστος*, *κεφαλη*, head). A monster with a fissure of the skull.

Schistoproso'pia (*σχιστος*, *προσσωπον*, face). A cavity, "cleft-face," instead of the middle of the face; a failure of development of the first branchial arch and nasal process of the frontal.

Schistor'hachis (*σχιστος*, *ραχις*, the spine). A condition of cloven spine, the canal containing two channels. Also, spina bifida.

Schistotho'rax (*σχιστος*, *θωραξ*). Fissure of the sternum or chest.

Schizomyce'tes (*σχιζω*, to cleave, *μυκη*, fungus). The general name for bacteria or microbes. During their developmental or first stage, they are not true parasites, but only when penetrating into the blood and tissues. See *Schizophyta*.

Schizophy'ta (*σχιζω*, *φυτον*, a plant, to produce). Schizomycetes, or microbes in a dried state, from the evaporation or desiccation of the moisture in which they were contained; in which state they may preserve their vitality for years, and be wafted

through the air until striking a soil and moisture suitable for their development.

Schlemm's Canal. See *Canal*.

Schneide'rian. See *Membrane*.

Schreger's Lines. Curved lines in the dentine of teeth.

Schwann, Sheath of. The neurilemma of nerve, a delicate, structureless membrane, investing the white sheath.

Schwann, White Substance of. The medullary sheath or myelin of a nerve fiber.

Sciat'ic (contraction of *ischiatricus*, the ischium). Pertaining to the ischium. **S. Nerve.** See *Nerve*. **S. Notch, the great,** a large notch of the ischium transmitting the pyriformis muscle and the gluteal vessels and nerves; *the lesser*, between the posterior inferior iliac spine and the ischial tuberosity. **S. Spine,** a triangular eminence on the posterior border of the body of the ischium.

Sciat'ica (*sciaticus*, pertaining to the ischium). Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve. **Sci'ence** (*scio*, to know). Classified knowledge.

Scientif'ic (*scientia*, knowledge, *facio*, to make). That which is based upon knowledge. Relating to science.

Scil'la. Squill. The bulb of *S. maritima*, found near the Mediterranean Sea. Properties due to a glucoside, scillitin, and several other principles. An excellent expectorant and diuretic when combined with digitalis and ipecacuanha. Useful in cardiac dropsy, chronic bronchitis, and with tartar emetic, in croup. In large doses an emetic and gastro-irritant. Dose gr. j-iv. **S. Acetum**, "vinegar of squill," 10 per cent. in strength. Dose ℥x-℥j. **S. Fld. Ext.** Dose ℥j-v. **S. Syr.**, has of the preceding 40, sugar 60, water q. s. Dose ʒss-j. **S. Syr. Comp.**, contains squill, senna, aa 120, tartar emetic 3, sugar 1200, calcium phosphate 9, dil. alcohol and water ad 2000. Commonly known as Cox's Hive Mixture. **S. Tinct.**, 15 per cent. strong. Dose ℥v-xxv.

Scintilla'tion (*scintillo*, to sparkle). An emission of sparks. Also a subjective visual sensation as of sparks.

Scir'rhoid (*σκιρῶς, εἶδος*, like). Resembling or having the nature of scirrhus.

Scirrhosar'ca (*σκιρῶς, σαρξ*, flesh). The scirrhus hardening of the flesh of newborn infants.

Scir'rhous (*σκιρῶς*). Pertaining to scirrhus or hard cancer.

Scirrhus, or

Scir'rus (*σκιρῶς*). Hard tumor, a form of carcinoma.

Scis'sion (*scindo*, to cut). A cutting or splitting of anything.

Scis'sors (*scindo*). An instrument with crossed, closing blades for cutting or dividing tissue. The blades may be straight, angular or curved. **S., Canula**, scissors for slitting any canal or tube longitudinally. **S., Iris**, those having flat blades which are bent in such a manner that they may press against the eyeball. Also, scissors used in iridectomy. **S. Uvula**, those designed for removal of the uvula. **S. de Wecker's**, a peculiar modification of iris scissors.

Scissu'ra (Lat.). A fissure, rent or cleavage.

Scle'ra. See *Sclerotic*.

Scleral Extraction. See *Extraction*.

Sclerecta'sia (*σκληρός*, hard, *εκτασις*, extension). See *Staphylo'ma*.

Sclerect'omy (*σκληρός, εκτομή*, excision). Excision of a portion of the sclera.

Sclere'ma (*σκληρός*). Sometimes used as a synonym of Scleroderma. **S. Adult'orum**, a synonym of Scleroderma. **S. Neonatorum**, an induration of the skin, becoming general and usually appearing within two or three days after birth, though sometimes congenital. Attended by decreasing strength and lowered vitality. Rare, and always fatal. Has no relation to Scleroderma.

Scleri'asis (*σκληρός*). Any abnormal induration or hardness affecting any part.

Scleri'tis. See *Scleritis*.

Scle'ro- (*σκληρός*, hard). A Greek word used as a prefix to denote hardness or induration. **S.-choroiditis.** Inflammation of the choroid coat of the eye, involving the sclerotic coat. **S.-conjunctival**, pertaining conjointly to the sclerotic coat of the eye and the conjunctiva. **S.-corneal**, pertaining conjointly to the sclerotic coat and the cornea of the eye.

Scleroder'ma (*σκληρός, δερμα*, skin). Sclerema; Scleroma adultorum; "Hide-bound Disease." A subacute or chronic affection of the skin marked by induration, rigidity, and sometimes attended by change of color. May be diffuse and symmetrical, **S. Diffusa**; or confined to a particular area, **S. Localis**, Morphœa, Circumscribed Scleroderma. This disease is distinct from Sclerema neonatorum.

Sclerog'enous (*σκληρός, γενναω*, to beget) Becoming hard.

Sclero'ma (σκληρῶμα). An abnormal hardness or induration of a part.

Sclerome'ninx (σκληρῶμα, μνιγγίς, a membrane). The dura mater.

Scleronyx'is (σκληρῶμα, νυγίς, a pricking). Puncture of the sclerotic.

Sclerophthal'mia (σκληρῶμα, οφθαλμία). A synonym of trachoma.

Sclerosarco'ma (σκληρῶμα, sarcoma, a fleshy tumor). A hard, fleshy tumor or excrescence.

Sclero'sis (σκληρῶσις). The sclerotic process consists essentially in an overgrowth of the connective tissue (usually, but not always, preceding the atrophy) of nervous structures. **S.**, **Annular**, extending about the cord like a ring, in some cases of chronic myelitis. **S.**, **Diffuse**, when the increase in connective-tissue elements is through a large part of the brain or cord. **S.**, **Disseminated**, or **Insular**. See *Insular*. **S.**, **Lobar**, Infantile Hemiplegia, the lesion being sometimes a sclerosis and cavity of the central hemisphere of the brain. **S.**, **Miliary**, a microscopic lesion shown by staining reagents in the cerebellar white substance. **S.**, **Posterior Spinal**. See *Tabes*. **S.**, **Primary Lateral**, or **Primary Spastic Paraplegia**, from sclerosis of the pyramidal tracts chiefly running in the lateral columns. The symptoms are, first, weakness of the legs, extensor spasm, "clasp-knife rigidity," the dragging gait, excessive myotatic irritability, etc. Chance of recovery and danger to life both small.

Sclero-skeleton. Osseous deposit in ligaments and tendons.

Sclerot'ic (σκληρός). Hard, indurated. Pertaining to the outer coat of the eye.

S. Coat. See *Sclerotica*.

Sclerot'ica (σκληρός). Commonly called the sclerotic, or the sclerotic coat; the firm, tough, white, outer membrane of the eyeball, continuous with the sheath of the optic nerve behind and with the cornea in front.

Sclerot'ico-choroidi'tis. A common inflammation of the sclerotic and choroid tunic of the eye, either anterior or posterior.

Sclerotin'ic Acid. See *Ergot*.

Sclero'tis (σκληρῶσις, hard). The ergot of rye, formed by the mycelium of the germination of the sphacelium. Called *dwarficeps purpurea*.

Scleroti'tis (σκληρῶσις, ἰτις, inflammation). Inflammation of the sclerotic.

Sclero'tium. Same as *Ergot*.

Scle'rotome (σκληρῶμα, τρυφή, to cut). A knife used in sclerotomy.

Sclero'tomy (σκληρῶμα, τρυφή). The operation of incising the sclerotic.

Scolecology. See *Helminthology*.

Sco'lex (σκοληξ, a worm). An encysted worm, ténia, or hydatid.

Scolio'ma (σκολίωμα). Curvature of the spine.

Scolio'sis (σκολίσις, curved). Any morbid distortion or curvature of the spine.

Scoliot'ic (σκολίσις). Pertaining to scoliosis.

Scoop. In surgery, an instrument resembling a spoon, for the extraction of foreign bodies from the softer tissues.

Scopa'rius. Broom. The tops of the common broom plant, *Savothamnus* *S*. Properties due to a neutral principle, scoparin, and an alkaloid, sparteine. Diuretic and laxative; in large doses cathartic and emetic. A favorite remedy in cardiac dropsy and kidney complaints. Dose of an ʒj to ʒj decoction, ʒj.

-scope (σκοπεω, to examine). A Greek verb used as a suffix, signifying to see or examine.

Scopo'leïn. An alkaloid extractive of *Scopolia japonica*. A powerful mydriatic more rapid and more lasting than atropine. Not overcome by eserine. Recommended in keratitis and corneal ulcers. Unof.

Scoracra'tia (σκόρα, feces, ακρατία, want of control). Involuntary evacuation of the bowels.

Scorbu'tus. See *Scorbutus*.

Scoto'ma (σκοτωω, to darken). A fixed spot or space in the field of vision, corresponding to some abnormality in the retina or optical centres of the brain. Ring *S.*, zones of *S.* surrounding the centre of the visual field. *S.* for Colors, may exist without interruption of field for white light.

Scourge. Any severe epidemic disease of a fatal character. Also, a religious mania of the 13th and 14th centuries characterized by the self-flagellation of the persons affected. Also, to strike the skin with light withes, or with knotted cords in order to produce counter-irritation.

Scour'ing. Purging. Also, diarrhoea.

S. Rush, the stalks of *Fragaria hyemalis*. Diuretic and astringent. Dose of fld. ext. ℥xx-ʒj. Unof.

Scriv'ener's Palsy. See *Paralysis, Writer's*.

Scro'fula (dim. of *scrofa*, a sow). A morbid condition, usually constitutional, and frequently hereditary, characterized by glandular tumors, having a tendency to suppuration, leaving indolent ulcers very stub

born to treatment. It is apt to attack the internal organs, and is not infrequently precedent to phthisis and mesenteric affections.

Scrofuloder'ma (*scrofula*, *δερμα*, the skin). A term applied to several forms of suppurating dermatitis. Most commonly occurring in the skin over caseating and softening lymphatic glands. Begins with a red, livid node, which subsequently increases until a large surface is involved, with infiltrations and burrowing sinuses. Divided into two classes, the large, and the small, pustular. In rare cases takes the form of ulcerous, wart-like, or fungous growths.

Scrofulous (*scrofula*). Having the nature of scrofula. Affected with scrofula.

Scrophulelco'sis (*scrofa*, *ελκωσις*, ulceration). Scrofulous ulceration.

Scrophulophy'ma (*scrofula*, *φυμα*, tubercle). Scrofulous tumors of the skin.

Scro'tal (*scrotum*). Pertaining to the scrotum. **S. Hernia**, the gut having protruded through the external ring and occupying the scrotum. Oscheocele.

Scro'tocele (*scrotum*, *κῆλη*, a tumor). Same as *Hernia, Scrotal*.

Scro'tum (Lat., hide, skin). The pouch containing the testicles.

Scru'ple (*scrupulum*). In Apothecaries' weight, 20 grains. Represented by the sign $\varnothing$.

Skull-cap. See *Skull*.

Sculte'tus, Bandage of. See *Bandage*.

Scurf. The bran-like exfoliation of the epidermis, especially from the scalp. It is popularly known as "dandriff."

Scur'vy (*scorbutus*). A form of Purpura observed both on land and at sea among persons who have been deprived of wholesome diet for any length of time. It is aggravated by want of cleanliness and by a diet of fat, salt meat. It soon disappears under a vegetable diet, vegetable acids, etc. The prevalence of scurvy among soldiers and sailors has led to the issue of canned fruits and vegetables in the U. S. army and navy, with excellent results.

Scutella'ria. Skull-cap. The leaves and twigs of *S. lateriflora*. Has reputed properties as a tonic nervine, in tremors, chorea, hysteria, etc. Dose of the fld. ext. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss-ij.

Scu'tiform (*scutum*, a shield, *forma*, a form). Having the form of a shield.

Scu'tum (Lat. a shield). The thyroid cartilage.

Scyb'alum (*σκυβαλον*, fecal matter). Abnormally hard fecal matter that has aggregated into lumps.

Scyth'ian Disease. Atrophy of the male generative organs, with consequent loss of physical power, masculinity, etc.

Scytoblaste'ma (*σκυτος*, shield, *βλαστημα*, germ). The primitive or embryonic stage of the development of the skin.

Scytoblaste'sis (*σκυτος*, *βλαστημα*). The condition and progress of scytoblastema.

Seam. See *Suture*.

Sea-sickness. The nausea and vomiting affecting persons at sea, or those who are subjected to any undulatory motion like that of a vessel.

Seasoning Fever. The febrile symptoms occurring during the process of acclimatization.

Sea-tangle. The stem of *Laminaria digitata*, a marine plant. The dried stem, introduced into a moist orifice or part, swells and dilates the cavity.

Sea-wrack. See *Fucus Vesiculosus*.

Seba'ceous (*sebum*, suet, fat). Pertaining to fat or suet, and especially to the S. Glands of the corium of the skin. **S. Cyst**, Wen; Atheroma; Steatoma. A cystic tumor varying in size from a millet seed to an orange, situate in the skin or subcutaneous tissue. It occurs most frequently on the scalp, face, back and scrotum, and may be single or multiple. **S. Flux**. See *Seborrhœa*.

Sebip'arous (*sebum*, *pario*, to beget). Forming or producing sweat.

Seborrhœ'a (*sebum*, *ῥέω*, I flow). Sebaceous Flux; Stearrhœa; Seborrhagia; Acne Sebacea; Pityriasis; Ichthyosis Sebacea; Tinea Amiantacea; Tinea Abestina. A disorder of the sebaceous glands producing an increased secretion, which forms a waxy, oily, or scaly deposit on the surface of the skin. May be general or local. When the sebaceous matter forms dry scales, it is called **S. Sicca**; if larger thin plates, **S. Ichthyosis**; if fine, dry, shining, powdery scales, **Ptyriasis** (See, also, *Pityriasis*), or *Dandriff*; if thin and oily, **S. Oleosa**; in the foreskin of the penis, **Smegma Preputii**. A rare form of *S. Sicca* attended with hypertrophy of the skin and loss of hair, has been described by Michelson under the name of *Alopecia Pityrades Universalis*. **S. Congestiva**. See *Lupus Erythematosus*. **S. Nigricans**. See *Chromidrosis*.

Se'bum. See *Sevum*.

Seca'lè Cornu'tum. See *Ergot*.

Secern'ing (*secerno*, to hide). Secreting; applied to the function of a gland or a follicle.

Sec'ondaries (*secundus*, second). A name sometimes applied to the secondary symptoms of syphilis in contradistinction from the Primaries.

Sec'ondary (*secundarius*). Following, succeeding to a first. **S. Cataract.** See *Cataract*. **S. Hæmorrhage.** See *Hæmorrhage*, *Consecutive*. **S. Syphilis.** See *Syphilis*.

Second Intention. See *Healing*.

Secre'ta (*secerno*, to hide). The substance secreted by a gland, follicle or other organ.

Secre'tion (*secerno*). The natural function of certain organs of the body, mainly the glands and follicles. It consists in the separation and elaboration of fluid or semi-fluid substances differing according to the organ in which they are secreted. Also, the substance secreted.

Secreto-mo'tor. Used of nerves inter-mediating the function of secretion.

Secre'tory (*secerno*). Performing secretion; applied to those glands or organs that form or produce secretions.

Sectio, or

Sec'tion (*seco*, to cut). Division by cutting. Dissection. **Cæsarean S.** See *Cæsarean Operation*. **Perineal S.** See *Urethrotomy*, *Lithotomy*. **S. of Tendons.** See *Tenotomy*.

Secun'dine (*secundus*). The "after-birth," or that which remains in the uterus after the expulsion of the fetus. It includes the placenta, part of the umbilicus, and the membranes of the ovum.

Sed'ative (*sedeo*, to sit). An agent that exerts a soothing effect by lowering functional activity.

Sedenta'ria Os'sa (*sedeo*, *ossa*, a bone). The ischia and os coccygis, the bones on which the body rests while in a sitting posture.

Sed'entary (*sedeo*). Occupied in sitting. Pertaining to the habit of sitting.

Sed'iment (*sedeo*). That which settles to the bottom of a liquid.

Sed'litz. See *Seidlitz*.

Se'dum A'cre. A plant common in New England, under the name of *wall pepper*. It is antiscorbutic, emetic and cathartic; also increases the pulse rate. Unof.

See. To exercise the sense of vision.

Seed. See *Semen*.

Seg'ment (*seco*, to cut). A small piece cut from the periphery of anything.

Segmenta'tion Spheres. See *Morula*.

Seg'regate (*se*, by one's self, *greg*, a flock). To separate or set apart.

Sei'dlitz Powder. See *Potassium*.

Seiz'ure. The sudden onset of a disease or an attack. In surgery, the grasping of a part to be operated upon.

Select'ion (*se*, one's self, *lego*, to choose). The act of expressing or indicating a choice. **S., Artificial**, the artificial choice, definitely planned, of such forms of animals or plants as will by differentiation develop and reproduce given or desired characteristics. **S., Natural**, the survival of those individuals of a species which can best develop under the conditions and circumstances of environment.

Sele'nè (*σεληνη*, the moon). The white spots sometimes occurring on the finger nails.

Selen'ium (*σεληνη*). Se = 79.4; quintivalence IV. A rare element, resembling sulphur in its properties.

Self-abuse. See *Masturbation*.

Self-digestion. See *Autodigestion*.

Self-infection. The spread of infectious material from a localized part to others or to the entire organism.

Self-limited. A term applied to certain diseases, especially those of a zymotic character, which run a definite course, and cease, without much modification by treatment.

Sel'la Tur'cica (Turkish Saddle). The pituitary fossa of the sphenoid bone, lodging the pituitary body.

Selt'zer. An abbreviated name for seltzer water, a famous acid-soda mineral water.

Sel'za Water. See *Seltzer*.

Semeiog'raphy (*σημειον*, sign, *γραφω*, to write). A descriptive treatise on the symptoms of disease.

Semeiol'ogy (*σημειον*, *λογος*, a discourse). Same as *Symptomatology*.

Semeio'sis (*σημειον*). The study of symptoms as indications of disease.

Semeiot'ic (*σημειον*). Pertaining to semeiotics.

Semeiot'ics (*σημειον*). The science of symptomatology.

Semelin'cident (*semei*, once, *incide*, to happen). Proposed as a designation of the characteristic of certain diseases by virtue of which they occur but once in the same individual, as *e. g.*, smallpox.

Se'men (*sevo*, to sow). The fecundating fluid of the male, chiefly secreted by the testicles, composed of the liquor seminis, the seminal granules, and spermatozoa.

Sem'i- (*semi*, one-half) A Latin word used as a prefix to denote the half of anything.

Semicir'cular Canals. See *Canal*.

Semilu'nar (*semi, luna*, the moon). Resembling a half-moon in shape. **S. Bone**, one of the carpal bones. **S. Cartilages**, two interarticulating cartilages of the knee. **S. Fold**, the conjunctival folding at the inner canthus. **S. Ganglia**. See *Ganglia*. **S. Notch**, a notch in the scapula through which the supra-scapular nerve passes. **S. Valves**. See *Valves*.

Semimembrano'sus. See *Muscle-Table*.

Sem'ina. Pl. of semen.

Sem'inal (*semen*). Pertaining to the semen.

S. Vesicles. See *Vesiculae Seminales*.

Semina'tion (*semen*). The intromission of semen into the uterus.

Seminif'erous (*semen, fero*, to carry).

Carrying semen. **S. Tubules**, the fine, convoluted canaliculi of the testicles.

Semisping'lis. See *Muscle-Table*.

Semis'sis (Lat.). One half.

Semisul'cus. Applied to several grooves, forming sinuses in the cranial bones.

Semitendino'sus. See *Muscle-Table*.

Senec'tus (*senex*, old). Old age.

Sen'ega. The root of *Polygala*, *S.* Properties—due to a glucoside, senegin (or polygalin). Expectorant and diuretic; in large doses a gastro-intestinal irritant. Useful in bronchitis, typhoid pneumonia, asthma, etc. **S. Abstractum**. Dose gr. v-x. **S. Fld. Ext.** Dose ℥x-xx. **S. Syr.**, contains fld. ex. 160, water of ammonia 4, sugar 600, water ad 1000 parts. Dose ʒj-ij.

Senes'cence (*senex*). Growing old.

Seni'lis (*senilis*, old). Pertaining to or having the nature of old age. **S., Arcus**. See *Arcus*.

Senil'ity (*senis*). The weakness and decrepitude characteristic of old age.

Sen'na. The leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia* and *C. elongata*. Contains a complex glucoside, cathartic acid, and other extractives. An excellent cathartic for children and infants. **S. Confectio**, senna 10, coriander 6, cassia fistula 16, tamarind 10, prune 7, fig 12, sugar 50, water 60 parts. Dose ʒj-ij. Known as "Tamar Indien" and "Tropical Fruit Laxative." **S., Fld. Ext.** Dose ʒj. **S., Infus. Comp.**, "black draught," senna 6, manna, magnesium sulphate aa 12, fennel 2, water 100 parts. Dose ʒj-ij. **S., Syr**, senna 33, sugar 60, alcohol 4, oil of coriander and water to 100 parts. Dose ʒss-ij.

Sensa'tion (*sentio*, to feel). The cognizance or perception of an impression coming from an external source, by means of the peripheral organs of sensation.

Sense (*sentio*). The faculty of the nervous system whereby impressions of the external world are received by the mind. **Organs of the Senses**, are those of touch, taste, smell, hearing and sight.

Sensibil'ity (*sentio*). The capability of receiving and transmitting impressions, and of being conscious of them. **S., Organic**, the capability of transmitting and receiving impressions without being conscious of them. (*Bichat*). **S., Range of**. See *Fechner's Law*.

Sen'sible (*sentio*). Endowed with the sense of feeling.

Sen'sitive (*sentio*). Capable of feeling; reacting to stimulus.

Senso'rial (*sensorium*). Pertaining to the sensorium.

Sensori-mo'tor (*sensus*, feeling, *moveo*, to move). A term applied to certain nerve-fibers conjointly concerned in the phenomena of feeling and muscular contraction.

S. Centers, the same as or intimately associated with the motor centers.

Senso'rium (Lat.). The common center of sensations. More especially that part of the brain that is the seat of sensation, in distinction from the centers of thought and motion.

Sen'sory (*sentio*). Pertaining to sense or sensation. Having the quality of sensation. **S. Nerves**, those that convey sensations or impressions to their proper centers, being afferent in their function, in distinction from motor nerves, which are efferent. Also, the nerves of the special senses.

Sen'sualism (*sensus*). The condition of being controlled by or of giving way to the animal passions.

Sen'tient (*sentio*). Having sensation; conscious of feeling.

Sep'al (*sepalum*). One of the leaflets or divisions of the calyx of a flower.

Separato'rium (*separo*, to separate). In pharmacy, a strainer. In surgery, an instrument for separating the pericranium from the skull.

Sep'sin (*σηψις*, poison). A toxic ptomaine found in putrid yeast, and in decomposed blood. Composition unknown.

Sep'sis (*σηψις*). In a toxic or putrefying condition. Synonymous also with infection or pathogenic germs.

Septæ'mia. See *Septicæmia*.

Sep'tic (*σηπω*, to putrefy). Relating to putrefaction. **S. Infection**, the infective absorption of septic material. **S. Intoxication**, non-infective absorption of septic matter.

Septicæ'mia (σηπω, *aqua*, blood). An infective disease caused by the absorption of septic products. *Dyæmia* is septicæmia with the formation of secondary or embolic abscesses.

Septico-pyæ'mia. The condition of combined septicæmia and pyæmia; septic and purulent infection. Called *spontaneous* by Leube, and *krypto-genetic* by Jürgensen, because of inability to trace the source of the infection.

Sep'tine (σηπτος). A poisonous substance developed as the ultimate product of putrid fermentation of organic matter.

Sep'tum (*sepio*, to hem in). A lamina or division wall of bone, cartilage, or membrane. **S. Auricularum**, the partition wall between the right and left ventricles of the heart. **S. Cerebelli**, the septum of dura mater between the cerebellar halves. **S. Cerebri**, the falciiform process of dura mater of the cerebrum. **S. Cordis**, the wall between the two sides of the heart. **S. Crurale**, the layer of areolar tissue closing the femoral ring. **S. Lucidum**, that between the lateral ventricles of the brain. **S. of Nose**, that between the two nasal fossæ. **S. Pectiniform**, that between the lateral portions of the corpus cavernosum of the penis. **S. Transversum**, the diaphragm, and also the tentorium cerebelli.

Seque'la (*sequor*, to follow). The consequences or abnormal conditions following the abatement of a disease.

Sequestrect'omy (*sequestrum*, εκτεμνω, to excise). Excision of a sequestrum.

Seques'trum (*sequestro*, to separate from). A detached or dead piece of bone within a cavity, abscess, or wound. **S., Primary**, that entirely detached and demanding removal. **S., Secondary**, partially detached, and unless very loose may be pushed into place. **S., Tertiary**, cracked or partially detached and remaining firmly in place.

Seral'bumin. The albumin found in the blood, in distinction from that of the egg, *ovalbumin*.

Se'rial (*series*, a succession). Following in regular order. **S. Sections**, anatomical or microscopical sections made in consecutive order.

Se'rious (*serius*, grave). Applied to such morbid conditions or symptoms as indicate fatal prognosis.

Ser'olin (*serum, oleum*, oil). A fatty constituent of blood.

Se'ro- (*serum*). A prefix denoting con-

nection with or relation to serum. **S.-purulent**, pertaining to or being of the nature of a combination of serum and pus. **S.-sanguineous**. Having the nature both of serum and blood.

Seros'ity (*serum*). Having the quality or likeness of serous fluids, but not true secretions of serous membranes.

Sero-sub'limatè Gauze. See *Listerian Method*.

Se'rous (*serum*). Having the nature of serum. Full of serum. **S. Membrane**. See *Membrane*.

Ser'pens (Lat.). Serpentine, sinuous. **S. Ulcus**, a fistulous ulcer.

Serpenta'ria. Virginia Snake-root. The roots of *Aristolochia S.* and *A. reticulata*. Properties due to a volatile oil, a camphor-resin, and a bitter extractive. A stimulant, tonic and diaphoretic, promoting appetite and digestion. Used mainly as a vehicle for other medicines. Dose of the fld. ext. ℥x-xxx; of the tinct., 10 per cent. in strength, ʒss-ij.

Ser'pentine (*serpens*). Sinuous. Resembling snake-like form or movement.

Serpig'inous (*serpo*, to creep). Resembling serpig. Also, applied to such skin diseases as move or creep progressively from one part to another. **S. Ulcer**, one that changes its locus, or seems to creep from one part to another.

Serpi'go (*serpo*). Ringworm. See *Tinea*.

Ser'ra Sal'via. Wild Sage. Sage-brush. The herb *Artemisia frigida*, common in the basin region of N. America. Antiperiodic, with many of the properties of quinine. Dose of fld. ext. ʒj-ij. Unof. **Ser'rated** (*serra*, a saw). Notched like the blade of a saw.

Serrat'iform (*serra, forma*, a form). Same as serrated.

Serra'tus. See *Muscle-Table*.

Serre-fine (Fr.). A small suture used in accurate apposition of the lips of a wound.

Serre-nœud (Fr.). An instrument used for ligating.

Ser'ulate (dim. of *serra*). Minutely notched or serrated.

Se'rum (Lat.). The yellowish fluid separating from the blood after the coagulation of the fibrin. See *Blood*. **S.-albumin**, a native albumin or proteid constituent of the human body, especially of the blood, differing from egg albumin in several respects. (Changeable into syntonin or acid albumin by dilute hydrochloric acid, and by dilute alkalis into alkalialbuminate

S.-globulin. See *Para-globulin*. **S. Lactis**, whey.

Serumu'ria. See *Albuminuria*.

Ses'ame O'leum. Benné Oil. A fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *S. indicum*, or Benné plant. Resembles olive oil in composition and properties. Employed mainly as a hair oil.

Ses'amoid (σσοαμον, a grain [of corn], εἶδος, like). Resembling a grain. **S. Bones**, small bones (cartilaginous in early life) developed in tendons submitted to much pressure.

Ses'qui- (Lat., one and one-half). A prefix denoting one and one-half.

Sesquiox'ide of Iron. Ferric oxide, a salt of iron having the composition Fe_2O_3 .

Se'ta (Lat.). A bristle.

Seta'ceous (*seta*). Bristly, hairy.

Seta'ceum. See *Seton*.

Se'ton (*seta*). A sinus kept from healing by the introduction and drawing through it of a thread.

Setschenow's Inhibitory Center. A cerebral mechanism for the inhibition of reflex movements. Supposed to be located in the corpora quadrigemina and medulla.

Se'vum (Lat.). Suet. The adipose tissue or fat from the abdomen of the sheep, strained and clarified. Soluble in benzine and ether. Consists mainly of stearin, with a small percentage of palmitin and olein. Used in the preparation of ointments and liniments.

Sew'age. The heterogeneous substances constituting the excreta and waste matter of domestic economy and the contents of drains. It consists mainly of putrescent animal and vegetable tissues, fecal matter and urine—the latter in a state of ammoniacal fermentation—mixed with water, or dissolved in it. In the process of fermentation, marsh gas, ammonia, hydrogen sulphide, and other gases, are freely given off, and as these are more or less soluble in water, an ordinary water-trap only partially prevents their passage. In addition, the constituents of the solution are such as to form an excellent culture fluid for numerous pathogenic microbes, especially those constituting the contagium of cholera, typhoid fever and similar diseases. **S. Farming**, use of sewage as a manure.

Sex-. A Latin numeral used as a prefix, meaning six.

Sex (*seco*, to divide). The distinctive difference of organic beings expressed by male and female.

Sexdig'ital (*sex*, six, *digitus*, a finger). Having six fingers or six toes.

Sex'ual. Pertaining to sex. **S. Diseases**, diseases of the sexual organs. **S. Inter-course**, copulation.

Sexual'ity. The collective differences which in an individual make such an one male or female.

Shad'ow-test. See *Retinoscopy*.

Shaft. The trunk of any columnar mass.

Shakes. Popular for *Ague*.

Shaking Palsy. See *Paralysis*.

Shampoo'ing. The performance of massage with the application of a liniment or other fluid substance.

Sharpey's Fibers. Calcified fibers of white, fibrous tissue bolting together the peripheric lamellæ of bone.

Sheath. Applied to the coverings of arteries, muscles, nerves, fascia, etc. **S. of Schwann.** See *Schwann*.

Sheep Laurel. See *Kalmia*.

Sheep-pox. A contagious pustular disease of sheep similar to the cow-pox of *bos*.

Sheep Sorrel. The leaves of common sorrel, *Rumex acetosella*. Acidity due to potassium oxalate and tartrate. Refrigerant and diuretic. An excellent drink in fevers. Useful as an antiscorbutic. Dose of infusion *ad lib.*, of fld. ext. ʒj-ij. Unof.

Shells. Tinted spectacles, for protection of the eyes. Coquilles.

Shin (Sax., *scine*, the fore-part of the leg). The popular term for the anterior edge of the tibia or fore-part of the leg. **S.-bone**, the tibia.

Shin'gles. A popular name for *herpes zoster*.

Ship Fever. Typhus fever.

Shiv'er. A tremor or shaking of the body. It may arise from a sense of coldness, but it is often concomitant with or symptomatic of fevers, especially those of a contagious and epidemic nature.

Shock. The depression or grave effect produced by severe injuries, operations, or strong emotion. **S., Secondary, or Insidious**, a second attack occurring after the first.

Shoddy Fever (or Disease). A febrile condition caused by the inhalation of the dust in making "shoddy" yarns and fabrics. It is characterized by feverishness, headache, nausea, dryness of the mouth, dyspnoea, cough and expectoration.

Short-sight. See *Myopia*.

Shot-gun Prescription. One with many ingredients, with the hope that some one may cure the disease.

Shoul'der. The popular designation of the scapulo-clavicular articulation and adjacent parts. **S. Blade**, the scapula.

Show. A popular term for a sanguiniferous discharge from the birth-canal prior to labor.

Shower-bath, Electrical. See *Electrical Shower-bath*.

Shriv'el. To shrink in bulk and become wrinkled.

Shud'der. A convulsive but momentary tremor, caused usually by fright, disgust or nervous shock.

Sial'aden (*σialov*, saliva, *αδην*, a gland). A salivary gland.

Sialadeni'tis (*sialaden*, *ιτις*, inflammation). Inflammation of the salivary glands.

Sialadenon'cus (*sialaden*, *ογκος*, a tumor). A tumor of the salivary glands.

Sial'agogue. See *Ptyalagogue*.

Si'alín (*σialov*). Pertaining to or having the nature of saliva.

Sialo-lithi'asis (*σialov*, *λιθος*, a stone). The presence of salivary calculi.

Sialon'cus (*σialov*, *ογκος*, a tumor). A tumor under the tongue arising from the obstruction of the duct of the salivary gland by calculus or other cause.

Sialorrhœ'a (*σialov*, *ρεια*, to flow). Salivation. Excessive flow of saliva.

Sib'i (pron. *simbi*). A Fiji term for an elephantiasis or tumor of the leg or arm.

Sib'ilant (*sibilo*, to hiss). Articulating with a hissing sound. *Al-o*, the nature of certain wheezy sounds observed in auscultation.

Sick. Ill. Not well. In England the term commonly means nauseated, or "sick at the stomach." "**S. Time**," popularly used for the period of menstruation.

Sick-headache. Headache with nausea, anorexia, etc. Migraine.

Sick'ness. Nausea. Also, a general term including all morbid conditions. **S.**, Monthly. See *Menstruation*.

Side. A lateral half of the body or of any bilateral organ.

Sidero'sis (*σιδηρος*, iron). The pigmentation of the lymphatic glands, liver and kidneys, so called from the presence of iron in the pigment.

Sieve. A vessel with a reticulated bottom. Used for the separation of pulverized from coarse substances. The gauge of the sieve is usually expressed in the number of meshes per square inch.

Sigault's Operation. See *Cesarean Operation*.

Sigh. A peculiar prolonged and deep inspiration.

Sight. That sense by which the image of an object projected upon the retina is conveyed to the mind. **S., Day.** See *Hemeralopia*. **S., Long.** See *Hyperopia*. **S., Night.** See *Nyctalopia*. **S., Old.** See *Presbyopia*. **S., Short.** See *Myopia*.

Sig'moid (*σινυα*, *ειδος*, likeness). Bearing a resemblance to the shape of the letter *Sigma*. **S. Catheter**, shaped like an S, for passing into the female bladder. **S. Flexure**, the bend in the colon between the descending portion and the rectum. **S. Valves**, the cardiac semilunar valves.

Sign (*signum*, a mark or device). In pathology, any diagnostic symptom. In pharmacy, a conventional character implying a direction or order.

Sig'na (*signo*, to make a sign). In prescription-writing, a conventional term meaning "mark." It designates the physician's directions to the patient concerning the medicine prescribed.

Sil'ica. The oxide of silicon, SiO_2 . It occurs in nature in the mineral form, of which sea-sand is a familiar example.

Silic'ious (*silicon*). Having the nature of or containing silicon.

Silic'ium. See *Silicon*.

Sil'icon. $\text{Si} = 28$; quantivalence iv. One of the elements, and, next to oxygen, the most abundant, forming about one-fourth the crust of the globe. In medicine, it is used in the form of an alkaline silicate only. See *Potassium*, *Sodium*, and *Magnesium*.

Sil'ver. See *Argentum*.

Silver-fork Deformity. A peculiar displacement of the wrist and hand in fracture of the lower extremity of the radius.

Simple (*simplex*). Not complex. Consisting of a single ingredient. Not compound.

Sim'ples. A common term for herbs having a medicinal value.

Sims' Depres'sor. An instrument for holding back the wall of the vagina in examination of that cavity.

Sims' Feed'er. An instrument for aiding in the suture of tissues.

Simula'tion (*simula*, to feign). In medicine, the feigning or counterfeiting of disease. The pretence of a malingerer.

Sim'ulo. The fruit of certain species of hyssop. Dose of the tincture ʒss-ij. Unof.

Sin'apis. Mustard. The seeds of *S. alba*, white mustard, and *S. nigra*, black mus-

tard. It contains a ferment, myrosin, and a crystalline substance, that when moistened unite to form a volatile oil of allyl sulpho-cyanide. Locally, a powerful rubefacient; internally, a stomachic stimulant; in large doses an emetic. Much used locally in the form of the well-known "mustard plaster." **S. Ol.**, the volatile oil. Dose $m\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$. **S. Charta**, mustard paper, consists of black mustard mixed with solution of gutta percha and spread on paper. **S. Liniment. Comp.**, contains oil of mustard 3, ext. mezereum 2, camphor 6, castor oil 15, alcohol ad 100 parts.

Sin'apism (*sinapsis*, mustard). A mustard plaster.

Sincip'ital. Pertaining to the sinciput.

Sin'ciput (*semi, caput*, head). The superior and anterior part of the head. Also, the top of the head.

Sin'ew (A. S., *sinu*). Tendinous or ligamentous tissue.

Singul'tus. See *Hiccough*.

Sin'istrad (*sinister*, the left hand). Toward the left.

Sin'istral (*sinister*). Pertaining or belonging to the left side.

Sin'uous (*sinuo*, to wind). Wavy; applied especially to tortuous fistulae and sinuses.

Sin'us (Lat., a gulf). A cavity or canal within bone, the dura mater, etc. Applied also to the pathway or canal leading from an abscess. **S. of Aorta**. See *S. of Valsalva*.

S., Cavernous, a venous sinus at the base of the skull receiving the inferior anterior cerebral veins, and communicating with the lateral sinuses and the facial vein. **S., Circular**, a venous sinus surrounding the pituitary body. **S., Coronary**, that portion of the great cardiac vein situated in the posterior part of the left auriculo-ventricular groove. **S., Longitudinal** (*sup.* and *inf.*), venous sinuses of the falx cerebri. **S., Maxillary**, the antrum of Highmore. **S., Petrosal** (2), venous sinuses along the borders of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **S. Pocularis**. See *Vesicula*. **S., Prostatic**, fossae on each side of the veru montanum perforated by the orifices of the prostatic ducts. **S., Pulmonary**, the cavities behind the semilunar valves of the pulmonary artery. **S., Uro-genital**, the cavity in the embryo in which end the ducts of the Wolffian bodies, ureters, etc. **S. of Valsalva**, cavities behind the aortic semilunar valves.

Si'phon (*σιφων*, a tube). A bent tube, one leg being longer, used to transfer a liquid from one vessel to another. Trocars and aspirating instruments constructed on this principle are called S.-trocars and S.-aspirators.

Siphono'ma (*σιφων, ομα*, tumor). A peritoneal cylindroma, sometimes called Henle's tubular tumor.

Si'ren (*σειρην*, a mythical being who enticed by her singing). An instrument for studying the qualities and properties of musical sounds.

Sirenom'elus (*σειρην, μελος*, limb). A class of symmelic monstrosities in which the extremities terminate in a point, without hands or feet.

Sitiol'ogy (*σιτιον*, nourishment, *λογος*, a treatise). A treatise on nourishment or dietetics.

Sitiopho'bia (*σιτιον, φοβος*, dread). A form of insanity marked by abhorrence of food.

Si'tus (*situs*). A position.

Sitz'bath (Ger., *sitz*, a seat). A hip- or half-bath; a bath taken in a sitting posture.

Si'zy (*siza*, glue). Viscous, like glue or size.

Ska'tol (*σκαω [σκατος]*, feces). Methyl-indol, a constant crystalline constituent of human feces, formed during putrefaction in the intestine. It gives to feces their peculiar odor.

Skeletol'ogy. See *Osteology*.

Skel'eton (*οκελετον*). The articulated framework of the bones of the body.

Skene's Tubes. Minute tubular outgrowths from the rudiments of the Wolffian ducts, corresponding to the vesiculae seminales in the male.

Skew Muscles. Triangular or quadrilateral-shaped muscles, the plane of whose line of origin intersects that of the insertion.

Skias'copy. See *Retinoscopy*.

Skin (A. S., *scin*). The external protective membranous covering of the body. Also the organ of touch. Composed of three layers, the epidermis, or scarf skin, the cutis (derma), or true skin, and the *rete mucosum*, which gives the color to the skin. **S.-bound**. See *Scleroderma*. **S.-grafting**. See *Graft*.

Skleri'asis. See *Scleroderma*.

Sko'da's Sign. A percussion sound or resonance of a peculiar kind in pleural effusion.

Skull (Dan., *skal*). The superior expansion of the vertebral column, the protective bony covering or holder of the brain and

organs of the special senses, consisting of the cranium and face. The cranium is made up of 8 bones—the occipital, 2 parietal, frontal, 2 temporal, sphenoid and ethmoid. The face is composed of 14 bones—two each nasal, superior maxillary, lacrymal, malar, palate, inferior turbinate and one each vomer and inferior maxillary. **S. Cap.**, the dome of the skull. **S., Landmarks of**, the eminences, chiefly the frontal and parietal, the 2 temporal ridges, the sutures, and the following points: **Asterion**, the junction of the occipital, parietal and temporal bones. **Basion**, the middle of the anterior wall of the foramen magnum. **Bregma**, the junction of the sagittal and coronal sutures. **Gonion**, the angle of the lower jaw. **Hormion**, the junction of the vomer and sphenoid bones in the median line. **Inion**, the external occipital protuberance. **Lambda**, the junction of the sagittal and lambdoidal sutures. **Nasion**, the junction of the nasal and frontal bones. **Obelion**, the sagittal suture between the parietal foramina. **Ophryon**, the point of crossing of the middle line and a horizontal line on a level with the superior border of the eyebrows. **Pterion**, the point of junction of the great wing of the sphenoid and the frontal, parietal and squamous bones. **Stephanion, Inferior**, the intersection of ridge for temporal muscle and coronal suture. **Stephanion, Superior**, intersection of ridge for temporal fascia and coronal suture. **Vertex**, the most elevated point.

Skunk Cabbage. The root of *Symplocarpus foetidus*. Stimulant, antispasmodic and narcotic. Dose of fld. ext. ℥x-xl. Unof.

Sleep (A. S., *slæp*). The state of rest and recuperation of the bodily and mental voluntary powers. The consciousness may also be inactive or dreaming—i. e., without the guidance and data of the will and lower centers, and hence illogically functional. **S-walking.** See *Somnambulism*.

Sleeping-sickness. See *African Lethargy*.

Sleepy. Inclined to sleep.

Slide. The glass-plate on which microscopic specimens are placed for examination.

Sling. A swinging bandage and carriage for supporting a fractured limb.

Slough (Sax., *slög*, a foul hole). The separating and dying particles of tissue in suppurative and ulcerative processes.

Sludge (A. S., *slög*, mud). Sewage-deposit.

Smallpox. See *Variola*.

Smart-weed. See *Polygonum Hydro-piperoides*.

Smeg'ma (*σμηγμα*, a cleansing substance).

The sebaceous accretions upon the skin. **S. Embryonum.** See *Vernic. S. of Prepuce*, the caseous substance secreted by the follicles of the prepuce.

Smell. The perception of an odor by means of the olfactory nerve.

Smelling Salts. A popular name applied to various preparations of ammonium carbonate flavored with aromatic substances.

Snake-root, Black. See *Cimicifuga*.

Snare. A surgical instrument for the excision of polypi, etc., in deep-seated cavities.

Sneeze (Sax., *nieran*). To expel the breath audibly and spasmodically through the nose for the removal of mucus or foreign bodies.

Snellen's Types. See *Test-types*.

Snore (A. S., *snora*). To breathe through the nose in such a manner as to cause a vibration of the uvula and soft palate, thereby producing a deep, audible tone.

Snout. The nose of an animal.

Snow-blindness. See *Blindness*.

Snuffles. A popular name for a catarrhal discharge from the nose in infancy. It is not infrequently symptomatic of a specific disease.

Soap. See *Sapo*. **S. Bark.** See *Quil-laia*.

Soap'wort. Bouncing Bet. The root of *Saponaria officinalis*. Properties due to an extractive, saponin. A paralyzant to peripheral nerve-endings and respiratory centers. An useful alterative in syphilitic and scrofulous complaints. Dose of fld. ext. ℥xv-3j. Unof.

So'cia Parot'idis (Lat.). An occasional small, separate lobe of the parotid gland.

Social Evil. Prostitution.

Sociol'ogy (*socius*, a fellow-being, *λογος*, a treatise). A treatise on the mutual relations of people and of social organization.

So'da (Arab.). The oxide, Na_2O , of the metal sodium. Also, popularly, almost any salt of sodium. See *Sodium. S. Water*, the so-called soda water sold by druggists and confectioners consists of filtered water impregnated or aerated with carbon dioxide. Contains no soda. The flavoring syrups are frequently unwholesome. A good refrigerant.

Sod'ium (gen. *sodii*). Na 23; quantivalence 1; Sp. gr. 0.972. A metal of the

alkaline group, characterized by strong affinity for oxygen. It has a silver-white luster, and is softer than lead. It decomposes water, forming sodium hydrate. The action of sodium salts is similar to that of potassium compounds. **S. Acetas**, diuretic, a good saline draught. Dose gr. xx- $\overline{3j}$. **S. Bicarbonas**, HNaCO_3 , "saleratus," "baking soda;" antacid; 20 gr. neutralize 16.7 gr. of citric acid or 17.8 gr. tartaric acid. Effervescent. Much used for the aeration of quick-made bread. Dose gr. x- $\overline{3j}$. **S. Bicarb. Troch.**, each contains gr. iij of the salt. **S. Bicarb. Venalis**, commercial bicarbonate. **S. Carbonas**, Na_2CO_3 , antacid; 20 gr. neutralize 9.7 gr. citric, or 10.5 gr. tartaric acid. Effervescent. Dose gr. v-xxx. **S. Carb. Exsiccatus**, the carbonate dried until it loses 50 per cent. of its weight. **S. Chloras**, NaClO_3 , the basis of an agreeable gargle. Dose gr. v-xx. **S. Chloridum**, NaCl , common salt, an agreeable condiment. Dose gr. x- $\overline{3j}$. **S. Ethylas**, caustic alcohol, unof., in contact with water breaks into caustic soda and alcohol. **S. Hydrate**, $\text{Na}(\text{HO})$, "caustic soda," very alkaline and powerfully escharotic. **S. Liq.**, solution of soda; contains 56 parts of the hydrate in 944 of distilled water. **S. Nitras**, NaNO_3 , "cubic niter," "Chili saltpeter;" a mild cathartic. Dose $\overline{3j}$ -ij. **S. Sulphas**, Na_2SO_4 , "Glauber's Salt," a mild purgative. Dose gr. v-xx; as purgative $\overline{3ss}$ -j.

Sod'omy (*Sodom*, a former city of Asia Minor). Sexual connection by the anus.

Sæmmering, Foramen of. See *Foramen*.

S., Yellow Spot of. See *Macula Lutea*.

Soft'ening. The act of becoming less cohesive, firm or resistant. **S., Anæmic**, disintegration and liquefaction of the brain substance from lack of blood supply. **S., Colliquative**, the affected tissue liquefies. **S. of Brain**, a disease of the cerebral tissue dependent upon inflammation or blood-failure, the symptoms varying according to the part affected, but consisting in loss of function, partial or complete. It may be red, yellow, or white: **S., Red** or **Yellow**, when hæmorrhage accompanies the ischæmic softening, and the products of disintegration of the blood mingle with the nerve-substance, giving it a red or yellow hue; **S., White**, when the ischæmia is unaccompanied with hæmorrhage. **S. of the Heart**, myomalacia cordis, a softening of the cardiac muscles

consequent on arterial anæmia. **S. of the Stomach**, gastromalacia, consequent upon highly acid contents with weak circulation of the walls, but usually a post-mortem phenomenon. See *Auto-digestion*. **S. of Thrombus**, may be Simple or Red, Puriform or Yellow, the latter resulting in the extremely unfavorable *Thrombophlebitis*.

Sol'anine. An alkaloid extractive of *Solanum nigrum*. Has reputed narcotic properties without causing nausea. Dose gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ -iv. Unof.

Sola'nium. A genus of the family of *Solanaceæ*.

Solar Plex'us. See *Plexus*.

Sola'rium (Lat.). A sun-bath.

Sole. The plantar surface of the foot.

So'lea. See *Sole*.

So'leus. See *Muscle-Table*.

Sol'id (*solidus*). A substance whose molecules are in a condition of strong mutual attraction.

Solidar'ity (*solidus*). The unitary nature of the relations of the various parts of an organism, whereby all individual parts are subordinated to the welfare of the whole.

Solidifica'tion. The act of becoming solid, or of possessing molecular attraction.

Solitary Bundle. A strand of nerve-fibers in the medulla.

Solitary Follicles. Certain minute glands found in the mucous membrane of the intestines.

Solitary Glands. See *Gland*.

Sol'ium. See *Tania Solium*.

Sol'omon's Seal. The root of *Convallaria polygonatum*. Tonic, mucilaginous and slightly astringent. Formerly a popular domestic remedy for rheumatism and gout. Externally employed in contusions. Dose of fld. ext. $\overline{3j}$ -ij. Unof.

Sol'uble (*solubilis*). That which may enter into solution. Capable of being dissolved.

S. Albumin. See *Native Albumin*. **S. Glass**, the silicate of sodium, potassium, or magnesium. A viscid liquid that hardens into a firm varnish of the salt when applied to bandages and dressings. **S. Stool**, feces of semi-solid consistency.

Solu'tion (*solutio*). The overcoming of cohesion in the molecules of a solid by means of a liquid menstruum and their diffusion among those of the liquid. The infusion of the molecules of a gaseous or of a liquid substance among those of a liquid. **S. of Continuity**, division of a tissue by traumatism, inflammation, or disease. **S., Saturated**, a degree of solution beyond which no more of the molecules

of the solid can be diffused through the menstruum.

Sol'vent (*solvo*, to dissolve). A liquid menstruum for effecting solution or overcoming molecular cohesion. Water is the chief solvent for crystalline substances and salts, alcohol for gums and resins, and ether, chloroform and benzine for fats.

Sol'vine (*solvo*). A substance with great power of dissolving. It is easily absorbed through the skin and dissolves the blood corpuscles.

So'macule (dim. of *σωμα*, body). The smallest subdivision of protoplasm possible with retention of its physiological functions.

Somat'ic (*σωμα*). Pertaining to the body or organism as a whole. **S. Death.** See *Death*.

Somatody'mia (*σωμα, ειω*, to enter). A double fetal monstrosity with united trunks.

Somatol'ogy (*σωμα, λογος*, a discourse). The study of anatomy.

Somat'opleure (*σωμα, πλευρα*, the side). The upper layer of the mesoblast.

Somatotrid'ymus (*σωμα, τριδυμος*, triple). A monster with three trunks or bodies.

Somnam'bulism (*somnus*, sleep, *ambulo*, to walk). The condition of half sleep, in which the senses are but partially suspended, termed sleep-walking. Also, the type of hypnotic sleep, in which the subject is possessed of all his senses, often having the appearance of one awake, but whose will and consciousness are under the control of the operator. Charcot calls this simply "the somnambulism," which constitutes the third type of the hypnotic state; the second he calls the **catalepsy**, produced by the gong or electric light suddenly sounded or brought before the subject's eyes; the eyes are wide open and the muscles acquire the curious waxy condition designated as *flexibilitas cerea*. The subject seems to have no mental connection with the outside world. This latter characteristic also distinguishes the **lethargy**, or first type of the hypnotic state, in which there is unconsciousness, irresponsiveness of the senses to stimulus, and a fixed position of certain muscles. See, also, *Hypnotism*.

Somnifa'cient (*somnus*, sleep, *facio*, to make). A medicine producing sleep; a hypnotic.

Somnif'erin (*somnus*, *fero*, to bear). A morphine-ether discovered by Bombelon, said to be stronger than morphine, without bad effects or influence upon the heart.

Somnif'erous (*somnus*, *fero*). Producing sleep.

Som'nolence (*somnus*). A condition of drowsiness or sleep.

Som'nolent (*somnus*). Inclined to sleep.

Sonde. See *Sound*.

Son'itus. See *Tinnitus*.

Sonom'eter (*sonus*, a sound, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for determining the pitch of a sound, and also for determining its relation to a chord.

Soot (A. S.). A complex carbon deposit of wood-smoke; an old-time remedy in certain diseases.

Sophistica'tion (*σοφιστικος*, deceitful). The adulteration of a substance.

So'por (Lat.). Sleep, especially the profound sleep symptomatic of a morbid condition.

Soporif'erous (*sopor*, *fero*, to bear). Producing or causing sleep.

Soporif'ic (*sopor*, *facio*). A medicine or agent which produces sleep. A hypnotic.

So'porose (*sopor*). Sleepy. Partaking of the nature of sound sleep.

Sorbefac'ient (*sorbeo*, to suck, *facio*, to make). A medicine or agent that produces absorption.

Sor'des (*sordeo*, to be foul). Filth. Pus of suppuration. Also, any filthy or morbid secretion or deposition.

Sore (A. S., *sar*). An ulcer or sensitive inflamed spot.

Sore Throat. A popular name embracing almost every inflammation or morbid affection of the throat.

Sor'ghum. A variety of sugar cane, *S. saccharatum*, of the family *Graminaceæ*. Also, a syrup made from the expressed inspissated juice of the same.

Sor'rel. See *Sheep Sorrel*. **S. Tree.** See *Sourwood*.

Souffle (Fr.). See *Murmur*. **S., Uterine**, the proper term for what was formerly called the *Placental S.*, a sound heard in the latter months of pregnancy, caused by the entrance of the blood into the dilated arteries of the uterus.

Soul-blindness. See *Blindness, Psychological*.

Sound (*sono*, to make a noise). The sensation produced by aerial vibrations. See *Hearing*. Also, an instrument for insertion into the bladder to test for calculus.

Sour'wood. Sorrel tree. The leaves of *Oxydendron arboreum*. Tonic, refrigerant and diuretic. Of reputed value in dropsy. Dose of the fld. ext $\mathfrak{M}$ xxx- $\mathfrak{J}$ ij. Unof.

South'ernwood. The leaves and stems of *Artemisia abrotanum*. Tonic, deobstruent and antheimitic. Similar in properties to wormwood. Dose of fld. ext. ℥x-xx . Unof.

Sozoi'odal. A combination of sulphur, iodine and carbolic acid. It is useful as an antiseptic.

Space (*spatium*, space). A name given for purposes of description to sundry enclosed or semi-enclosed places within or about the body. **S., Anterior Perforated**, a triangular space at the inner side of the Sylvian fissure. **S., Axillary**, the axilla. **S., Corneal**, between the corneal layers. **S. Feelings**, Hering's term for the perceptions or inferences of space relations resulting from the retinal image. **S. of Fontana**, cavernous spaces between the fibers of the ligamentum iridis. **S., Haversian or Medullary**, in the cancellous tissue of bone. **S., Popliteal**, a lozenge-shaped space at the back of the knee and thigh. **S., Posterior Perforated**, the back part of the floor of the third ventricle.

Spanæ'mia. See *Anæmia*.

Spanish Fly. See *Cantharis*.

Spanish Needle. The herb *Bidens bipinnata*. Expectorant and emmenagogue. A favorite remedy with eclectic practitioners. Dose of fld. ext. ℥xv-5j . Unof.

Spargo'sis (*σπαργω*, to be distended). A term loosely applied to enlargement of the breasts; distention of a secretory organ; the swathing of a child's head in cloth; and elephantiasis.

Spar'teine. A liquid alkaloid derived from *Spartium scoparium*, the common broom. It is an uncertain diuretic and cardiac tonic, but is often efficacious where digitalis fails. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{25}-\frac{1}{5}$.

Spasm (*σπασμος*). Convulsive muscular contraction local or general, voluntary or involuntary. **S., Clonic**, the contractions alternate with relaxations. **S., Fixed**, permanent or continuous tetanic rigidity of one or more muscles. **S., Habit**, half-voluntary spasmodic movements, the result of habit, sometimes called *Habit Chorea*. **S., Syncronic**, tremulous agitation. **S., Tonic**, persisting rigidity of contraction.

Spasmat'ic (*σπασμος*). Pertaining to spasm; also, one in convulsions.

Spas'mi (pl. of *spasmus*). Spasms.

Spas'mo- (*σπασμος*). A Greek word used as a prefix to denote connection with spasm.

Spasmod'ic (*σπασμος*). Pertaining to convulsion or spasm.

Spasmodyspnœ'a (*σπασμος, δυσπνœα*, difficult breathing). Difficult breathing, attended with spasmodic symptoms.

Spasmol'ogy (*σπασμος, λογος*, a treatise). A treatise on the nature and causes of convulsions.

Spasmophil'ia (*σπασμος, φιλω*, to love). A morbid ease or tendency of being thrown into spasms.

Spasmotox'ine (*σπασμος, τοξικον*). A ptomaine-base of composition yet undetermined, obtained by Brieger from cultures of the tetanus-germ, together with other unnamed toxins, one of which produced a complete tetanus with salivation and lachrymation. Spasmotoxine produces in animals violent clonic and tonic convulsions.

Spas'mous (*σπασμος*). Having the nature of a spasm.

Spas'mus (*σπασμος*). A spasm. **S. Nictitans**, spasmodic winking.

Spas'tic (*σπλω*, to draw). Pertaining to spasms or characterized by them. Drawn out of shape or contracted by disease; applied especially to a muscle. **S. Anæmia**, anæmia with abnormal smallness of the arteries. **S. Paralysis**. See *Paralysis*.

Spat'ula (Lat.). A flexible steel blade used for spreading ointments, dispensing medicines and other purposes in the manipulation of medicines.

Spav'in. Inflammation of the hock-joint in horses.

Spay (*σπαδων*, a eunuch). To castrate. To remove the ovaries of a female.

Spear'mint. See *Mentha Viridis*.

Spec'ialist (*specio*, to see or distinguish). One, especially a physician or surgeon, who limits his practice to certain specified diseases, or to the diseases of a single organ or class.

Spe'cies (*specio*). That which may be distinguished by its characteristics. Also, a group of things having a number of common characteristics. **S., Origin of**, a term employed by naturalists to denote the evolution of differentiated groups or species, from groups of individuals characterized by general similarity or by homogeneity of structure.

Specif'ic (*species, facio*, to make). That which distinguishes a thing or makes it of the species of which it is. Also, a medicine which has a selective curative influence on an individual disease. **S. Dis-**

eases, those supposed to be directly the result of the absorption and development of a distinct contagion, virus or microbe; especially used of syphilis. **S. Gravity.** See *Gravity*. **S. Heat**, the amount of heat given out or absorbed by a definite weight (1 lb or 1 kilo) in undergoing a measured change of temperature (1° C. or 1° F.). **S. Intensity**, a term used in vital statistics to represent the number living at any age divided by the number dying at that age. It is highest at about 14 years of age.

Specificity. The quality of being specific, or of accomplishing a determinate function and not another. The qualities giving an organ or tissue a distinct character.

Specilum (*specio*). A probe of silver armed with a button-shaped head, for exploring wounds, fistulae, etc.

Spectacle-Lenses. See *Lens*. The difference between the old and new systems of numbering lenses is shown in the annexed Table, from Landolt (page 408).

Spec'tacles (*specio*, to behold). Optical lenses mounted in a frame to wear before the eyes for the correction of ametropia.

S., Bifocal. See *Bifocal*. **S., Orthoscopic.** See *Orthoscopic*. **S., Periscopic.** See *Periscopic*. **S., Protective**, lenses usually tinted, to shield the eyes from light, dust, heat, etc.

Spec'troscope (*spectrum*, an image, *σκοπω*, to see). An instrument for the production and examination of the spectrum.

Spec'trum (Lat.). The band of ether-waves of a radiant body, having passed through a prism, or having been reflected from a diffraction grating, and thereby arranged regularly according to their wavelengths. **S., Solar**, is composed of three great divisions, the infrared (dark or invisible heat) waves; the light waves, and the ultra-violet or "actinic" waves. **S. Analysis**, determination of the nature of bodies by the character of their spectra.

Spec'ulum (Lat.). An instrument for examining the ear, nose, etc.; also, an instrument for dilating parts. **S., Sim's**, a peculiar form of vaginal speculum, sometimes called duckbill S.

Speech (A. S., *spær*). Vocal sounds conveying ideas. **S. Center.** See *Center*.

Spel'ter. Crude zinc.

Spend. To ejaculate the semen in coition.

Sperm, or

Sper'ma (*σπέρμα*, seed). The semen, or seed. **S. Cell**, the spermatozoon.

Spermace'ti. See *Celaenum*.

Spermacr'a'sia (*σπέρμα, ἀκρασία*, weakness). Weakness or imperfection of the semen.

Spermat'ic (*σπέρμα*). Pertaining to the semen. **S. Artery**, a branch of the aorta supplying the testicle. **S. Cord**, the cord from the testicle to the internal abdominal ring.

Sper'matin (*σπέρμα*). The odorous, mucilaginous matter found in semen. Its nature is unknown.

Sper'mato- (*σπέρμα*). A Greek word used as a prefix to denote connection with the semen.

Sper'matoblast (*σπέρμα, βλάστος*, a germ). A round or oval protoplasmic body of the seminal tubules, the developmental state of the spermatozoon.

Sper'matocele (*σπέρμα, κήλη*, tumor). A spermatic cyst or encysted hydrocele of the testicle or epididymis.

Spermatoclem'ma (*σπέρμα, κλέπτω*, to steal). Involuntary emission of semen during waking.

Spermato-cysti'tis. Inflammation of the vesiculæ seminales.

Sper'matocyte (*σπέρμα, κύτος*, cell). The germinal cell from which the spermatozoon develops.

Spermatog'eny (*σπέρμα, γέννω*, to beget). The function of the genesis or secretion of semen.

Spermatol'ogy (*σπέρμα, λόγος*, a treatise). A treatise on the origin, nature, etc., of the seminal fluid.

Spermatop'athy (*σπέρμα, παθος*, disease). Disease of the sperm cells or of the secreting mechanism of the same.

Sper'matophore (*σπέρμα, φέρω*, to carry). The albuminous accretions occurring in the seminal fluid, which appear to be nuclei of spermatozoa.

Spermatopoi'et'ic (*σπέρμα, ποιω*, to beget). The production or secretion of semen.

Spermatorrhœ'a (*σπέρμα, ῥω*, to flow). Involuntary discharge of semen without sexual excitement. **S. Dormientum**, a nocturnal emission of semen. **S., False**, when spermatozooids are not in the fluid; called, also, prostaterhœa. **S., True**, when spermatozooids are present.

Spermatos'chesis (*σπέρμα, χέω*, suppression). Suppression of the seminal fluid.

Sper'matospores (*σπέρμα, σπορα*, a spore). The cells of the seminal tubules whence spring the spermatozooids.

Spermatoze'mia. See *Spermaterrhœa*.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE INCH AND THE METRIC
SYSTEMS OF NUMBERING SPECTACLE-LENSES.
(FROM LANDOLDT)

INCH SYSTEM.				METRIC SYSTEM.			
No. of lens in inch system.	Focal distance in English inches. Index of refraction = 1.53.	Focal distance in millimeters.	Equivalents in dioptres (D).	Number of lens in metric system (D).	Focal distance in millimeters.	Focal distance in English inches.	No. corresponding of the inch system. Index of refraction = 1.53.
72	67.9	1724	0.58	0.25	4000	157.48	166.94
60	56.6	1437	0.695	0.5	2000	78.74	83.46
48	45.3	1150	0.87	0.75	1333	52.5	55.63
42	39.6	1005	0.99	1.	1000	39.37	41.73
36	34.	863	1.16	1.25	800	31.5	33.39
30	28.3	718	1.39	1.5	666	26.22	27.79
24	22.6	574	1.74	1.75	571	22.48	23.83
20	18.8	477	2.09	2.	500	19.69	20.87
18	17.	431	2.31	2.25	444	17.48	18.53
16	15.	381	2.6	2.5	400	15.75	16.69
15	14.1	358	2.79	3.	333	13.17	13.9
14	13.2	335	2.98	3.5	286	11.26	11.94
13	12.2	312	3.20	4.	250	9.84	10.43
12	11.3	287	3.48	4.5	222	8.74	9.26
11	10.3	261	3.82	5.	200	7.87	8.35
10	9.4	239	4.18	5.5	182	7.16	7.6
9	8.5	216	4.63	6.	166	6.54	6.93
8	7.5	190	5.25	7.	143	5.63	5.97
7	6.6	167	5.96	8.	125	4.92	5.22
6½	6.13	155	6.42	9.	111	4.37	4.63
6	5.6	142	7.	10.	100	3.94	4.17
5½	5.2	132	7.57	11.	91	3.58	3.8
5	4.7	119	8.4	12.	83	3.27	3.46
4½	4.2	106	9.4	13.	77	3.03	3.21
4	3.8	96	10.4	14.	71	2.8	2.96
3½	3.3	84	11.9	15.	67	2.64	2.8
3¼	3.1	79	12.7	16.	62	2.44	2.59
3	2.8	71	14.0	17.	59	2.32	2.46
2¾	2.6	66	15.1	18.	55	2.17	2.29
2½	2.36	60	16.7	20.	50	1.97	2.09
2¼	2.1	53	18.7				
2	1.88	48	20.94				

Spermatozo'on (σπέρμα, ζῷον, animal). The detached, independently mobile cilium of an enlarged epithelial cell of the seminal tubules. The essential element of fecundation of the semen.

Sper'mine (σπερμια). A leucomaine obtained (1878) from semen, also from testicles, heart, liver, and surface of anatomical specimens kept under alcohol. Previously the substance had been known as "Charcot-Neumann crystals," which are simply phosphate of spermine. Such crystals have been found in sputa of emphysema with catarrh, in bronchial discharges of acute bronchitis, in blood, spleen, *etc.*, of leucocythæmic and anæmic patients, in normal marrow of bones, and in human semen. Spermine seems to have a very wide distribution in certain diseases, especially leucocythæmia.

Sper'molith (σπερμια, λίθος, a stone). Calculi in the spermatic duct or vesicula seminales.

Sphacelin'ic Acid. See *Ergot*.

Sphac'elism (σφακελίζω, dead). The condition of being affected with sphacelus. Also, inflammation of the brain.

Sphace'lium (σφακελίζω, to destroy, mortify). The claviceps purpurea, or the first stage of the formation of ergot.

Sphaceloder'ma (σφακελίζω, δερμα). Gangrene of the skin: Symmetrical Gangrene. A local stagnation occurring at the periphery of circulation, producing symmetrically-distributed gangrenous spots, commonly known as Raynaud's disease. **Dermatitis Gangrenosa Infantum**, a gangrenous eruption following certain pustular eruptions of children. **Diabetic Gangrene**, a serpiginous form of gangrene occurring in advanced cases of diabetes, consisting of patches forming on the skin of limbs.

Sphac'eloid (σφακελίζω). Resembling a sphacelus or gangrenous part.

Sphac'elous (σφακελίζω). Pertaining to sphacelus.

Sphac'elus (σφακελίζω). The disorganized or dead part of a limb or organ affected with gangrene. Formerly any excessive pain or agitation. See *Gangrene*.

Sphæræsthe'sia (σφαίρα, a globe, αἴσθησις, sensation). Perverted feeling, as of the contact of a ball or globe-shaped body.

Sphærobacte'rium (σφαίρα, βακτηριον, a rod). The micrococcus of Hallier; a class of unicellular microbes, round or oval, stationary, devoid of cilia or flagelli. A classification of Cohn.

Sphæ'roid. See *Spheroid*.

Sphæro'ma (σφαίρα). Any spherical-shaped tumor or protuberance.

Sphærom'eter. See *Spherometer*.

Sphe'no- (σφην). A Greek word used as a prefix to denote connection with the sphenoid bone.

Sphenoceph'alus (σφην, a wedge, κεφαλή, head). A deformity of the foetal head consisting in a wedge-like shape.

Sphe'noid (σφην, εἶδος, likeness). Cuneiform. **S. Bone**, one of the cranial bones at the anterior base of the skull, articulating with all the other bones of the head.

Spheno-max'illary (σφην, maxilla, the jaw). Pertaining conjointly to the sphenoid and maxillary bones.

Spheno-pal'atine (σφην, palatum, the palate). Pertaining conjointly to the sphenoid bone and the palate. **S.-p. Ganglion.** See *Ganglion*.

Spheno-temp'oral (σφην, temporal). Pertaining conjointly to the sphenoid and temporal bones.

Spher'ical (σφαίρα). Having the shape of or pertaining to a sphere. **S. Aberration.** See *Aberration*.

Spherobacte'rium. See *Spherobacterium*.

Sphero-cer'ebrin (σφαίρα, a ball, cerebrum). A nitrogenized substance occurring in brain-tissue among a group of cerebrinicides.

Sphe'roid (σφαίρα). A solid resembling a sphere. **S., Oblate**, one in which the polar axis is less than the equatorial diameter. **S., Prolate**, one in which the polar axis exceeds the equatorial diameter. **Spherom'eter** (σφαίρα, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for determining the degree of curvature of optical lenses and their grinding tools.

Sphine'ter (σφιγγω, to squeeze). A muscle surrounding and closing an orifice. **S. Ani, S. Vaginæ.** See *Muscle-Table*. **S. of the Pupil.** See *Iris*.

Sphincter'al'gia (sphincter, αλγος, pain). Pain in the sphincter ani muscle, or about the anus.

Sphin'gosin (σφιγγω). An alkaloid cerebroside occurring in brain tissue.

Sphyg'mical (σφυγμικός, the pulse). Pertaining to the pulse.

Sphyg'mogram (σφυγμός, γραμμα, a writing). The tracing made by the sphygmograph. Called, also, *Pulse tracing, Pulse curve, and Arteriogram*.

Sphyg'mograph (σφυγμός, γράφω, to write). An instrument for recording graphically the differential features of the pulse in health and disease.

Sphygmog'raphy (σφνγμος, γραφω). A description of the pulse, its pathological variations and their significance.

Sphyg'moid (σφνγμος, εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling or having the nature of continuous pulsation.

Sphygmomanom'eter. See *Blood-pressure*.

Sphygmom'eter. See *Sphygmograph*.

Sphyg'mophone (σφνγμος, φωνη, sound). A sphygmograph that is operated by sound-waves.

Sphyg'moscope (σφνγμος, σκοπεω, to examine). An instrument for showing mechanically the movements of the heart or the pulsations of a blood vessel. **S., Gas-**, the registration made by a gas jet.

Sphygmosc'opy (σφνγμος, σκοπεω). The art of tracing the pulse-curve by the sphygmoscope.

Sphygmo-sys'tole (σφνγμος, systole, contraction). The influence of the cardiac systole upon the pulse.

Sphygmotech'ny (σφνγμος, τεχνη, an art). The science and art of diagnosis by means of the pulse.

Sphyg'mous (σφνγμος). Pertaining to or having the nature of a pulse.

Sphyngo-my'elin. See *Myelin*.

Spi'ca-band'age. See *Bandage*.

Spice-wood. See *Fever Bush*.

Spic'ula (dim. of *spica*, a spike). A small spike-shaped bone or fragment of bone.

Spider's Web. Formerly much used as a hemostatic, and also in some systemic diseases.

Spige'lia. Pink-root. The roots of *S. marilandica*. A popular vermifuge, generally administered with senna. In large doses an uncertain cathartic. Dose gr. xx- $\overline{3}$ ij; dose for child $\overline{\text{m}}$ x-xx; for adult $\overline{3}$ j-ij. **S., Infus. Comp.**, "worm tea," unof.; spigelia 15, senna, fennel $\overline{\text{a}}$ a 10, manna 30, water 500. Dose $\overline{3}$ ss-v.

Spige'lian Lobe. The lobe of the liver projecting from the back part of the under surface of the right lobe.

Spike'nard. Nard. A name given to the rhizome of various species of valerian formerly much used in medicine. Not to be confounded with American spikenard, *Aralia racemosa*.

Spilo'ma. See *Nævus Vascularis*.

Spilopla'nia (σπιλος, a stain, πλανος, level). Maculæ of the skin. Also a synonym of Elephantiasis Græcorum.

Spiloplax'ia (σπιλος, πλαξ, a broad surface). The large red spots symptomatic of elephantiasis.

Spi'lus (σπιλος). A mole or colored mark on the skin. Nævus.

Spi'na. The spine. **S. Bifida**, a hernia of the spinal membranes through a cleft or abnormality of the lower part of the vertebral column; called, also, Hydromyelia. **S. Ventosa**, an osteo-sarcoma or cystic tumor of bone; in allusion to the expansion, thinning and softening of bone sometimes resulting from this disease.

Spi'nal (*spina*). Pertaining to the spine.

S. Accessory Nerve. See *Nerve*. **S.**

Centers, motor centers situated in the spine. The principal are the cilio-spinal, connected with the dilatation of the heart; the auro-spinal; the vesico-spinal; the erection center; the ejaculatory center; the parturition, and numerous vasomotor centres. **S. Column**, the vertebral column, composed of 33 vertebræ. **S. Cord**, the medulla spinalis. See *Spinal Cord*. **S. Marrow**, the spinal cord itself within the vertebral canal. **S. Nerves**. See *Spinal Nerves*. **S. Point**. See *Point Apophysaire*. **S. System**, the spinal cord and nerves considered as a whole.

Spi'nal Cord. The medulla spinalis, or neural structure occupying the vertebral canal and extending from the atlas to the first lumbar vertebra, and terminating in the *filum terminale*. It is the great conducting medium of nervous impulses both upward and downward and within itself from side to side, and the great organ of reflexes. It consists of white matter externally and gray matter internally. **Fissures**, the anterior median, posterior median, and two lateral, divide each half of the cord into four Columns, anterior, lateral, posterior, and posterior median. In the **Anterior column** lie the uncrossed, anterior or direct pyramidal tract and the anterior ground bundle of fibers. In the **Posterior column** are Goll's Column (postero-medial, postero-internal) and the funiculus cuneatus (Burdach's Column, posterior radicular zone, or postero-external column). In the **Lateral column** are the antero-lateral tract, the lateral mixed paths (lateral limiting tract), the lateral or crossed pyramidal tract, and the direct cerebellar tract. **Degeneration of S.**, injury of certain parts of the brain causes descending secondary degeneration of certain parts of the cord bearing centrifugal impulses, whose trophic centers lie in the motor areas of the brain. Ascending secondary degeneration follows injury of the cord in those fibers conducting im-

pulses in a centripetal direction, the trophic center being probably in the spinal ganglion of the posterior root. See *Wallerian Law*.

Spinal Nerves. The 31 pairs of nerves arising from the cord are grouped into pairs each, Cervical 8, Dorsal 12, Lumbar 5, Sacral 5, Coccygeal 1. Each arises by two roots, a posterior (superior, gangliated) root, and an anterior (inferior, non-gangliated) root. On the first is the spinal ganglion. Beyond the ganglion the two roots unite to form in the spinal canal the mixed trunk of a spinal nerve. The anterior roots supply efferent fibers to all the voluntary muscles of the trunk and extremities, to the smooth muscular fibers of the bladder, ureter, uterus, etc., vasomotor impulses, inhibitory, secretory, and trophic fibers. The posterior intermediate sensory and tactile impulses.

Spinalis. See *Muscle-Table*.

Spinate (*spina*). Armed with spines or thorn-shaped processes.

Spindle-celled. Having fusiform cells, a form of cell typical of certain morbid growths, especially sarcoma.

Spindle-shaped. Shaped like a spindle. Fusiform.

Spine (*spina*, a thorn [from the processes]). An elevation, point, or thorn-like process. The vertebral column as a whole. **S.**, Cauda Equina of. See *Cauda Equina*. **S.**, Filum Terminale of. See *Filum Terminale*.

Spinobulbar (*spina*, the spine, *bulbus*, the medulla oblongata). Pertaining jointly to the spinal cord and the medulla oblongata.

Spinous (*spina*). Pertaining to the spine. **S.** Process, the apophysis or prominence at the posterior part of each vertebra.

Spintherism (*σπινθηρίζω*, to emit sparks). Synchronism scintillans; the illusory sensation of sparks flashing before the eyes.

Spiny Clotbur. The herb *Xanthium spinosum* (?). Reported to be a specific in hydrophobia. Properties not investigated. Unof.

Spiral (*spira*). A curve with constantly increasing diameters. Wound like the threads of a screw. **S.** Bandage. See *Bandage*. **S.** Tubes of Kidney. See *Tubuli Uriniferi*.

Spirrem. See *Karyokinesis*.

Spirillum (*spirillum*, a curled hair). A genus of bacteria of the family Bacteriaceæ, whose elements are curved, often forming a spiral of several turns. **S.**, Amyliferum, found in water, an energetic agent of fer-

mentation with excluded air. **S.** Buccale, frequent in the "tartar" of the teeth. **S.** Cholerae, the comma-bacillus of Koch, aerobic, and of demonstrated specificity. **S.** Concentricum, a saprophytic variety found in putrefied blood, not pathogenic. **S.** of Finckler and Prior, probably identical with the false comma-bacillus found by Nicati and Rietsch in faecal matters, closely resembling the true comma-bacillus or **S.** Cholerae of Koch, but distinctly different. **S.** of Nasal Mucus, isolated from healthy person. Not pathogenic. **S.** Obermeieri, found in blood of patients with recurrent fever. Pathogenic and specific. **S.** Plicatile, in all stagnant waters. **S.** Roseum, from blennorrhagic pus, but certainly not from aerial contamination. Not pathogenic. **S.** Rubrum, from dead body of septicemic mouse. Not pathogenic. **S.** Rufum, found in well-water. **S.** Rugula, abounds in stagnant water, putrefying liquids, dental tartar, etc. **S.** Serpens, found in stagnant water and putrid liquids. **S.** Sputigenum, found in saliva of healthy persons and closely resembling **S.** Cholerae. Not studied. **S.** Tenue, found in stagnant waters and macerated solutions. **S.** Tyrogenum, isolated from old cheese, resembling **S.** Cholerae. Harmless in simple ingestion, toxic in injections; probably pathogenic. **S.** Undula, found in all putrid liquids forming large mucoid flakes. **S.** Volutans, found in stagnant water, thought to belong to the developmental cycle of Beggiatoa.

Spirit. See *Spiritus*. **S.** of Wine. See *Spiritus*.

Spiritism. See *Spiritualism*.

Spiritualism. The theory of an immaterial entity underlying or causing organic phenomena, as opposed to materialism, which last explains such phenomena by the operation of mechanical forces. The term has been ignorantly used for *Spiritism*, or "necromancy by the supposed evocation of the spirits of the dead."

Spirituos (*spiritus*). Pertaining to alcoholic liquors.

Spiritus (Lat.). Spirit. In pharmacy, an alcoholic mixture obtained by the distillation of wine, or fermented saccharine mixtures. Good spirit should contain not less than 40 per cent. of absolute alcohol. There are 22 official *spiriti*. **S.** Frumenti, whisky, spirit obtained by the distillation of fermented grain (mainly corn or rye). Should contain 44-50 per cent. of alcohol.

S. Juniperus, whiskey (rye or barley) with which juniper berries and hops have been distilled. **S. Odoratus**, cologne water, consists of alcohol 800, water 158, acetic ether 2, oil of bergamont 16, oils of lemon and rosemary aa 8, oil of lavender flowers and orange flowers aa 4 parts. **Spirit Proof**, any liquor containing at least 49 per cent. of absolute alcohol. **Spirit Rectified**, spirit free from fusel oil, and containing at least 85 per cent. absolute alcohol. **Rum**, a spirit distilled from fermented alcohol. **S. Vini Gallici**, or **Spirit of Wine**, brandy; a liquor obtained by the distillation of wine. Should contain 39-47 per cent. of alcohol. **Spirobacterium** (*spira*, a spiral, *bacterium*). Schizomycetes in the form of spiral filaments.

Spirochæ'te. See *Spirillum*.

Spi'rograph (*spiro*, to breathe, *γραφω*, to write). An instrument for registering the movements of respiration.

Spi'roid (*spira*, a spiral). Resembling a screw. Having spiral convolutions.

Spirom'eter (*spira*, to breathe, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument used to measure the quantity of air exhaled.

Spirom'etry (*spiro*, *μετρον*). The estimation of the amount of air used in respiration.

Spi'trophore (*spiro*, *φω*, to carry). An instrument for use in artificial respiration.

Spis'sate. See *Inspissate*.

Spis'situde (*spisso*, to thicken). The state of being thick.

Spit. To eject sputum from the mouth.

Spitting of Blood. See *Hæmoptysis*.

Spit'tle. Same as Sputum.

Splanchnecto'pia (*σπλαγχνον*, viscera, *εκτοπος*, displacement). The abnormal position or dislocation of a viscus.

Splanchn'ic (*σπλαγχνον*). Pertaining to the viscera.

Splanchnog'raphy (*σπλαγχνον*, *γραφω*, to write). The descriptive anatomy of the viscera.

Splanchn'olith (*σπλαγχνον*, *λιθος*, a stone). Calculi in the viscera.

Splanchnol'ogy (*σπλαγχνον*, *λογος*, a treatise). A treatise on the nature and functions of the viscera.

Splanchnop'athy (*σπλαγχνον*, *παθος*, disease). Disease of the viscera.

Splanchnopleure (*σπλαγχνον*, *πλευρον*, side). The lower division of the meso-blast lined by the hypoblast.

Splanchnos'copy (*σπλαγχνον*, *σκοπεω*, to examine). Exploration and examination of the viscera.

Splanchnoskel'eton (*σπλαγχνον*, *skeleton*). Osseous formation in the viscera.

Splanchnot'omy (*σπλαγχνον*, *τεμνω*, to cut). Dissection of the viscera.

Splay-foot. See *Talipes*.

Spleen (*σπλην*). One of the abdominal viscera, situated just below the diaphragm upon the left side; its function is not certainly determined, though probably hæmatopoietic. **S., Bacon**, an uniformly lardaceous spleen. **S., Sago**, the Malpighian follicles are the seat of amyloid change.

Splen- (*σπλην*). A Greek word used as a prefix to denote connection with or relation to the spleen.

Splenal'gia (*σπλην*, *αλγος*, a pain). Pain in the spleen.

Splenaux'ë (*σπλην*, *αυξη*, increase). Enlargement of the spleen.

Splenec'tasis (*σπλην*, *εκτασις*, enlargement). Enlargement of the spleen.

Splenec'tomy (*σπλην*, *εκτομη*, excision). Excision of the spleen.

Splenec'topy (*σπλην*, *εκτοπος*, dislocation). Displacement of the spleen.

Splenelco'sis (*σπλην*, *ελκωσις*, ulceration). Ulceration of the spleen.

Splenemphrax'is (*σπλην*, *εμφραξις*, an obstruction). Obstruction of the spleen from any cause.

Splenet'ic (*σπλην*). Splenic. Pertaining to the spleen.

Splen'ic (*σπλην*). Pertaining to or affecting the spleen. **S. Fever**. See *Anthrax*.

Splenifica'tion (*σπλην*, *facio*, to make). In pathology, the conversion, during certain diseases, of the substance of the lungs or the liver into tissue resembling that of the spleen.

Sple'nious (*σπλην*). The posterior mastoid muscle.

Spleni'tis (*σπλην*, *ιτις*, inflammation). Inflammation of the spleen.

Sple'nious. See *Muscle-Table*.

Spleniza'tion (*σπλην*). A condition of the lungs during the first or second stage of pneumonia, during which period the tissue of the lungs resembles that of the spleen.

Sple'no- (*σπλην*). Same as *Splen-*.

Spleno-colic. Pertaining conjointly to the spleen and the colon. **S.-c. Ligament**, a peritoneal fold between the spleen and mesocolon.

Splenodyn'ia (*σπλην*, *οδυνη*, pain). Pain in the spleen.

Splenog'raphy (*σπλην*, *γραφω*, to write). The descriptive anatomy of the spleen.

Splenohæ'mia (σπλήν, αἷμα, the blood). Congestion of the spleen. Hyperæmia of the spleen.

Sple'noid (σπλήν, εἶδος, resembling). Resembling the spleen.

Splenol'ogy (σπλήν, λόγος, science). The science of splenic structure and function.

Spleno'ma (σπλήν). Tumor of the spleen.

Splenomala'cia (σπλήν, μαλακός, soft). Softening of the tissue of the spleen.

Splenon'cus. See *Splenoma*.

Splenop'athy (σπλήν, παθος, disease). Disease of the spleen.

Spleno-phre'nic. Pertaining to the spleen and diaphragm. **S.-p. Ligament**. A peritoneal fold between the spleen and diaphragm.

Splenot'omy (σπλήν, τεμνω, to cut). Incision or dissection of the spleen.

Splint. A piece of wood, metal or other material for keeping the ends of a fractured bone in permanent contact while healing. **S., Bond's**, has a carved block to support the hand and fingers in a natural, easy position. **S., Bracketed**, interrupted by a bracket at the point of injury, so that examination of the same may be made without destroying the rigidity, etc. **S., Desault's**, used in fracture of the thigh, consisting of a long outer and a shorter inner splint from the pelvis to the foot, with an anterior splint, bandage and extension. **S.-bone**, the fibula.

Splin'ter. See *Sequestrum*. Used, also, popularly of a bit of wood or other material that pierces the skin.

Split Pel'vis. Congenital non-union of the bones of the pubes at the symphysis.

Spon'dyl- (σπονδυλός, a vertebra). A Greek word used as a prefix to denote connection with the vertebrae.

Spondylal'gia (σπονδυλός, αλγος, a pain). Pain in the vertebrae.

Spondylarthri'tis (σπονδυλός, αρθρον, a joint, ιτις, inflammation). Inflammation at a vertebral articulation.

Spondylarthroc'acé (σπονδυλός, αρθρον, a joint, κακός, evil). Caries of a vertebra.

Spondylexarthro'sis (σπονδυλός, exarthrosis, out of joint). Dislocation of a vertebra.

Spondyli'tis (σπονδυλός, ιτις, inflammation). Inflammation of a vertebra.

Spondylize'ma. See *Spondylolisthesis*.

Spondylodyn'ia (σπονδυλός, οδυνη, pain). Pain in a vertebra.

Spondylolisthe'sis (σπονδυλός, ολισθησις, a slipping). The sliding of the lower portion of the spinal column into the cavity

of the pelvis, which is tilted upward and backward, diminishing (in woman) the antero-posterior diameter of the inlet.

Spondylop'athy (σπονδυλός, παθος, a suffering). Disease of the vertebrae.

Spondylopyo'sis (σπονδυλός, πυοσις). Formation of pus, or suppuration of a vertebrae.

Spondylot'omy (σπονδυλός, vertebra, τομη, section). Section of vertebrae in embryotomy.

Sponge (σπογγος). The skeleton of a marine animal, the type of the *porifera*. It is much used as an absorbent in surgery. **S., Antiseptic**, that which has been treated with an antiseptic solution. **S. Bath**, the rubbing of the body with a wet sponge. **S. Graft**. See *Graft*. **S., Prepared**, sponge dipped in melted wax or paraffine and pressed between plates. It is used as a tent for dilatation. **S. Tent**. See *S. Prepared*.

Spon'gia. See *Sponge*.

Spon'giform (σπογγος, forma, a form). Having the external form of a sponge.

Spon'gioplasm (σπογγος, πλάσμα). The chromatin of the nucleus of a cell.

Spon'giose (σπογγος). Full of pores, like a sponge.

Spon'goid (σπογγος, εἶδος, resembling). Resembling sponge.

Spon'gy (σπογγος). Having the texture of sponge. Very porous. **S. Bones**, bones having a porous, reticulated structure, especially the turbinated bones of the nose, the sphenoid, and ethmoid bones.

Sponta'neous (Lat.). Voluntarily, or without extraneous impulse. **S. Combustion**. See *Combustion*. **S. Evolution**. See *Evolution*. **S. Generation**. See *Generation*. **S. Version**. See *Version*.

Sporad'ic (σπειρα, to sow). Scattered. Applied to diseases that may spread, but which are not epidemic.

Spore (σπορα, a seed). A detached gemma or fructifying particle of fungi, the equivalent of the bud, or germ-cell.

Spor'ule. A small spore.

Spot, Blind. See *Blind*.

Spot'ted Sick'ness. See *Pinta Disease*.

Sprain. Injury and consequent soreness from strain of a muscle or tendon by too great traction upon it. **S.-fracture**, separation of a tendon with detachment of a small shell of bone.

Spray (Ger., spreiden, to spread). In pharmacy, a liquid blown into minute drops by a strong current of air.

Spring Conjunctivitis. See *Vernal*.

Sprue. Thrush.

Spunk. See *Agaricus*.

Spu'tum (*spuo*, to spit). The secretion ejected from the mouth in spitting. It consists normally of saliva and mucus from the nasal fossæ and fauces. In disease, it may contain pus, blood and the *débris* of suppuration of any part finding an outlet through the mouth. Certain diseases, especially pneumonia and phthisis, are marked by specific character of their sputa.

Squa'lor (Lat.). Filth. Disorder and uncleanliness.

Squa'ma (Lat.). A scale or lamina.

Squamo'sal. See *Squamous*.

Squa'mous (*squama*). Scaly. Characterized by thickened laminae of morbid cuticle. A term applied to an order of cutaneous diseases, distinguished by desquamation. Used also of certain parts of bones having a scale-like appearance.

S. Suture, the suture between the squamous part of the temporal bone and the frontal and parietal bones.

Squa'r'a (*εσχαρά*, a scab). The rough crusts of *tinea*.

Squibb's Diarrhœa Mixture. See *Opii Tinct. Comp.*

Squill. See *Scilla*.

Squint. See *Strabismus*.

Sta'ble (*stabilis*). Not moving; permanent; in electrotherapeutics, opposed to labile, the electrode being held continually upon a point.

Stactom'eter (*στακτος*, a dropping, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for measuring drops.

Sta'dium (Lat.). Stage or period.

Staff (A. S., *staf*). An instrument used in lithotomy for passing into the bladder through the urethra.

Stage of Labor. See *Labor*.

Stagna'tion (*stagnum*, a pool of foul water). A cessation of motion. In pathology, a cessation of motion of any fluid accompanied by a morbid condition.

Staining, Double. See *Double*.

Staining Reagents (*for microscopic specimens*). Carmine and picro-carmine form the coloring factors in the larger number. Hematoxyline is highly commended by Hamilton: 12 grm., alum 50 grm., glycerine 65 c.c., distilled water 130. Boil and add 5 c.c. carbolic acid, and allow to stand in the sunlight for a month or more. Osmic acid is largely employed in the preparation of animal tissues. Preparations of aniline blue and aniline violet are commonly used in staining bacteria.

Staircase. See *Summation*.

Sta'men (*σθημων*, a standing). The filament of a flower with its anther. It is the male organ of reproduction in the flower, bearing the pollen or impregnating semen on the surface of the anther.

Stam'ina (*σθημων*). Natural strength of constitution. Vigor. Inherent force. Also, pl. of stamen.

Stam'mer (A. S., *stamer*). To utter with hesitation. To articulate only after repeated attempts.

Stand. To have an upright posture. Also, a frame or a table to place things upon.

S., Microscope, the tripod or base of the microscope with the tube, but without eyepieces and objectives.

Stand'ard (*extendo*, to spread out). An established rule or model. A criterion for comparison.

Stan'nic. Pertaining to stannum or tin.

Stan'num. See *Tin*.

Stape'dius. See *Muscle-Table*.

Sta'pes (Lat., a stirrup). The stirrup-shaped bone of the middle ear articulating with the incus and the fenestra ovalis.

Staphisa'gria. Stavesacre. The seed of *Delphinis S.* Properties due to an alkaloid, delphinine, and other extractives. A violent emetic, cathartic and parasiticide. Lowers activity of heart, producing adynamia. Used internally in asthma and rheumatism; externally, for itch and lice.

S. Ung., unof., 1 part of powdered seeds with 2 each of olive oil and lard.

Delphinine, unof. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$.

Staph'yle (*σταφυλη*, a grape). The uvula.

Staphyli'tis (*σταφυλη*). Inflammation of the uvula.

Staphylum. The mammary nipple.

Staph'ylo- (*σταφυλη*). A Greek word used as a prefix to denote connection with the uvula.

Staphylococ'cus (*σταφυλη*, *κοκκος*, kernel). A class of microbes. Family, *Coccaceæ*; genus, *micrococcus*; of which the *S. Pyogenus Aureus* (golden-yellow), or microbe of pus and boils, is the most noteworthy example. *S. Pyogenes* *Albus*, the white, of similar pathogenic quality, but less powerful. *S. Pyogenes* *Citrus*, resembles the first, except in color; still less powerful. *S. Cereus* *Albus*, also obtained from pus; probably not pathogenic. *S. Cereus* *Flavus*, from pus; not pathogenic. *S. Flavescens*, intermediate between the *aureus* and *albus*; found in the pustules of smallpox. See *Micrococcus*.

Staphylæde'ma (σταφυλή, οίδημα). Any morbid enlargement of the uvula.

Staphylo'ma (σταφυλή). A giving-way or bulging of the cornea or sclerotic of the eye and the formation of a tumor. **S.**, **Anterior**. See *Acrotapholobus*. **S.**, **Posterior**, bulging backward of the sclerotic at the posterior pole of the eye.

Staphylon'cus (σταφυλή, ογκος, tumor). Swelling of the uvula.

Staph'yloplasty (σταφυλή, πλασσω, to mould). A plastic operation for the closure of cleft palate.

Staphylopto'sis (σταφυλή, πτωσις, a falling). The abnormal elongation of the uvula.

Staphylor'rhapby (σταφυλή, ράφη, suture). Suture of the lips of a cleft palate or uvula.

Staphylo'tomy (σταφυλή, τεμνω, to cut). Amputation of the uvula.

Star Anise. See *Illicium*.

Starch. See *Amylum*. **S.-sugar**. See *Glucose*.

Star Grass. See *Aletris*.

Starva'tion (Ger., *sterben*, to die). Death from hunger.

Star'wort. See *Aletris*.

Sta'sis (ἵστημι, to stand). A condition of standstill of the current of any of the fluids of the body, but especially of the blood, which condition forms an early stage of the inflammatory process, with resultant migration of the white corpuscles and serous exudation.

State (*sto*, to stand). A condition.

Stat'ic (*sto*). At rest. In equilibrium. **S.** **Breeze**, a method of administration of static electricity, consisting in the withdrawal of a static charge from a patient by means of a pointed electrode.

Stat'ical Theory. See *Goltz*.

Stat'ics (*sto*). The science relating to forces in a condition of equilibrium. See *Mechanics*.

Sta'tionary (*sto*). Not moving. A descriptive term applied to diseases that remain in the same locality for a period without changing their geographical environment, or that persist without growing better or worse.

Stat'istics. A numerical collection of facts relating to a subject. **S.**, **Medical**, that part of medicine pertaining to details of mortality, climate and the geographical distribution of diseases. **S.**, **Vital**. Same as *S.*, *Medical*.

Stat'ure (*sto*). The height of any animal when standing. In quadrupeds, it is measured at a point over the shoulders.

In man, it is the measured distance from the heel to the top of the head.

Stat'us (*sto*). A condition with the idea of permanence or continuance. **S.** **Epilepticus**, the fits of epilepsy following each other at intervals of only a few minutes.

Staurople'gia (σταυρος, cross, πληγή, a stroke). Crossed hemiplegia, or those cases in which the upper limb on one side is paralyzed together with the lower limb on the opposite side.

Staves'acre. See *Staphisagria*.

Steap'sin (στεαρ, fat). A diastasic ferment which causes fats to combine with an additional molecule of water and then split into glycerine and their corresponding acids. See *Ferments*.

Ste'ar (στεαρ). See *Alepis*.

Stear'ic (στεαρ). A name applied to the acid derived from stearine.

Stear'iform (στεαρ, forma). Having the appearance of or resembling fat.

Ste'arine. A white, solid, crystalline constituent of the fat of animals. Chemically it is a salt of stearic acid with the radical glyceryl as a base.

Stearoc'onote. An insoluble but fusible solid substance occurring in brain-tissue.

Stearop'tene. A name applied to several crystalline substances held in solution in volatile oils. Called, also, camphors. Sometimes isomeric with the oil, and sometimes hydrates or oxides of it.

Stearrhœ'a. See *Seborrhœa*. **S.** **Nigricans**. See *Chromidrosis*.

Ste'atine (στεαρ). Same as *Stearine*. Also, consisting of fat.

Steat'ocèle (στεαρ, κηλη, a tumor). A tumor formed by a collection of fatty matter in the scrotum.

Steato-crypto'ses (στεαρ, κρυπτω, to conceal). Abnormalities of function of the sebaceous glands.

Steato'ma (στεαρ, ομα). A sebaceous encysted tumor. See *Sebaceous Cyst*.

Steatop'agous (στεαρ, πύγη, buttocks). Pertaining to an abnormal largeness of the glutei muscles and adjacent parts.

Steatopath'ic (στεαρ, παθος, an affection). Pertaining to diseases of the sebaceous glands.

Steatorrhœ'a (στεαρ, ρεω, to flow.) An increased flow of the secretion of the sebaceous follicles. **S.** **Amianthaca**, a form of seborrhœa in which the excess of solid constituents gives the appearance of scalliness of the skin. See, also, *Seborrhœa*. **S.** **Simplex**, excess of sebaceous excretion of the face.

Steato'sis (στεαρ). The condition due to the existence and progress of steatoma, or fatty degeneration of a part. Also, any abnormal accumulation of fat.

Steel. Iron chemically combined with a certain proportion of carbon. It holds an intermediate position between white cast-iron and wrought-iron, partaking of the most valuable qualities of both. Steel of good quality is fine grained, elastic and tough.

Stel'late (*stella*, a star). Having the form of a star. Studded with stars or star-shaped points. **S. Bandage**, one that is wound crosswise on the back.

Stelliform (*stella*, *forma*, form). Having the form of a star.

Stel'lula (dim. of *stella*, a star). In anatomy, a plexus of veins in the cortex of the kidney.

Stell'wag's Symptom. Slight retraction of the upper lid in exophthalmic goitre, whether complicated or not with Graefe's symptom.

Stem. The supporting stalk of a leaf or plant.

Ste'no- (στενος, narrow). A Greek word used as a prefix, denoting narrowness or constriction.

Stenocar'pine. A fraudulent anæsthetic and mydriatic, asserted to have been obtained from the leaves of the tear-blanket tree. It has been proved a mixture of cocaine and atropine.

Stenochor'ia (στενος, χωρος, space). Narrowness, stricture, or partial obstruction. Also, contraction of the vagina.

Stenog'raphy (στενος, γραφω, to write). A system of shorthand writing.

Stenopæ'ic (στενος, παω, to see). Applied to lenses that allow the passage of rays only through a straight, narrow slit.

Stenora'ic. See *Stenopæic*.

Ste'no's Duct. Properly, Stenson's duct. See *Duct*.

Steno'sis (στενος). Constriction or narrowing of pores, ducts or vessels.

Stenos'tomy (στενος, στομα, a mouth). The contraction of any mouth or aperture.

Stenotho'rax (στενος, thorax). Having a straight, short thorax.

Stenot'ic (στενος). Reduced in size, contracted.

Stephan'ion (στεφανη, crowned). See *Skull*.

Stercobi'lin (*stercus*, fecal matter, *bilis*, bile). A coloring matter found in intestinal excrement. Identical with hydrobilirubin.

Stercora'ceous (*stercus*). Having the nature of feces. Applied especially to vomiting when fecal matter is mixed with the ejected substances.

Stercoræ'mia (*stercus*, αιμα, blood). Bouchard's term to designate that condition resulting from arrest of intestinal excretion. He estimates that the amount of poisonous alkaloids formed in the intestines of a healthy man would, if absorbed, cause death in 24 hours.

Ster'corine (*stercus*). A fecal extractive derived from biliary cholesterine.

Ster'cus (*stercus*). Fæces. Excrement.

Stereophant'ascope, or

Stereophor'oscope (στερεος, solid, φερω, to carry, σκοπεω, to see). A stereoscopic zoetrope; an instrument for the production of a series of images apparently in motion and also in stereoscopic relief.

Ste'reoplasm (στερεος, πλασμα). According to Nägeli, a solid, insoluble constituent of protoplasm.

Ster'eoscope (στερεος, σκοπεω, to see). An instrument by which two similar pictures of the same object are made to overlap so that the reflected images are seen as one, thereby giving the appearance of solidity and relief. The stereoscope is used in the treatment of strabismus, whereby it becomes an excellent means of ocular gymnastics. It is also of service in optometry to nullify convergence and diminish accommodation.

Stereoscop'ic Vision. Binocular vision. See *Stereoscope*.

Ster'ile (*sterilis*, barren). Not fertile or capable of reproducing. Used of females.

Steril'ity (*sterilis*). The condition of being infertile or incapable of reproducing.

Steriliza'tion (*sterilis*). The condition of being infertile or of rendering incapable of reproducing. In bacteriology, the destruction by heat of the spores or mature forms of bacilli, micrococci, or other forms of microscopic life. In most instances a temperature of 100° C. (212° F.) devitalizes not only the mature forms, but the spores as well. In a few instances this temperature is not fatal to either. This, *e. g.*, is the case with *B. Tenuis*, the rods resisting 100°, and the spores 115°.

Steriliza'tor (*sterilis*). An instrument for sterilizing or killing germs by heat, including the exact determination of the degree required to effect this in the case of different species.

Ster'nal (*sternum*, the breast bone). Pertaining to the sternum.

Sternal'gia (*sternum*, ἀλγος, a pain). Pain in the sternum.

Ster'no- (*sternum*). A Greek word used as a prefix to denote connection with the sternum. **S.-clavicular**, pertaining jointly to the sternum and the collar-bone. **S.-cleido-mastoid**; **S.-hyoid**; **S.-thyroid**. See *Muscle-Table*.

Sternocos'tal (*sternum*, κοσ'ta, a rib). Pertaining conjointly to the sternum and the ribs.

Ster'noid (*sternum*, εἶδος, resembling). Resembling the sternum.

Sternop'agus (*sternum*, παζεις, united). A monomphalic monstrosity united by the sternum.

Ster'num (στερνον, solid). The flat, narrow bone in the median line in the front of the chest composed of three portions, the manubrium, the gladiolus, and the ensiform, or xiphoid appendix.

Sternu'tament (*sternuto*, to sneeze often). A substance causing sneezing.

Sternuta'tion (*sternuto*). The act of sneezing.

Sternu'tatory. Provocative of sneezing.

Ster'tor (Lat., a snoring). Sonorous breathing or snoring. The rasping, rattling sound produced when the larynx and the air passages are obstructed with mucus.

Ster'torous (*stertor*). Breathing with a sonorous sound; snoring,—a symptom accompanying certain diseases.

Steth'o- (σθηθος, the chest). A Greek word used as a prefix to denote connection with or relation to the chest.

Steth'ograph. See *Pneumograph*.

Stethom'eter (σθηθος, μετρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the amount of expansion of the chest and the relative expansibility of the two sides.

Steth'oscope (σθηθος, σκοπεω, to examine). An instrument for ascertaining the condition of the organs of circulation and respiration by their sounds. It consists of a hollow tube, one end being placed over the locality to be examined, the other at the ear of the examiner. A binaural form of the instrument consists of a Y-shaped tube, the flexible branches being applied each to an ear of the listener. By this means not only are all extraneous sounds shut out, but an intensified sound is conveyed to the ear.

Sthen'ic (σθενος, strength). Strong, active. **S. Fever**, synochia, a form of continued fever, marked by high bodily temperature, quick and tense pulse, and highly colored urine.

Sthenopy'ra (σθενος, πυρ, fever). Sthenic fever.

Stib'ium. See *Antimonium*.

Stich'cultur. See *Culture*.

Stictac'ne (στικτος, punctated, acne). A form of acne in which the pustule has a red raised base with a central black point.

Stiff. Unyielding to flexion or pressure; applied especially to normally movable parts. **S. Joint**. See *Anchylosis*. **S. Neck**. See *Torticollis*.

Stig'ma (στιγμα, a point). In botany, that part of the pistil surmounting the style. In pathology, a small red spot on the skin. Also, a minute cicatrix.

Stigma'ta May'dis. See *Zea Mays*.

Stigmat'ic (στιγμα). Belonging or pertaining to a stigma.

Stig'matism (στιγμα). A condition of the refractive media of the eye in which rays of light from a point are accurately brought to a point on the retina. Synonymous with emmetropia. See, also, *Astigmatism*.

Stigmatiza'tion (στιγμα). Ecchymotic spots upon the body.

Stilette' (Fr., dim. of Lat. *stilus*, a point). The small, sharp-pointed instrument enclosed in the canula. Also, the wire of a flexible catheter.

Still-born. Born lifeless.

Stillicid'ium (*stilla*, a drop, *cado*, to fall down). The flow of a liquid drop by drop. Also, the flow of the urine in stranguy. **S. Lachrymarium**, overflow of tears from obstruction of the canaliculus or nasal duct.

Stil'ling, Canal of. See *Canal*.

Stillin'gia. Queen's Root. The root of *S. sylvatica*, or "queen's delight." Active principle not known. Expectorant, diuretic and sialogogue, with reputed alterative properties; in larger doses emetic and cathartic. Used with sarsaparilla as an antisiphilitic in tertiary stages. Valuable with quinine in intermittents. Dose of the fld. ext. ℥x- $\frac{3}{4}$ ij; of the tinct., unof., $\frac{3}{4}$ ss-ij; of the decoction, unof. (strength $\frac{3}{4}$ j to Oj), $\frac{3}{4}$ j-ij.

Stim'ulants (*stimulus*, a goad). A term somewhat loosely employed to designate agents exciting the functions of an organ. **S.**, Cardiac, increase heart action. **S.**, Cerebral, exalt action of cerebrum. **S.**, Cutaneous, increase activity of skin, producing diaphoresis. **S.**, Diffusive, have prompt but transient effect. **S.**, Hepatic, excite the liver. **S.**, Intestinal, act upon the digestive tract. **S.**, Local, those

- acting directly on the end-organs of the sensory nerves of the skin. **S.**, **Renal**, those producing diuresis. **S.**, **Spinal**, those exciting the spinal cord. **S.**, **Stomachic**, those giving tone to the stomach, aiding digestion, *etc.* **S.**, **Vasomotor**, those exciting the vasomotor centers.
- Stim'ulus** (Lat.). Anything exciting the animal economy, or any part thereof, to increased functional activity. **Stimuli**, **Adequate** or **Homologous**, those for whose action the sense-organs are specially adapted. **S.**, **Heterologous**, those acting upon the nervous elements of the sensory apparatus along their entire course, homologous **S.** only acting upon the end-organ. **Summation** of **S.** See *Summation*.
- Stitch**. A popular name for any sharp, lancinating pain.
- Stocking, Elastic**. A stocking of elastic fibers for the compression of a limb affected with varicose veins.
- Sto'ma** (στομα, mouth). The mouth. Also, the orifices of glands, tubes, *etc.*
- Stomac'acè** (στομα, κακος, bad). Canker of the mouth. Feter of the mouth with ulcerated gums; also, scorbutic sore mouth.
- Stom'ach** (στομα). The most dilated part of the alimentary canal, the principal organ of digestion, situated in the abdomen in the left hypogastric, the epigastric, and part of the right hypochondriac regions, above the transverse colon and below the diaphragm. , **S. Pump**, an instrument for withdrawing the contents of the stomach.
- S. Tube**, a flexible tube for irrigation, *etc.*, of the stomach.
- Stomach'ic**. A stimulant exciting the functional action of the stomach.
- Sto'mata** (pl. of *stoma*). Mouths.
- Stomati'tis** (στομα, ιτις). Inflammation of the mouth.
- Stomatodyso'dia** (στομα, δυσωδια, exhaling an odor). The odor of the breath as it leaves the mouth.
- Stomatop'athy** (στομα, παθος, disease). Diseases of the mouth.
- Stomat'oplasty** (στομα, πλασσω, to form). Plastic operations upon or about the mouth.
- Stomodæ'um** (στομα, δαω, to divide). The mouth of the embryo formed by a pushing in of the epiblast.
- Stone**. See *Calculus*.
- Stone Pock**. See *Acne Vulgaris*.
- Stool**. The feces. The evacuation of the bowels.
- Stop'page**. Cessation of flow or action.
- Sto'rax**. See *Syrax*.
- Strabis'mic**. Relating to strabismus, or affected with it.
- Strabismom'eter**. See *Strabometer*.
- Strabis'mus** (στραβιζω, to squint). That abnormality of the eyes in which the visual axes do not meet at the desired objective point; due to incoördinate action of the external ocular muscles. **S.**, **Alternating**, when either eye fixes alternately. **S.**, **Apparent**, due to a large Angle Alpha. **S.**, **Concomitant**, the squinting eye has full range of movement. **S.**, **Constant**, when the condition is a permanent one. **S.**, **Convergent**, when the squinting eye is turned to the nasal side. **S.**, **Divergent**, when the squinting eye is turned to the temporal side. **S.**, **Monocular** or **Unilateral**, when the same eye always deviates. **S.**, **Paralytic**, due to the paralysis of one or more muscles. Stevens has devised the following terms to express the deviations of the visual lines in strabismus: **Heterotropia**, a general term for deviation of any kind; **Hypertropia**, of one visual line above another; **Eso-tropia**, deviation inward; **Exotropia**, deviation outward.
- Strabom'eter** (στραβος, squinting, μετρον, measure). An instrument for the measurement of the deviation of the eyes in strabismus.
- Straboscop'ic** (στραβος, σκοπεω, to see). Pertaining to the appearance of objects as seen by one with strabismus. **S. Disc**, an instrument producing distortion of objects.
- Strabot'omy** (στραβος, τεμνω, to cut). An operation for the correction of strabismus. See *Tenotomy*.
- Strain**. In pharmacy, to separate insoluble substances from the liquid in which they occur. To filter. In pathology, any abnormal tension put on an organ or part. See, also, *Eye-strain*.
- Strain'er**. In pharmacy, a sieve for filtration.
- Strait-jacket**. A strong coat especially designed to prevent injury of self or others by the delirious or violent patient.
- Straits of Pelvis**. See *Pelvis*.
- Stramo'nium**. Thorn Apple. The seeds and leaves of *Datura S.*, the well-known Jamestown or "jimson" weed. Properties due to an alkaloid, daturine, identical with atropine (see *Belladonna*). Has the general properties of belladonna, but more powerful. **S.**, **Ext.** Dose gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$. **S.**, **Fld. Ext.** Dose mj–v. **S.**, **Tinct.**, 10 per cent. strong. Dose $\text{m}\nu$ –xxx. **S.**,

Ung., contains of the extract 10, water 5, benzoinated lard 85 parts. Daturine, the alkaloid. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ – $\frac{1}{10}$.

Strangalæsthesia. See *Zonæsthesia*.

Strangula'tion (*transulo*, to choke). Choking. Constriction produced by a ligature, stricture, etc. **Strangulated Hernia.** See *Hernia*.

Stran'gury (σπραξ, a drop, ούρον, urine). Painful urination, and drop by drop.

Strass'burg's Test (for bile acids in urine): Dip filter paper into the urine to which a little cane-sugar has been added; dry paper and apply a drop of sulphuric acid; a violet color is obtained after a short time.

Stratifica'tion (*stratum*, a layer, *facio*, to make). Existence in arranged layers.

Stra'tum (Lat., a layer). A layer or lamina. **S. Bowmani**, the anterior elastic layer of the cornea. **S. Corneum**, the epidermis. **S. Lucidum**, one of the layers of the skin.

Strengthening Plaster. See *Ferrum*.

Strepto-bacte'ria (σπρεπτος, twisted). A term applied to bacteria, the rods of which occur in chains or chaplets.

Streptococ'cus (σπρεπτος, κοκκος, a kernel). Micrococci arranged in strings or chaplets. See *Micrococcus*.

Strep'tothrix (σπρεπτος, θριξ, hair). A genus of Schizomycetes with long filaments and false ramifications. **S. Fors-teri**, found in nasal polypi, etc.

Stretch'er (A. S., *strecan*). A portable cot or litter for carrying the sick.

Stri'a (pl. *striae*, a streak). A streak or line. **S. Atrophicae**, whitish, cicatricial lines of the skin caused by the contractions of skin that have been stretched by fat, pregnancy, etc. **Corpora Striata.** See *Corpus*. **S. Longitudinales et Laterales**, appearances of part of the corpus callosum.

Stri'ate (*stria*, a furrow). Marked with minute ridges or furrows. **S. Body.** See *Corpora Striata*.

Strich'cultur. See *Culture*.

Stric'ture (*stringo*, to compress). The abnormal narrowing or contraction of the lumen of a canal or duct from external pressure, or as a result of inflammatory or other changes. The most constricted part of the opening through which a hernia protrudes. **S., Annular**, a ring-like obstruction produced by a fold of mucous membrane or constriction all around the urethra, gut, etc. **S., Bridle**, a fold of mucous membrane forming a crescentic

obstruction, or perforated in its center; called, also, **S., Linear**, **S., Pack-thread**, **S., Valvular** and **S., Hour-glass**, according to the peculiar appearances. **S., Congestive**, a temporary interference of function from subacute prostatic or other passing inflammation. **S., Irregular**, or **S., Tortuous**, so named from the complications or peculiarities. **S. Fever**, the constitutional disturbances sometimes the result of acute stricture. **S., Impermeable**, or **S., Impassable**, not permitting the passage of a bougie or catheter. **S., Irritable**, the passage of the instrument causes great pain. **S., Permeable** or **Passable**, permitting the passage of the instrument. **S., Recurrent** or **Contractile**, the stricture returns after dilatation. **S., Simple**, produces no interruption of function, pain, etc.

Stri'dor Den'tium. See *Odontoprisis*.

Strid'ulous (*strideo*, to make a creaking sound). Making a creaking or grating sound.

String'halt. A popular name for a nervous affection manifested in involuntary, convulsive movements of one or both hinder legs of a horse.

Stro'bic Discs. An illusion of motion produced by the circular motion of a sheet of paper on which concentric circles have been drawn. The circles appear to rotate.

Stroke. In pathology, a sudden and severe seizure or fit of disease. **S., Apoplectic.** See *Apoplexy*. **S., Back, of the Heart**, the supposed "reaction in pulse," or recoil of the ventricles at the moment the blood is discharged into the aorta. **S., Paralytic**, so called from the suddenness of a paralytic attack.

Stro'ma (στρομα, a bed). The tissue forming the substratum or framework upon which the essential structures of an organ rest. **S.-fibrin**, fibrin formed direct from fibrin; formed in the usual way it is called Plasma-fibrin.

Strom'uhr. See *Rheometer*.

Strongy'lus (στρογγυλος, globose). A species of entozoön found occasionally in the muscular tissue of the heart.

Strophan'thus. The seeds of a tropical plant, *S. hispidus* or *Kombé*, yielding an arrow poison. Properties due to strophanthin, a glucoside, and inaine, an alkaloid. In medical properties it closely resembles digitalis, producing loss of reflex sensibility and of voluntary motion. Dose of the tincture gtt. v–x. Unol.

Strophan'tine. A toxic alkaloid, soluble in water and alcohol, derived from strophanthus.

Stroph'ulus. See *Miliaria*. **S. Albidus.** See *Milium*.

Struc'ture (*struo*, to build). In biology, the molecular arrangement of the substances that compose tissue. In anatomy, the arrangement of the various tissues that compose an organ or a part. Also, an organ, a part, or a complete organic body.

Stru'ma (*struma*). Scrofula. Also, a scrofulous swelling or tumor. Also, Bronchiocele.

Strumipri'va, Cachexia. See *Cachexia*.

Stru'mous (*struma*). Scrofulous. Having the nature of scrofula.

Strych'nia, or

Strych'nine. See *Nux Vomica*.

Strych'nism (*strychnia*). The condition of one under the influence of strychnine, or affected by it.

Strych'nos. See *Nux Vomica*.

Stulti'tia (*stultus*, a fool). Foolishness; dullness of the intellect.

Stump. The extremity, pedicle, or basis of the part left after surgical amputation, excision, or ablation. **S. of Eyeball,** the remainder of the globe after excision of an anterior staphyloma or after other capital operation on the globe that deprives it of vision. **S., Sugar-loaf,** a conical stump due to undue retraction of the muscles; called, also, **S., Conical.** **S. of Tooth,** that part remaining after removal or destruction of the corona.

Stun (A. S., *stunian*, to make a din). To confuse and render one temporarily insensible or unconscious, as by a blow.

Stupe. A fomentation. Also, the cloth used.

Stu'por (Lat.). The condition of being but partly conscious or sensible. Also, a condition of insensibility.

Stu'prum (Lat.). Rape.

Stut'ter (Ger., *stottern*). To hesitate or make repeated efforts to articulate a syllable.

Stye. See *Hordeolum*.

Style. See *Stylus*. **S. Lachrymal.** See *Lachrymal*.

Stylis'cus (*stilus*, a pointed instrument used for writing). A slender, cylindrical tent.

Sty'lo- (*stilus*). A Greek word used as a prefix to denote connection with or relation to the styloid process of the temporal bone.

Styloglos'sus. See *Muscle-Table*.

Stylohy'oid. See *Muscle-Table*.

Sty'loid (*stilus*). Resembling a stylus or slender, cylindrical column.

Stylo-mas'toid (*stilus*, *mastoideus*, the mastoid process). Pertaining conjointly to the styloid and mastoid processes. **S.-m. Foramen,** a foramen of the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. It transmits the facial nerve.

Stylo-pharynge'us. See *Muscle-Table*.

Stylosan'thes. The herb *S. elatior*. Of repute in relieving the irritability of the uterus during gestation. Dose of the fld. ext. ℥x-xx.

Sty'lus (Lat.). A pointed instrument formerly used for writing on wax tablets. An instrument for writing on manifold-ing paper. In surgery, a sound.

Stymato'sis (*στυμα*, stiffness). A violent erection of the penis attended with hæmorrhage.

Styp'tic (*στυπτικός*, astringent). A medicine or agent that causes vascular contraction of the blood vessels. A hæmostatic.

Sty'rax (*στυραξ*). Storax. A balsam obtained from the inner bark of *Liquidambar orientalis*, or oriental sweet gum. Contains a volatile oil, styrol, several resins and cinnamic acid. Stimulant, expectorant and antiseptic, acting like benzoin and tolu. Used in bronchial affections and catarrh of the urinary passages. Externally an antiseptic and parasiticide. A constituent of Friar's balsam. Dose gr. v-xx.

Sty'rone. A derivation of Styrax. Chemically, it is an amyl alcohol, and a highly antiseptic liquid.

Sub- (*sub*, under). A Latin preposition. Used as a prefix it denotes *under* or *beneath*.

Subacute' (*sub*, *acutus*, sharp). Less than ordinarily acute or severe. Also, the stage of a disease when it is intermediate between an acute and a chronic form.

Subarach'noid (*sub*, *arachnoid*). That lying directly beneath the arachnoid membrane, as the subarachnoid space, subarachnoid fluid, etc.

Subcla'vian (*sub*, *clavis*, the collar-bone). Situated under the collar-bone. **S. Artery.** See *Artery-Table*.

Subclavic'ular (*sub*, *clavis*, the collar-bone). Pertaining to the subclavicular bone or first rib.

Subcrep'itant (*sub*, *crepito*, to make a crackling noise). Applied to a sibilant rattle, or to râles produced by the bubbling of air through a slightly viscous liquid, as the mucus of the bronchi.

Subcutaneous (*sub, cutis*, the skin). Under the skin. Hypodermatic.

Subdural (*sub, dura*). Beneath the dura mater. **S. Space**, the space between the dura mater and the arachnoid.

Subencephalon (*sub, εγκεφαλον*, brain). The medulla, pons and corpora quadrigemina taken together.

Su'berin. Pulverized cork; used as a dressing for wounds.

Subglossitis. See *Ranula*.

Subgrunda'tion. The intrusion of one part of a cranial bone beneath another.

Subinflammation (*sub, inflammatio*). A very slight degree of inflammation.

Subinvolution (*sub, involvo*, to roll up). Imperfect involution. **S. of Uterus**, the imperfect or incomplete contraction of the womb after delivery.

Sub'ject (*sub, jacio*, to throw). In anatomy, a body for dissection. In hypnotism, the person under hypnotic influence.

Subjective (*sub, jacio*). Having the nature of a subject; pertaining to one's inner nature or personal self. **S. Sensations**, those not caused by external stimulus. **S. Symptoms**. See *Symptoms*.

Sublig'amen (*sub, ligo*, to bind). A form of truss used in hernia.

Sublimate (*sublimis*, high). The product of sublimation. Applied to a substance which, under the action of heat, passes at once from a solid to a gaseous state, and again condenses in a solid form without intermediate liquefaction. **S., Corrosive**. See *Hydargyrum*.

Sublimation (*sublimis*). The vaporization and condensation of a volatile solid. The distilled product is called a sublimate.

Sublingual. Lying beneath the tongue. **S. Gland**. See *Saliva*.

Subluxation. See *Dislocation*.

Submaxillary. Lying beneath the lower maxilla. **S. Gland**. See *Saliva*.

Submen'tal (*sub, mentum*, the chin). Situated under the chin.

Submerge' (*sub, mergo*, to dip). To immerse. To place under the surface of a liquid.

Submer'sion (*sub, mergo*). The condition of being under the surface of a liquid. In pathology, drowned.

Suboccip'ital. Situate beneath the occiput.

Subordina'tion (*sub, orao*, a rack). In physiology, the property of being under normal subjection or control. Applied to organs which depend upon or are controlled by other organs.

Subscap'ular (*sub, scapula*, the shoulder-blade). Under the shoulder-blade.

Subse'rous. Lying beneath a serous membrane.

Subsi'dence (*sub, sedeo*, to sit). In pathology, the gradual cessation and disappearance of an attack of disease. In pharmacy, the sediment falling from a liquid.

Subsis'tence (*sub, sisto*, to stand). That which nourishes or gives support. Food.

Sub'stance (*substantia*). The material substratum or basis of a tissue or organ. See *Substantia*.

Substan'tia (Lat.). Substance. **S. Cineria Gelatinosa**, the gray or cortical matter of the brain. **S. Ferruginea**, applied to one of the layers of the cerebellar cortex. **S. Nigra**, pigmented matter found in the crura cerebri. **S. Perforata**. See *Space, Anterior Perforated*.

Substitu'tion (*sub, statuo*, to place). The replacement of one thing by another. In chemistry, the replacement of an atom or a molecule of a compound by one of equal valence.

Substra'tum (*sub, stratum*, a layer). An under layer or stratum.

Subsul'tus (*sub, salto*, to leap). Any morbid tremor or convulsive twitching. **S. Tendinum**, involuntary convulsive twitching of the muscles, especially of the hands and feet.

Subu'beres (*sub, ubera*, the breasts). Children at the breast. Suckling children.

Succeda'neum (*succedo*, to take the place of). A general term applied to medicines that may be substituted for one another. **S., Caput**. See *Caput*.

Suc'cinum. Amber. A fossil resin found in the alluvial deposits of Central Europe. Thought to be derived from an extinct species of pine. Properties due to a volatile oil obtained by destructive distillation. **Ol. Succini**, a stimulant and antispasmodic useful in hysteria, epilepsy, convulsions, etc. Externally, a rubefacient employed successfully in rheumatic affections. Dose grt. v-x.

Suc'culent (*succus*, juice). Juicy.

Suc'cus (Lat.). The juice of a plant. Also, the natural fluid secretion of an organ. **S. Entericus**, the secretion of the intestinal mucous membrane. **S. Gastricus**, the gastric juice.

Succus'sion (*succussio*). A slight shake or blow on the chest or back given for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of a fluid in the thorax.

Suck (*sugo*, to draw in). To take nourish-

ment at the breast. To create a vacuum with the mouth. To draw in by the aid of the mouth.

Suck'le (*sugo*). To give suck. To nurse at the breast.

Su'crose. See *Saccharum*.

Suc'tion (*sugo*). The production of a vacuum—drawing the air by the mouth or other means. **S. Method of Cataract Extraction**. See *Extraction of Cataract*.

Suda'mina. See *Miliaria*.

Suda'tion (*sudo*, to sweat). The act of sweating.

Sudato'ria. See *Hyperidrosis* and *Miliaria*.

Sudato'rium (*sudor*). A room or apartment for the administration of a sweat-bath.

Su'dor (Lat.). Sweat. **S. Anglicus**. See *Miliaria*. **S. Urinosus**. See *Uridrosis*.

Sudoriferous (*sudor*, *fero*, to bear). Sweat-bearing. That which carries sweat.

Sudorif'ic (*sudor*). A medicine or agent inducing sweating.

Sudorip'arous (*sudor*, *pario*, to beget). Producing or secreting sweat. Applied, also, as a descriptive term to the sweat glands.

Su'et. See *Serum*.

Suf'fer (Fr. *souffrir*). To feel with sense of pain; to endure pain.

Suffoca'tion (*sub*, under, *fauces*, the throat). Stoppage of the respiration; stifling.

Suffu'sion (*sub*, *fundo*, to pour). A spreading or flow of any fluid of the body into surrounding tissue; an extravasation.

Sug'ar. See *Saccharum*. Chemically, sugars are divided as follows: *Cane sugar*, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, the ordinary sugar of commerce and pharmacy; *glucose* (grape sugar or starch sugar), $C_6H_{12}O_6$; *lactose*, sugar of milk; and *inositol*, a variety found in certain muscular tissues and in the juice of the asparagus. Closely allied to sugar are *starch*, *cellulose*, *glycogen* and *dextrine*, *q. v.* **S. of Milk**. See *Lactose*.

Sugges'tion (*suggero*, to convey or lay under). The transfer or production of ideas, visions, volitions and mental conditions in the hypnotic subject according to the will of the operator. **S., Post-hypnotic**, the command to do certain acts given the subject while in the somnambulic stage, which are executed by him after his return to his normal condition.

Suggilla'tion (*sugillo*, to beat black and blue). The condition of being affected with ecchymosis. Also, the livid spots due

to incipient putrefaction. Also, the mark made by a leech or a cupping-glass.

Su'icide (*suus*, one's self, *cado*, to kill). The voluntary and intentional taking of one's own life; self-murder. Also, one who commits suicide.

Sul'cated (*sulcus*, a furrow). Grooved or furrowed.

Sul'cus (pl. *sulci*). A furrow or groove; applied especially to those of the cortex of the cerebrum. **S. Spiralis**, the grooved extremity of the lamina spiralis of the cochlea.

Sulph- See *Sulpho-*

Sulph'ates, Test for, in Urine. Acidify with hydrochloric acid; then add a solution of barium chloride, and if soluble sulphates be present, a white crystalline precipitate falls. Compare with that from healthy urine as to abnormality of amount.

Sulph'ides. In chemistry, any combination of sulphur with an element. The alkaline sulphides are soluble in water, the others are generally insoluble. **Sulphidum Calcii**, unof., the "hepar sulphuris" of homeopathy, used mainly in the preparation of other compounds. Locally, a specific for itch. **Sulphurata Calx**, sulphurated lime, a variable mixture containing about 36 per cent. of calcium sulphide and sulphate, narcotic and irritant. Dose gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$. **Sulphurata Potassa**, prepared by heating 1 part of potassium carbonate with 2 of sulphur. Narcotic and irritant. Dose gr. ij–x. **Sulphuris Iodidum**, used in ointment, gr. xxx to $\frac{3}{4}$ j. **S. of Hydrogen**, unof., a gas having the odor of rotten eggs; highly poisonous. Used as a precipitant for certain metals in solution.

Sulph'o- (*sulphur*). A prefix denoting chemical combination with sulphur, or a sulphur radical.

Sulph'onol. A complex organic compound having the structure diethyl sulphon-dimethyl-methane $(CH_3)_2 = C = (C_2H_5SO_2)_2$. A prompt and reliable hypnotic without narcotic effect, and asserted to have no unfavorable results. Contains no halogen compounds. Difficultly soluble in cold water. Soluble in hot water and alcohol. Dose gr. v–xxx. Unof.

Sulph'ur. Brimstone. $S = 32$; quantivalence II, IV, VI. A non-metallic element distinguished by yellow color and crystalline properties. One of the acid elements. Unites with oxygen to form the most powerful acid radicals. Laxative and diaphoretic. Long administered causes

emaciation and anemia. **S. Iodidum**, used as an ointment, gr. xxx- $\bar{5}$ j. **S. Lotum**, washed sulphur, prepared by digesting sublimed S. with water of ammonia, and afterward washing. **S. Precipitatum**, lac sulphur, "milk of sulphur;" prepared by decomposing calcium sulphide with hydrochloric acid. Dose gr. x- $\bar{5}$ j. **S. Sublimatum**, sublimed sulphur. Dose gr. x-lx. **S., Ung.**, sublimed sulphur 30, benzoinated lard 70 parts. **S., Ung. Alkalinum**, washed sulphur 20, potassium carbonate 10, water 5, benzoinated lard 65 parts.

Sulphu'ric (*sulphur*). In chemistry, a technical name given to the anhydride and derived acid of sulphur trioxide, SO_3 .

Sulphu'rous (*sulphur*). In chemistry, a technical name applied to the acids and anhydride derived from sulphur dioxide, SO_2 .

Sum'bul. The root of *Ferula S.* Distinguished by a musk-like odor. Contains angelic and valerianic acids. An excellent nerve tonic, much used in Russia. Useful as a substitute for musk in nerve affections, typhoid fever, etc. Dose gr. xxx- $\bar{5}$ j.

Summa'tional Tones. Supposed production of new tones by the summation or addition of their number of vibrations.

Summa'tion of Stim'uli. If a stimulus in itself insufficient to cause contraction of a muscle be repeatedly applied in proper tempo and strength, contraction will finally be produced. The same summation occurs in nervous tissue, and the cardiac contractions exhibit a rhythm of increased force, called **Staircase** or **Treppe Rhythm**.

Sum'mer. The season of greatest heat. Also, applied to things connected with that season. **S. Rash**, same as *Lichen Tropicus*. **S. Savory**, the leaves of *Satureia hortensis*. Stimulant, carminative and emmenagogue. Dose of fld. ext. $\bar{5}$ j-iv. Unof.

Sun'burned. A term applied to the skin when superficially inflamed by exposure to the sun. Also, the bronzing of the skin from long exposure to the sun or heat.

Sun'dew. The plant *Drosera rotundifolia*. Has been found useful in pertussis, asthina, and incipient phthisis. Dose of the fld. ext. m_{v} -xx. Unof.

Sun-fever. A name loosely applied to severe forms of various fevers of the tropical regions.

Sun'flower. The seeds of *Helianthus annuus*. Contains a fixed oil and other

extractive matters. The oil is not inferior in taste to olive oil. Expectorant and diuretic. Dose of decoction *ad. lib.*; of fld. ext. $\bar{5}$ i-ij. Unof.

Sun'stroke. A popular term for insolation or heat-stroke. See *Heat-stroke*. **S., Electric**, an illogical term for the symptoms, somewhat similar to those of heat-stroke, produced by too close and unprotected proximity to the intense light emitted in welding metals by electricity.

Su'per- (Lat., above or upon). A Latin form of a Greek prefix denoting *above* or *upon*.

Supercil'iary (*super, cilium*, the eyelid). Pertaining to the eyebrow. **S. Ridges**, the projecting apophyses at the anterior surface of the frontal bone.

Supercil'ium (Lat.). The eyebrow.

Superfecunda'tion (*super, fecundus*). The fertilization of two ova at the same menstrual period.

Superfic'ial (*super, facies*, the face). Confined to the surface. Not extending below the surface.

Superfic'ies. The surface or outside.

Superfeta'tion (*super, fatus*). A second impregnation taking place at a later period of pregnancy. This occurs either in a double uterus or when menstruation persists until the second impregnation.

Superimpregna'tion. The development of more than one ovule at one time, as in plural pregnancy.

Super'ior (comparative of *superus*, high). In anatomy, the upper of two organs or parts. **S. Vermiform Process**, the upper part of the median lobe of the cerebellum. It is divided into three lobes, the *lobulus centralis*, *monticulus cerebelli*, and *commissura simplex*.

Superlacta'tion. Excess of the secretion of milk.

Superna'tant (*super, natans*, swimming). Floating upon the surface of a liquid.

Su'persalt (*super, salt*). In chemistry, applied to certain salts containing an excess of the acid. An acid, as distinguished from a basic salt.

Supina'tion (*supinus*, backward). In anatomy, the turning of the hand upward. In medicine, the condition of being supine.

Supina'tor. See *Muscle-Table*.

Su'pine (*supinus*). Lying flat. Also, lying on the back.

Supplemen'tal Air. See *Air*.

Supposito'rium (*suppono*, to place under). A solid body, usually of lard or stearine, as an excipient, containing a prescribed

medicinal substance, intended for introduction into the rectum or vagina.

Suppos'itory. See *Suppositorium*.

Suppres'sion (*sub, primo*, to press). A condition of being concealed or retained, as applied to the natural excreta of the body. **S. of Menses**, the abnormal abstinence of the menses beyond their time of appearance.

Suppura'tion (*sub, beneath, πρὸς, pus*). The formation of pus. The separation from the organism of the products of inflammation. These products lose their power of organization and break down to constitute an **abscess**. The reason of this necrotic tendency is either that the effusion dies from lack of nourishment, or, more probably (or at least more frequently), that microorganisms gain access to it, and bring about the result, in a manner not yet definable.

Su'pra- (*supra*, above). A Latin preposition used as a prefix, and signifying *upon* or *above*.

Supraclavic'ular (*supra, clavis*, collar-bone). Above or upon the clavicle.

Supraoccip'ital (*supra, occiput*). Situated above the occipital bone; also, the upper part of the occipital bone.

Supraor'ital (*supra, orbit*). Situated above the orbit of the eye. **S. Arch or Ridge**, the curved prominent margin forming the upper boundary of the orbit. **S. Foramen**, at the inner third of the last, transmits the S. artery, vein and nerve. Sometimes it is a notch or groove, and called the *S. Notch*.

Supraren'al (*supra, ren*, the kidney). Above the kidney; applied especially to the suprarenal capsules or bodies.

Suprascap'ular (*supra, scapula*, the shoulder-blade). Situated above the shoulder-blade.

Supraspi'nal (*supra, spina*, the spine). Situated on the spine or above its origin.

Supraspina'tus (*supra, spina*). A name given to various organs situated upon the spine or above its origin. **S. Fossa**, the triangular depression above the spine of the shoulder-blade. **S. Muscle**. See *Muscle-Table*.

Su'ra (*sura*). The calf of the leg. The projection formed by the gastrocnemius muscle.

Su'ral (*sura*). Pertaining to the calf of the leg. **S. Nerve, Superficial**, that formed by the junction of the external cutaneous of the peroneal and the communicantes fibulares. **S. Vein**, one situated

just beneath the skin on the calf; it opens into the popliteal vein.

Sur'ditas Verba'lis. See *Aphasia* (word-deafness).

Sur'dity. See *Deafness*.

Sur'domute (*surdus, mutus*, mute). A deaf and dumb person.

Sur'feit (Fr. *surfait*, excessive). A sense of fullness approaching nausea. More than enough.

Sur'geon (*χειρουργος*, a hand worker). One who practices surgery.

Sur'gery (*χειρουργος*). Formerly that branch of medicine concerned with manual operations under the direction of the physician. The scope of the word is now widened, and is so bound up with general medicine that a strict and succinct definition is impossible. Instrumental and manual operative work is still the chief idea, and, so far as related to diseases commonly or possibly requiring operative procedure, surgery usually includes the treatment of systemic abnormalities. The term as limited to a special branch of medical science, as the *obstetric*, the *gynecologic*, *aural*, *ophthalmic*, *etc.*, is growing into disuse, while, at the same time, the division of these specialties has narrowed the field of work of surgery as now commonly understood. The surgeon has recouped himself by the inclusion in his department of many subjects not strictly requiring operative treatment, such as inflammation, fever, microbiology, syphilis, *etc.*, *etc.* **S., Military**, that pertaining to gunshot wounds and other injuries peculiar to military life. **S., Minor**, includes the lesser surgical operations, bandaging, the making and application of splints, dressings and sutures, counter-irritation, cauterization, blood-letting, vaccination, *etc.* **S., Orthopædic**, the remedy of deformities. **S., Plastic**, repair of absent or defective tissue by transference of tissue from another part or person. See *Transplantation*, *Autoplasty*, *Rhinoplasty*, *etc.*

Sur'gical. Pertaining to surgery. **S. Kidney**, suppurative disease of the kidney. **S. Tuberculosis**, tuberculous disease that may be reached by operative treatment.

Sursumduc'tion (*sursum*, upon, *duco*, to lead). The power of fusing two images of the two eyes when one eye has a prism vertically before it.

Suscep'tible (*suscipio*, to undertake). Sensitive to an influence. In pathology, liability to become affected with disease.

Suspen'ded Anima'tion. A term sometimes applied to the temporary cessation of the vital functions. It may be due to asphyxia, to syncope, or to the trance-like condition that closely simulates death, in which the patient may remain for some hours, or even days.

Suspen'sion (*sub, pendo*, to hang). The act or condition of hanging, as applied to an organ or part. Also, a mode of treatment of certain diseases, especially tabes, in which the patient is so placed that the whole weight of the body hangs upon the neck, the head being supported at the chin and occiput. The stretching of the spinal cord sometimes removes the cause of the disease by a process not at present well understood.

Suspenso'rium (*sub, pendo*). That upon which anything hangs for support. **S. Hepatitis**, the suspensory ligament of the liver. **S. Testis**, the cremaster muscle.

Suspen'sory (*sub, pendo*). Designed or useful for suspension. **Suspending. S. Ligament of Lens.** See *Zonula of Zinn*.

Sustentac'ulum (*sustento*, to support). A support. **S. Tali**, a process of the os calcis supporting the astragalus.

Susur'rus (*susurro*, to whisper). A soft murmur in aneurism, cardiac diseases, etc.

Sutu'ra (Lat.). See *Suture*.

Su'tural (*sutura*). Pertaining to or having the nature of a suture.

Su'ture (or **Sutu'ra**) **Anatomical** (*suo*, to sew). The marginal union of flat bones. **S., Coronal**, connects the frontal and parietal bones. **S. Dentata**, tooth-like, as between the parietal bones. **S. Harmonia**, simple apposition of the articulating surfaces. **S., Lambdoid**, occipito-parietal. **S. Limbosa**, a beveling and overlapping of the parts. **S. Notha**, by apposition of roughened surfaces. **S., Sagittal**, interparietal. **S. Serrata**, the edges serrated or like the teeth of a saw. **S. Squamosa**, by a scale-like overlapping. **S., Transverse**, junction of frontal and facial bones. **S. Vera**, when connected by interlocking processes or indentations. The various sutures are mostly named after the bones implicated, as the *ethmo-sphenoidal*, *fronto-malar*, *spheno-temporal*, etc.

Su'ture, Surgical (*uo*). The coaptation of the lips of a wound by sewing. **S., Button**, the use of button like discs to prevent the thread from cutting through the tissues and to bring in better apposition large masses. **S., Continued.** See *Glo-*

ver's S. **S., Dry**, adhesive plaster strips applied to the lips of the wound, which are drawn together by suturing the salvaged edge of the strips. **S., Gély's**, so applied as to invest the edges of the wound. **S., Glover's**, passes across the wound continuously in the same direction. **S., Harelip**, or, **S., Figure-of-8**, the ligature is wound about a pin inserted through both lips of the wound, in the form of a figure 8. **S., India-rubber**, rubber rings used instead of the ligature in the Harelip. **S. S., Interrupted**, or, **S., Knotted**, separate stitches and knots in proximity. **S., Lace**, single-thread stitches carried around a fistula, which is closed by traction upon the ligature acting like a sphincter, to pucker the lips together. **S., Lember't's**, similar to Gély's. **S., Quilled**, quills or rods laid beneath an Interrupted. **S., Twisted.** See *Harelip S.* See, also, *Synarthrosis*.

Svap'nia. Denarcotized opium.

Swal'lowing (A. S., *swelgan*). The act of passing food or liquids from the mouth into the œsophagus.

Swal'low's-nest. A deep fossa of the cerebellum between the commissure of the flocculus and the nodulus and uvula.

Sweat. The secretion of the sudoriferous glands. It consists of a transparent and normally colorless aqueous fluid, holding in solution free lactic acid, sodium lactate, sodium and potassium chlorides, and traces of alkaline phosphates. **S. Glands**, the small, lobular, reddish bodies situated in the true skin and subcutaneous areolar tissue. Each consists of a convoluted tube from which the excretory duct passes outward through the skin. In its passage through the epidermis the duct is more or less spiral.

Sweat'ing. The excretion of the contents of the sudoriferous glands in sensible quantities. **S. Fever** or **S. Sickness.** See *Miliaria*.

Swe'dish Sys'tem. See *Ling's System*.

Sweet. A quality of taste of which sugar and honey furnish examples. **S. Cicely**, the root of *Osmorrhiza longistylis*. An aromatic stomachic, carminative and expectorant. Dose of fld. ext. ʒj-ij. Unof. **S. Fern**, the leaves and tops of *Comptonia asplenifolia*. Astringent, carminative and alterative. Dose of fld. ext. ʒss-ij. Unof. **S. Flag.** See *Calamus*. **S. Gale**, the bark of *Myrica Gale*. Astringent and stimulant. Dose of fld. ext. mʒ-ʒss. Unof. **S. Gum**, the bark of *Liquidambar*

styraciflua. Tonic and astringent. A popular domestic remedy in diarrhoea. Dose of fld. ext. $\mathfrak{z}$ ss-j. The balsam exuding from the tree is much used as a corrigent of fetid breath. Unof. **S. Oil**. See *Olivæ Oleum*. **S. Sumach**. See *Rhus Aromatica*. **S.-scented Water-lily**. See *Nymphaea Odorata*.

Sweet-bread. A popular name for the Pancreas.

Swel'ling. Any morbid enlargement, inflammation, tumor, or protuberance.

Swoon. See *Syncope*.

Sycō'ma (συκων, a fig). A condition characterized by warty or fig-like excrescences on the soft tissues of the body, as the eyelids, tongue, anus, or genitals.

Sycō'sis (συκωσις, like a fig). Acne Mentagra; Ficosis; Lichen Menti; Folliculitis Barbæ. Chronic primary inflammation of the follicles of the hairy parts of the face.

Sydenham's Laudanum. See *Opii (Vinum)*.

Sylvester's Method. See *Artificial*.

Syl'vius, Aqueduct of. See *Aqueduct*. **S., Fissure of**. See *Fissure*.

Sym-. An euphonic form of *Syn-*.

Symbio'sis (συμβιωσις). The dwelling together of two or more individuals or organisms.

Symbleph'aron (συν, together, βλεφαρον, the eyelid). The abnormal adhesion of the eyelids to the eyeball in consequence of burns, wounds, etc.

Sym'bol (συμβολον, a pledge). A sign or character denoting an idea. The following are commonly employed in medicine:

R, Recipe, take of.

℞, Scruple.

℥, Drachm.

℥℥, Fluidrachm.

℥, Ounce.

℥℥, Fluidounce.

℥, Minim.

See, also, List of Abbreviations, p. VII, VIII, IX.

Sym'ele. See *Symelus*.

Sym'elus (συν, μελος, limb). A monstrosity with fused extremities.

Syme's Operation. Amputation at the ankle-joint, the malleoli being sawn through, and a flap made with the skin of the heel.

Symmet'rical (συν, μετρον, a measure). Pertaining to or governed by symmetry.

Sym'metry (συν, μετρον). In anatomy, a harmonious correspondence of parts. In pathology, the theory that constitutional

diseases affect both lateral halves of the body impartially.

Sympathet'ic (from its supposed intermediation of sympathy between organs). Applied to the sympathetic nerve, or nervous system, a series of ganglia connected by commissural fibers upon each side of the vertebral column from the base of the skull to the coccyx. It may be also traced into the head. It gives origin also to numerous plexuses, ganglia, etc. See *Plexus and Ganglia*. **S. Bubo**. See *Bubo*. **S. Inflammation, or Irritation**, affection of an organ arising by reflex action, infection, or other unknown way, synchronous or following similar affections of other organs. **S. Ophthalmitis**. Inflammation of the uveal tract of an eye arising subsequent to some injury or affection of the other eye. The eye first affected is called the exciting eye, or *excitor*, the other the *sympathizer*. The inflammatory period may be preceded by *sympathetic irritation*, in which there is lachrymation, photophobia, etc. Removal of the excitor is the treatment usually prescribed.

Sym'pathizer. See *Sympathetic Ophthalmitis*.

Sym'pathy (συν, παθος, suffering). In pathology, the mutual relations between parts or organs more or less distant, as shown in the translation of a morbid condition from an affected to an unaffected organ. A meaningless term for the facts of reflex neuroses, metastasis, etc.

Sympex'is (συμπησις). A concretion found in the vessels of certain glands, especially the thyroid and lymphatic, and in the vesiculæ seminales.

Symphyseot'omy. See *Cæsarcan Operation*.

Sym'physis (συν, φνω, to grow). The coalescence or junction of bones, usually of symmetrical bones in the median line, as *S. pubis* and *S. of the jaw*.

Sympie'sis (συν, πιεσις, a squeezing). A pressing together of parts.

Symp'tom (συμπτωμα, a coincident happening). That change or phase which occurs synchronously with a disease and serves to point out its nature and location. **S., Objective**, one observed by the physician. **S., Subjective**, that elicited by inquiry and observed by the patient.

Symptomat'ic (συμπτωμα). That which may be interpreted as a symptom. That which may be a symptom of another affection, as opposed to idiopathic. **S. Fever**. The febrile symptoms of a disease.

Symptomato'graphy (*συμπτωματα, γραφω*, to write). A description of symptoms.

Symptomato'logy (*συμπτωματα, λογος*, a treatise). A treatise on the nature, purport and interpretation of symptoms.

Symptom-complex. The ensemble of symptoms of a disease.

Sym'pus (*συμπος*). A vice of development consisting in coalescence of the lower limbs. A siren monster. There may be but one foot (*S. monopus*), or two (*S. dipus*), or the feet may be represented only by toes (*S. apus*).

Syn- (*συν*, together). A Greek preposition used as a prefix, signifying *with* or *together*.

Synæsthe'sia (*συν, αισθησις*, sensation). A phenomenon consisting in a sensation being felt or located in one part of the body, the result of an irritation at some removed or distant point.

Synal'gia (*συν, αλγος*, pain). Pain felt in a distant part from an injury or stimulus to another part of the body.

Syn'aptase. See *Emulsin*.

Synarthro'dia. See *Synarthrosis*.

Synarthro'sis (*συν, αρθρον*, a joint). A form of articulation in which the bones are immovably bound together (without any intervening synovial cavity). The various forms are: *Sutura*, in which the processes are interlocked; *Schindylesis*, in which a thin plate of one bone is inserted into a cleft of another, and *Gomphosis*, in which a conical process is held by a socket.

Synceph'alus (*συν, together, κεφαλη*, head). A double monstrosity with the two heads fused into one.

Synchi'sis. See *Synchysis*.

Synchondro'sis (*συν, χονδρος*, a cartilage). A union by an intervening growth of cartilage.

Synchondrot'omy (*συν, χονδρος, τεμνω*, to cut). A division of the cartilage uniting bones, especially the symphysis pubis.

Syn'chronous (*συν, χρονος*, time). Occurring contemporaneously or at the same interval.

Synchy'sis (*συνχυσις*, a mixing together). A symptom of disease of the vitreous humor of the eye caused by tyrosin or cholesteroline particles floating in the liquefied vitreous. Sometimes called *synchysis scintillans*.

Syncli'nal (*συν, κλινω*, to bend). Bending or inclining in the same direction.

Syncli'sis (*συν, κλινω*). Same as *Synclitism*.

Syn'clitism (*συν, κλιτος*, a bending). A condition marked by parallelism or similarity of inclination.

Syncl'o'nus (*συν, κλονος*, great agitation). A genus of diseases, including those characterized by tremulous motion. Also, any abnormal, tremulous, muscular motion, as that of chorea.

Syn'cope (*συν, κοπτω*, to faint). A swooning or fainting. A partial or complete temporary suspension of the functions of respiration and circulation.

Synco'ptic (*συν, κοπτω*). Pertaining to, having the nature of, or causing syncope.

Syn'cretism (*συν, κρητιζω*, to lie). The blending of various tenets or theories into one.

Syn'crisis (*συν, κρινω*, to coagulate). Coagulation or solidification of one or more liquids.

Syndec'tomy (*συν, εκτομη*, a cutting out). See *Peritomy*.

Syndel'phus (*συν, αδελφος*, brother). A monocephalic double monstrosity with a single pelvis, united thoraces, four upper and four lower extremities.

Syndesmi'tis (*συνδεσμος*, a ligament, *ιτις*, inflammation). Inflammation of the ligaments.

Syndesmog'raphy (*συνδεσμος, γραφω*, to write). The structure and descriptive anatomy of the ligaments.

Syndesmolo'gy (*συνδεσμος, λογος*, a treatise). A treatise on the nature and functions of ligaments.

Syndesmo'sis (*συνδεσμος*). The articulation of two or more bones by ligaments.

Syndesmot'omy (*συνδεσμος, τεμνω* to cut). Dissection or section of the ligaments.

Syn'drome (*συν, δρομος*, a runner). An obsolescent word denoting the aggregate symptoms of a disease. See *Symptom-Complex*.

Syne'chia. See *Iris*.

Syner'gic (*συν, εργον*, work). Pertaining to synergy.

Syn'ergy (*συν, εργον*). The combined normal and harmonious action of several or of all the organs of the body. The aid or reinforcement of an organ, function or tendency by some other agency.

Syngen'esis. See *Epigensis*.

Syngig'noscism (*συν, γιγνωσκω*, to know). A term proposed as a synonym of hypnotism, from a prominent symptom, "the agreeing of one mind with another mind."

Synkine'sis (*συν, κινησις*, movement). Involuntary movement taking place in one part of the body synchronously with or in consequence of a voluntary or reflex movement in another part.

Synneuro'sis. See *Syndesmosis*.

Syn'ochus (*συνοςχος*, continuous). A fever continuing at a uniform degree for a considerable period.

Syn'onym (*συν, ονυμα*, a name). A word which can replace another word without alteration of meaning. In medicine, it applies to the various names by which a disease, an organ, or a part of the body are known.

Synophthal'mia (*συν, οφθαλμος*, eye). A malformation in which the orbits form a single continuous cavity. Called, also, *Cyclopia*.

Synop'sis (*συν, οψις*, a seeing). A classified collection. A general view.

Synor'chism (*συν, ορχις*, testicle). Adhesion or fusion of the two testicles.

Synosteog'raphy (*συν, οστεον*, a bone, *γραφω*, to write). The descriptive anatomy of the joints.

Synosteo'sis. See *Synostosis*.

Synosteot'omy (*συν, οστεον*, a bone, *τομη*, a cutting). The dissection of the articulations of bones.

Synosto'sis (*συν, οστεον*, bone). Union of fractures or bones by osseous material.

Syno'tis (*συν*, together, *ους*, ear). A sycephalic monstrosity with the ears fused into one.

Syno'via (*συν, ωον*, an egg). The lubricating fluid secreted within synovial membranes.

Syn'vial (*συν, ωον*). Pertaining to the synovia. **S. Membrane**. See *Membrane*.

Synovi'tis (*συνovia, ιτις*). Inflammation of the synovial membrane.

Synther'mal. Same as *Isothermal*.

Syn'thesis (*συν, τιθημι*, to place). In chemistry, the formation, imitatively, of a compound by combining its proximate parts.

Syn'thetic (*συν, τιθημι*). Pertaining to synthesis. Compounded.

Syn'tonin (*συντονος*, contracted). An acid-albumin obtained by the prolonged action of dilute hydrochloric acid upon minced muscle. It is also formed in the stomach during digestion.

Syphileco'sis (*syphilis, ελκος*, an ulcer). The condition or progress of syphilitic ulceration; condition of having chancre.

Syphilel'cus (*syphilis, ελκος*). Syphilitic ulcer. Chancre.

Syph'ilides (pl. of *syphilis*). Diseases of the skin due to syphilis.

Syphilidocolpi'tis (*syphilis, κολπος*, the vagina, *ιτις*, inflammation). Syphilitic inflammation of the vagina.

Syph'ilis (*etymol. doubtful*). A constitutional, contagious, infectious, and inoculable disease, acquired or inherited, with a period of incubation, and giving rise to lesions of the skin, mucous membrane and deeper tissues. If not inherited, its first manifestation is a chancre. **S., Congenital** or **Hereditary**, derived from one or both parents during foetal life. **S., Primary**, the stage of the chancre and bubo. **S., Secondary**, the stage of secondary affections and of organs other than those directly inoculated. **S., Tertiary**, the reappearance of lesions after the subsidence of the secondary symptoms.

Syphiliza'tion. Inoculation with the pus of a chancre. Also, used to express a sort of immunity against fresh inoculations of syphilis, from the fact of previous inoculations.

Syphiloder'mata. See *Syphilides*.

Syphilog'raphy (*syphilis, γραφω*, to write). A descriptive treatise on syphilis, its forms, geographical distribution, etc.

Syph'iloid (*syphilis, ειδος*, resemblance). Resembling syphilis.

Syphilol'epis (*syphilis, λεπις*, a scale). A scaly or furfuraceous eruption of syphilitic origin.

Syphilol'ogy (*syphilis, λογος*, a treatise). A treatise on the origin, nature and treatment of syphilis.

Syphilo'ma (*syphilis*). A gummatous tumor of syphilitic origin.

Syphilopho'bia (*syphilis, φοβος*, dread). A morbid condition in which the patient imagines himself to be diseased with syphilis. Also, an intense dread of infection.

Syphion'thus (*syphilis, ιονθος*, an eruption on the face). The copper-colored eruptions or fawn-colored, furfuraceous patches of syphilitic origin.

Syrig'mus (*συρισσω*, to hiss). Any subjective hissing, murmuring or tinkling sound heard in the ear. It is usually an accompaniment of disease of the brain.

Syr'inge (*συριγξ*, a pipe). An apparatus for the injection of a liquid into a cavity of the body.

Syringomye'lia (*συριγξ*, a tube, *μυελος*, marrow). The morbid condition caused by syringomyelus.

Syringomyeli'tis (*συριγξ*, *μυελος*, *ιτις*, inflammation). The inflammation coincident with or preceding syringomyelus.

Syringomy'elus (*συριγξ*, *μυελος*). An abnormal dilatation of the central canal of the spinal cord.

Syrin'gotome (συριγξ, τεμνω, to cut). An instrument for incision of a fistula.

Syringot'omy (συριγξ, τομη, a cutting). The operation of laying open a fistula *in ano* by incision.

Sy'rinx. See *Syringe*.

Syr'up, or

Syru'pus (Lat.). A syrup. In pharmacy, a concentrated solution of sugar in water, sometimes containing acetic acid, and occasionally alcohol. Syrups may be simple (consisting of sugar and water only), flavored, or medicated. There are 34 official *syrupi*. (Described under the drugs forming their chief ingredient.)

Sy'soma (συν, σωμα, body). A double monstrosity with two separate heads, but with the bodies fused in more or less intimate union.

Syssarco'sis (συν, σαρξ, flesh). The union of bone by the interposition of muscular tissue.

System (συστημα). A methodical arrangement of parts. A combination of parts into a whole. **S.**, **Cerebro-spinal**, the brain, spinal cord and its various branches. **S.**, **Glandular**, the glandular organs of the body considered as a whole. **S.**, **Human**, the human body and its organs. **S.**, **Muscular**, the muscles, their mechanism, *etc.* **S.**, **Nervous**, the nerves of the body, cerebral, spinal, and ganglionic. **S.**, **Osseous**, the skeleton. **S.**, **Vascular**, the heart and blood vessels.

Systemat'ic (συστημα). Methodical.

Syste'mic (συστημα). Having the nature of or pertaining to a system. Generalized, or pertaining to the whole organism.

Sys'tolè (συστολη, contraction). The contraction of the heart and arteries.

Systol'ic (συστολή). Pertaining to systole. Drawing together or contracting.

Systrem'ma (συστρεμμα, a swelling). Cramp in the muscles of the leg.

T

T. The abbreviation of Tension, referring to the intraocular pressure. See *Tension*.

T-Bandage. See *Bandage*.

Tabac'um. Tobacco. The dried leaves of *Nicotina T.*, native to America. Properties mainly due to an alkaloid, nicotine, which, next to prussic acid, is the most rapidly fatal poison known. A powerful depressant, nauseant, emetic, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic; is also narcotic and sedative, lowering arterial tension. In toxic doses death occurs by paralysis of respiratory centers. Used chiefly as an antispasmodic; very effectual in tetanus.

T. Enema, gr. xx in $\frac{3}{4}$ viij hot water for each enema. **T. Vinum**, $\frac{3}{4}$ j to Oj. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\nu$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ j. **T. Ol.**, obtained by distillation; violently poisonous. **Nicotine**, the alkaloid, very efficient in strychnine poisoning. Dose $\mathfrak{m}\frac{2}{5}$ – $\mathfrak{v}\frac{1}{5}$. Preparations unof.

Tabel'la (Lat.). A table. A troche.

Ta'bes (Lat., a wasting). Formerly used as a synonym of wasting, shrinking, or consumption. Now used as a synonym of *Tabes Dorsalis*, or *Locomotor Ataxy*, a

disease dependent upon degeneration and sclerosis of the posterior columns of the cord. Its most pronounced symptom, incoördination of the muscles of locomotion, has served to establish the term *Locomotor Ataxy* as the common designation of the affection. The anatomical changes consist of atrophy and degeneration of the nerve-fibers with hypertrophy of the connective tissue, and extend from the lumbar region to the calamus scriptorius. The symptoms are numerous, but the chief are, "lightning-pains;" unsteadiness and incoördination of locomotor and other voluntary movements, extending even to the upper extremities; disorders of vision, among others the valuable Argyll-Robertson pupil; cutaneous anæsthesia; abolition of the patellar reflex, *etc.* **T. Coxaria**, wasting from hip joint disease. **T. Pulmonalis**, phthisis. **T. Mesentericus**, and **T. Scrofulosa**, old terms descriptive of diseases of the digestive and assimilative organs with consequent wasting. See *Suspension*.

Tabes'cent, or

Tabe'tic. Pertaining to or affected with tabes.

Ta'ble (*tabula*). Used of the two layers, the outer and inner, of cranial bones. The inner, from its brittleness, is also called the vitreous table.

Tab'let. A lozenge or troche.

Taches Cérébrales (Fr.). Irregular, red, angio-paralytic patches upon the skin, noticed in some cases of epilepsy; also, the spot on the blastoderm about the end of the first week, which becomes the center of embryonic development.

Tachycar'dia (*ταχυς*, quick, *καρδια*, the heart). Abnormal rapidity of cardiac action.

Tac'iturn (*taceo*, to be silent). Habitually silent or reserved.

Tact (*tango*, to touch). Delicacy of discrimination, judgment and act. **T., Medi-cal**, skill in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. See *Tactus*.

Tac'tile (*tango*). Pertaining to the sense of touch. **T. Cells** or **Corpuscles**, cutaneous end-organs of the tactile nerves. See *Merkel*, *Krause*, *Vater*, *Wagner*. **T. Reflexes**, reflex movements from stimulation of the tactile corpuscles.

Tac'tus (*tango*). Touch. Delicacy of tactile sensation. **T. Eruditus** or **Expert-us**, especial sensitiveness of touch acquired by long experience.

Tæ'nia (*ταβια*, a ribbon). An anatomical term variously used of structures resembling a ribbon or band. **T. Hippocampi**, the corpus fimbriatum of the hippocampus major. **T. Semicircularis**, a part of the floor of the lateral ventricle. **T. Violacea**, a part of the fourth ventricle.

Tæ'nia (*ταβια*). A genus of intestinal worms. **T. Cucumerina**, the variety infesting the cat, dog, etc. Has been found in man. **T. Echinococcus**. See *Echinococcus*. **T. Inermis**, the beef tapeworm. **T. Solium**, commonly known as the tapeworm; a parasite within the intestinal tract of man. See, also, *Alternation of Generation*.

Tæ'niafuge (*tania*, *fugo*, to drive). An agent that expels, without necessarily killing tania.

Tæ'nicide (*tania*, *cado*, to kill). A medicine or agent used to kill the tapeworm.

Taf'ia. Rum.

Tag Al'der. See *Alnus*.

Tagliaco'tian Operation. A rhinoplastic operation by which, in case of the destruction of the natural tissue, a new nose or

part of the same is formed by a flap from the forehead or other part.

Tail. The caudal extremity of an animal. Applied to tail-like parts of an organ of the human body; e.g., the tail of the epididymis or of the pancreas.

Tail'-fold. An embryonic in-folding or hollow, enclosing the hind-gut. See *Head-fold*.

Tait's Knot. A peculiar method of ligating the pedicle in the operation of ovariectomy.

Talc (*talcum*). A silicate of magnesium, a white, unctuous, neutral powder; sometimes used in insufflating powders.

Tal'ipes (*talus*, ankle, *pes*, foot). The deformity commonly called club-foot, depending upon contraction of muscles or tendons, either congenital or acquired. **T. Calcaneus**, the patient walks upon the heel alone. **T. Equinus**, the reverse of the last; the heel is elevated and the weight thrown upon the anterior portion of the foot. **T. Valgus** ("flat" or "splay" foot), the foot is everted or distorted outward. **T. Varus**, the reverse of the last, the foot being bent inward. Combinations of these occur, called *equino-varus*, *equino-valgus*, *calcaneo-varus*, *calcaneo-valgus*, etc.

Tal'low. The solid fat of neat cattle, consisting mainly of stearic, palmitic and oleic acids.

Tal'o- (*talus*, the ankle). A prefix denoting connection with or relation to the heel, as talo-calcaneal, talo-fibular, talo-tibial, etc.

Tal'pa (Lat.). A mole or wen.

Tal'us (Lat.). The astragalus. Also, the ankle.

Tam'ar In'dien. See *Senna*.

Tam'arac. The bark of *Larix americana*. A tonic and mild astringent acting on mucous membranes. Dose of fld. ext. ʒ ss-j. Unof.

Tam'arind. The pulp of the fruit of **T. Indica**. Contains various fruit acids, sugar, etc. Laxative and refrigerant. Usually prescribed with other laxatives. Dose indefinite.

Tam'bour (Fr. *tambour*, a drum). A drum-like instrument used in physiological experiments, so arranged that it registers cardiac movements.

Tam'pon (Fr.). A portion of cotton, sponge or other material used to plug the vagina, nose, etc., in cases of hemorrhage.

Tanace'tum. Tansy. The leaves and tops of *T. vulgare*. Contains a volatile

oil and a bitter principle. Useful in amenorrhœa, and as an anthelmintic. **T.**, **Ext. fld.** Unof. Dose of the fld. ext. $\mathfrak{M}\text{x}-\mathfrak{J}\mathfrak{j}$; of an $\mathfrak{J}\mathfrak{j}$ to $\mathfrak{O}\mathfrak{j}$ infus. $\mathfrak{J}\mathfrak{j}-\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$; of the volatile oil $\text{gtt. j}-\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$. All unof.

Tan'gent (*tango*, to touch). Touching.
Tanghin'ia. The seeds of the plant *T. venenifera*, or ordeal bean. Native to Madagascar. Properties due to tanghinin, an extractive closely resembling curare in its medicinal properties.

Tanghin Poison. See *Tanghinia*.

Tangle-tent. See *Sea Tangle*.

Tan'nic Acid. See *Acid (Tannic)*.

Tan'nin. See *Acid (Tannic)*.

Tanret's Test (for albumin). The reagent is composed of mercuric chloride 1.35 gms., potassium iodide 3.32 gms., acetic acid 20 c.c., distilled water to make 1000 c.c. By contact it gives an opacity with all proteids.

Tan'sy. See *Tanacetum*.

Tape'tum Lu'cidum. The brilliant greenish reflecting layer or membrana versicolor of the eyes of many of the lower animals. Used, also, of the radiating fibers of the corpus callosum.

Tape'worm. See *Tenia Solium*.

Tapio'ca. A variety of starch obtained from the cassava or manioc plant, *Jatropha manihot*. It is an excellent food for invalids.

Tapotement (Fr.). See *Massage*.

Tap'ping. See *Paracentesis*.

Tar. See *Pix Liquida*.

Tar'antism. A choreic affection, largely a play of the imagination and often feigned, ascribed to the bite of a tarantula. It is perpetuated by force of tradition along certain parts of the Mediterranean coast. According to popular fancy the affection was cured by music.

Tarant'ula. A species of spider, *Lycosa T.*, closely resembling the trap-door spider, *Mygale Henzi*, with which it is often confounded. Its bite is poisonous. See *Tarantism*.

Tarax'acum. Dandelion. The root of *T. dens-leonis*. Properties due to a bitter extractive principle. Tonic, diuretic and aperient. Of reputed use in dyspepsia. Dose of the ext. gr. v-xxx; of the fld. ext. $\mathfrak{J}\mathfrak{j}-\mathfrak{J}\mathfrak{j}$.

Tardieu's Spots. Ecchymotic stains of the lung tissue indicative of death from asphyxia.

Tar'sal (*tarsoos*, the instep). Pertaining to the bones of the instep. **T. Cartilage**, the cartilaginous layers in the free edge

of each eyelid. **T. Cyst.** See *Chalazion*. **T. Ophthalmia.** See *Blepharitis*.

Tarsal'gia (*tarsoos*, *algos*, a pain). Any pain, especially one of gouty character, in the tarsus.

Tarsec'tomy (*tarsoos*, *ektomē*, excision). Excision of the tarsal bones.

Tarsi'tis. See *Blepharitis*.

Tar'so- (*tarsoos*). A prefix denoting connection with or relation to the tarsus, as tarso-metatarsal (articulation), etc.

Tarsophy'ma (*tarsoos*, *phma*, a growth). Any morbid growth or tumor of the tarsus.

Tar'soplasty (*tarsoos*, *plussō*, to form). Plastic operation upon the eyelid.

Tarsor'raphy (*tarsoos*, *raphē*, a suture). An operation upon the eyelids to diminish the palpebral opening, for ectropion, lagophthalmos, etc.

Tarsot'omy (*tarsoos*, *temnō*, to cut). Operation upon the tarsus in cases of entropion, etc.

Tar'sus (*tarsoos*). The instep, consisting of the calcaneum, or os calcis, the astragalus, cuboid, scaphoid, internal middle and external cuneiform bones. Applied, also, to the cartilage of the eyelid and called the tarsal cartilage.

Tar'tar (*tartarum*). Argol. A popular name given to the acid potassium tartrate which is a natural product of certain fruits, especially the grape. **T.**, **Cream of**, purified argol or acid potassium tartrate. **T.** **Emetic**, the tartrate of antimony and potassium. See *Antimony*.

Tartar'ic (*tartarum*). Having the nature of tartar. Also, applied to the acid derived from tartar.

Taste. The sense by which savors are perceived and discriminated. The glossopharyngeal and the lingual branch of the fifth pair are the nerves mainly connected with this sense, of which the tongue is the chief organ.

Taste-bulbs, or **Taste-buds.** The end-organs of the gustatory nerves.

Taste'less A'gue-drop. A solution of a soluble salt of arsenic; formerly used as a remedy for intermittent and malarial fevers.

Tattoo'ing (Tahitian). The operation of producing permanent colors in the skin by the introduction of foreign substances, such as carbon, indigo, and vermilion. It is a common practice among sailors, the color being introduced into the true skin by pricking in with needles. **T. of Cornea**, an operation to diminish the unpleasant appearance of leucoma of the cornea by

tattooing the same so as to simulate the appearance of the normal pupil and iris.

Tau'rin. Amido-ethyl-sulphonic acid. It occurs in combination with cholalic acid and as taurocholic acid in bile.

Taurocho'lic Acid. An acid occurring in the bile, usually in combination with sodium.

Tax'iderm'y (ταξίς, δέρμα, the skin). The art of preserving and stuffing the skins of animals.

Taxin'omy (ταξίς, an arrangement, νομος, a law). The science of systematic classification.

Taxiol'ogy (ταξίς, λόγος, a treatise). A treatise on classification.

Tax'is (τάσσω, to arrange). Arranging. Usually applied to the manual reduction of hernia.

Taxon'omy. See *Taxinomy*.

Tayu'ga. The root of a South American plant used in syphilitic and skin diseases.

T-Bandage. See *Bandage*.

Tea. *Thea*. The leaves of *Thea Chinensis*. The decoction of the leaves is a popular astringent and restorative beverage. Properties due to theine, a substance identical with caffeine. A cerebral stimulant. Dose of the fld. ext. ℥x-ʒj. Unof.

Tea'berry. See *Gaultheria*.

Tea-leaf Eye. A muco-purulent conjunctivitis caused by the prolonged application of tea leaves to the eye for their supposed therapeutic effect in ocular disease,—chiefly among the negroes of the southern United States.

Teale's Amputa'tion. A form of amputation in which two rectangular flaps are left, the anterior being about four times as long as the posterior.

Tears. The secretion of the lachrymal gland.

Teat. The nipple: a part of the excretory duct of the mammary gland.

Tech'nical (τεκνη, an art). Pertaining to the arts.

Technocau'sis (τεχνη, καυσίς, a burning). Mechanical cautery, such as electro-cautery, moxa, etc., in distinction from the cautery produced by chemicals.

Technol'ogy (τεχνη, λόγος, a treatise). The science or explanation of the terms used in science or art.

Tecnoto'nia (τεκνον, a child, κτείνω, to kill). Child-murder. Infanticide.

Teeth. The organs of mastication. The first set of teeth in childhood, twenty in number, are called *milk, temporary* or *deciduous* teeth. In the adult the per-

manent teeth consist of two *incisors*, one *cuspid*, two *bicuspid*s, and three *molars* in each lateral half of the jaws. The posterior molar of each half jaw is cut at an age of from 20-25 years, and is therefore called a wisdom tooth. In structure, the tooth consists of a hard enamel encasing the crown; the dentine, within the enamel, constituting the whole of the root and interior of the crown; and the *pulp*, a bulbous prolongation of the mucous membrane of the gums, which is traversed by blood vessels and nerve filaments. The upper part of the tooth is the *crown*, the middle part the *neck*, and the lower part within the alveoli the *fang* or *root*.

Teeth'ing. The development and appearance of the first teeth in an infant. Dentition.

Teeto'talism (redup. of *total*). The practice of entire abstinence from alcoholic beverages.

Tegmen'tum (*tego*, to cover). A covering. The cerebral surface of the crus cerebri, formed of the deep longitudinal fibres.

Teg'ument. See *Integument*.

Teichop'sia (τεῖχος, ὤψ, the eye). A temporary amblyopia with subjective visual images like fortification angles; probably due to vasomotor disturbances of the visual center.

Teissier's Method. See *Phosphates*.

Te'la (Lat.). A web or web-like tissue.

Telangiec'tasis (τέλος, the end, αγγειον, a vessel, εκτασίς, extension). A term used to designate such forms of vascular dilatation and capillary distention as are acquired and not congenital. See *Nervus Vascularis*.

Telangio'sis (τέλος, αγγειον, a blood vessel). Disease of the capillaries.

Teleg'rapher's Cramp. A form of professional neurosis similar to scrivener's palsy, etc.

Teleol'ogy (τέλος, λόγος, a treatise). The doctrine of final causes.

Telep'athy (τήλε, far, παθος, a suffering). Formerly an empiric form of treatment whereby cures were guaranteed by the exhibition of the remedy at a distance from the seat of disease. The term is now used of a certain form of clairvoyance in which one is supposed to become conscious by dream or vision of distant events.

Tel'ephone Tin'nitus. A professional neurosis of the auditory mechanism said to be caused by constant use of the telephone.

Tel'escope (τηλε, far, σκοπεω, to examine). An instrument for observing objects situated at a great distance, especially the heavenly bodies. **T.-eye**, an abnormalism of the orbit said to be caused by the constant use of optical instruments, like the telescope, microscope, etc.

Telester'eoscope (τηλε, στερεος, solid, σκοπεω, to view). An instrument for obtaining a stereoscopic view of distant objects by which such objects obtain a relief like that of near objects.

Tellu'rium (τελλυς, the earth). $Te = 128$; quantivalence II, IV and VI. One of the elements resembling sulphur in chemical properties. None of the preparations are used in medicine. The element itself, like selenium, imparts an extremely fetid odor to the exhalations and excreta of the body.

Telolem'ma (τελος, end, λαμβανω, to take). The membrane covering the eminence of Doyère.

Tem'per (*tempero*, to regulate). That mixture of mental and emotional qualities that produces a predominant quality of disposition or character. Moderation, equipoise of mind; also, to mingle, modify.

Tem'perament (*temperamentum*). A term vaguely applied to the predominance of one group or order of constitutional functions over others in an individual. The various divisions of temperament were based on the former doctrine of the four humors of the body—blood, lymph, bile and atrabilis or black bile; the predominance of any one resulting respectively in a sanguine, lymphatic, bilious, or melancholic temperament. Although the doctrine of the temperaments has long since lost its significance, it is generally admitted that an individual may have a predisposition to types of mental action not improperly classed as nervous, phlegmatic, lymphatic, etc.

Tem'perance (*tempero*). Moderation in satisfying desire; especially as regards the use of alcoholic beverages.

Tem'perate (*tempero*). Moderate, without excess. **T. Zone**, the zone of climate situated between the isotherms of 30° and 70° T.

Tem'perature (*tempero*). The intensity of heat or molecular vibration. **T., Absolute**, that reckoned from the absolute zero of temperature estimated at 273° below the zero of the Centigrade thermometer. **T., Morbid**, any considerable variation from the normal temperature of the body. **T., Normal**, the temperature of the body in a

state of health— 98.6° F., as estimated by the clinical thermometer. See *Thermometer*.

Tem'perature-spots. Variations of the heat of the skin, showing a specific end-apparatus arranged in a punctated manner connected with the temperature-sense. **T.-S.**, are arranged in a linear manner or in chains, usually slightly curved. **Cold-spots**, spots where only the sensation of cold will be felt. **Hot-spots**, where only heat will be felt. Both are anæsthetic toward pain and pressure. The cold spots are more abundant.

Tem'ple (*tempus*, time, from belief that the hair first turns gray at this place). The flat or depressed portion of the head between the eye and ear and neighboring parts.

Tem'poral (*tempora*, the temples). Pertaining to the temples. **T. Artery**. See *Artery*. **T. Bone**, the bone situated at the side and base of the skull. It is divided into a squamous, a mastoid and a petrous portion. **T. Muscle**. See *Muscle-Table*.

Temporiza'tion (*tempus*). The expectant treatment of disease. See *Expectant*.

Temporo- (*tempus*). A prefix denoting connection with the temple, as, *e. g.*, temporo-facial, temporo-malar, temporo-occipital, etc.

Tena'cious (*tenax*, tough). Having the quality of toughness or ability to resist mechanical strain or dissolution.

Tenac'ity (*tenax*). Toughness. Resistance to fracture or dissolution.

Tenac'ulum (*teneo*, to hold). An instrument, usually hook-shaped, for seizing and holding divided vessels, etc.

Ten'dency (*tendo*, to stretch). The inclination or aim toward a given state or condition.

Ten'derness. The condition of abnormal sensitiveness to touch. Soreness.

Ten'dinous (*tendo*). Pertaining to or having the nature of tendon.

Ten'do, or

Ten'don (*tendo*). A white, glistening, fibrous cord connecting its muscle with the more movable or more peripheral organ or part. **Tendo-Achillis**, the Achilles tendon or common tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, the thickest and strongest of the body. **Patellar T. Reflex**. See *Reflex*.

Ten'do-synovi'tis. The "compound ganglion" of older text books, now recognized as a local tuberculosis.

Ten'do - vagina'lis Granulosa. See *Tendo-synovitis*.

Tenes'mus (τενω, to strain). Rectal pain with spasmodic contraction of the sphincter ani. The painful desire to empty the bowels without the evacuation of feces.

Ten'nis-el'bow. A strain of the elbow, said to be frequent in tennis-players.

Ten'nysin. A certain alkaloid occurring in brain tissue.

Tenog'raphy. See *Tenontography*.

Tenol'ogy. See *Tenontology*.

Tenoni'tis. Inflammation of Tenon's capsule.

Ten'on's Capsule. See *Ocular*.

Tenontog'raphy (τενω, γραφω, to write). The descriptive anatomy of the tendons.

Tenontol'ogy (τενω, λογος, a treatise). A treatise on the nature, etc., of tendons.

Ten'ophyte (τενω, φυτόν, a growth). An osseous or cartilaginous growth on a tendon.

Tenor'raphy (τενω, ράφη, a suture). The uniting of a divided tendon by sutures.

Tenosto'sis (τενω, οστέον, bone). Ossification of a tendon.

Tenosynovi'tis (τενω). Combined inflammation of tendons and of their sheaths.

Tenot'omy (τενω, τεμνω, to cut). The operation of cutting a tendon to correct deformities due to muscular contractions, and for the correction of strabismus. See *Strabotomy*. **T., Graduated**, cutting a part of the fibers of the tendon of an ocular muscle for insufficiency or slight degrees of strabismus.

Ten'sion (*tendo*, to stretch). In physics, that force apparent in mutual repulsion of the molecules of gases. It disappears when the repulsion is balanced by gravitation. In physiology, the condition of an organ when under a strain.

Ten'sion, Intra-ocu'lar. The pressure of the intraocular contents upon the sclerotic. Abnormal increase of the same is characteristic of glaucoma. Accurate measurement of T. is made by means of instruments called tonometers; for practical purposes it is estimated by palpation with the fingers. The registration of T. is indicated by the following terms: *Tn.* = Tension normal; the varying degrees of subnormality by the sign —, prefixed to the figures 1, 2, 3, the latter denoting extreme flaccidity; hypertension is indicated by the sign +, prefixed to 1, 2, 3, the latter indicating the extreme hardness of the highest glaucomatous pressure.

Ten'sor (*tendo*, to stretch). Applied to an organ or part whose function is to make tense. **T. Muscles.** See *Muscle-Table*.

Tent (*tendo*). An instrument made of compressed sponge, laminaria, tupelo, or other material that will increase in volume by the absorption of water; used chiefly for dilating the cervix of the uterus.

Ten'tacle. A mobile, tactile appendage, as the antennæ, or "feelers," of many insects and invertebrata.

Tento'rium (*tendo*). An arched lamina of dura mater covering the upper surface of the cerebellum, and supporting the posterior lobes of the brain. **T.-Cerebelli**, is the common form.

Tephromyeli'tis. See *Poliomyelitis*.

Tephro'sis. See *Incineration*.

Tep'id (*tepidus*, warm). About blood-heat.

Tepida'rium (*tepidus*). A warm bath. See *Bath*.

Tepo'poté. Teamsters' Tea. The twigs of *Ephedra antisiphilitica*. Commonly known in the Southwestern U. S. as *cannitillo* or *whorehouse tea*. Serviceable in venereal diseases. Dose of the fld. ext. ʒj-ij. Unof.

Ter- (Lat., three times). In chemistry, joined to the names of certain compounds in which three acid atoms or radicals take part. A common prefix meaning three, or threefold.

Teratog'eny (τερας, a monster, γεννω, to beget). The formation or bringing forth of monstrosities.

Ter'atoid (τερας, ειδος, resemblance). Resembling a monster or anomalous organization.

Teratol'ogy (τερας, λογος, a treatise). A treatise on monsters and other anomalies of organization.

Terato'ma (τερας). A congenital tumor, which may contain various concretions of organic tissue.

Ter'ebene, or

Terebin'thina. Turpentine. The oleoresin obtained from the yellow pine, *P. australis*, and other species. Properties due to an essential, volatile oil, which is the form mainly used. Stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic and anthelmintic; externally a rubefacient. Useful in hemorrhage of the intestines, as a stimulant to the heart and in various zymotic fevers. Externally in neuralgia, gangrene and rheumatism. Dose of the oil ʒv-xv (of the oleoresin gr. v-ʒj). **T., Canadensis**, "balsam of fir," a liquid oleoresin. Dose gr. v-xxx. Turpentine, Chian, of re-

puted benefit in cancer. Dose gr. iij-v. **T. Liniment.**, resin cerate 65, oil of turpentine 35 parts. **Turpentine Venice**, usually a solution of resin in oil of turpentine. **Terebene**, prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on turpentine. A disinfectant.

Terebra'tion (*terebro*, to bore). The operation of boring or trephining.

Te'res (*tero*, to rub). A name given to various organs and parts characterized by a round, smooth appearance. **T. Muscle.** See *Muscle-Table*.

Term (*τερμα*, a limit). The time during which anything lasts.

Ter'minal (*τερμα*). Pertaining to the end.

Terminol'ogy (*terminus*, a name, *λογος*, a treatise). A treatise on any systematization of names.

Ter'nary (*ter*, three times). Pertaining to the number three.

Ter'pine. A terpene hydrate derived from turpentine. Useful in bronchial and pulmonary diseases to loosen and facilitate the expectoration of mucus.

Ter'ra (Lat.). Earth. **T. Alba**, white clay. **T. Cariosa**, rotten-stone. **T. Oleum**, petroleum. **T. Ponderosa**, baryta or barium sulphate.

Terrain-cure (Fr.). A therapeutic method consisting in mountain-climbing, dietetics, etc., for plethora, corpulence, neurasthenia, chlorosis, incipient phthisis, etc.

Terra'queous (*terra*, land, *aqua*, water). Pertaining to or consisting of both land and water.

Terrene' (*terra*). Terrestrial.

Ter'tian (*tertius*, third). Applied to a variety of intermittent fever the paroxysms of which recur every third day.

Ter'tiary (*tertius*). Third in order. **T. Syphilis.** See *Syphilis*.

Tes'selated (*tessera*, a square). Formed into little squares. Chequered. Having quadrangular arrangement.

Test. In chemistry, a characteristic reaction which distinguishes one body from all others. Also, the reagent for producing a test.

Test'es (pl. of *testis*, a witness [of masculinity]). The two glandular bodies, situated in the scrotum, that secrete the semen. They lie in the abdominal cavity in early foetal life, and descend into the scrotum about the time of birth. **T. of Brain.** See *Corpora*. **T., Descent of**, passage through the inguinal canal into the scrotum. **T. Muliebris.** See *Ovaries*.

Tes'ticles. See *Testes*.

Testi'tis. See *Orchitis*.

Test'-paper. See *Litmus*.

Test'-types. Letters or figures of different sizes to test acuteness of vision. Those most in use subtend an angle of five minutes at the proper distance.

Tetan'ic. Pertaining to tetanus.

Tetanil'ia (*tetanus*). A form of tetanic spasm affecting the fingers and toes. It is observed mainly among children, and is a concomitant of rachitis.

Tet'anine. A ptomaine obtained by cultivating impure tetanus-microbes on beef-broth. It has recently been obtained from the amputated arm of a tetanus-patient by Brieger, who thus demonstrated the presence of tetanine in tetanus-patients during life. Nevertheless, it has not been found in the brain and nerve-tissue of persons dead from tetanus. The base produces the characteristic symptoms of tetanus, though probably not all, since three other toxins, including spasmotoxine, occur with tetanine in cultures of the tetanus-microbe.

Tet'anoid (*tetanus*, *ειδος*, resembling). Resembling tetanus.

Tetanom'eter (*tetanus*, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for stimulating a nerve mechanically.

Tetanotox'ine (*tetanus*, *toxicum*, poison). A poisonous ptomaine obtained as one of the products of the culture of the tetanus-microbe, by Brieger. It is tetanizing in its action,—producing first tremor, then paralysis and violent convulsions.

Tet'anus (*τενω*, to stretch). A spasmodic and continuous contraction of muscles, causing rigidity of the parts they supply. See *Trismus*, *Opisthotonus*, *Emprosthotonus*, *Pleurothotonos*. Brieger has isolated four toxic ptomaine substances, from cultivations of so-called tetanus bacilli: *Tetanin*, produced symptoms of tetanus (mice); *Tetatoxin*, caused tremors, paralysis and convulsions; *Muriate of Toxin*, produced tetanus and salivation; *Spasmotoxin*, prostrated quickly with clonic and tonic spasms. **T., Acoustic.** See *Acoustic*. **T., Cephalic**, **T., Hydrophobic**, **T., Kopf.** See *Kopf-Tetanus*.

Tetatox'in. See *Tetanus*.

Tet'ra- (*τετρα*, four). A Greek numeral used as a prefix and denoting four.

Tetrama'zia (*τετρα*, *μαστος*, breast). The presence, normal or abnormal, of four teats or mammary glands.

Tetraner'ythrin. A reddish pigment found in the blood of some decapod crus-

taceans identical with that in the exoskeleton and hypoderm.

Tetranop'sia (τετρα, *ωψ*, the eye). A contraction of the field of vision limited to one quadrant.

Tetras'ter (τετρα, *αστηρ*, star). The karyokinetic figure when there is a fourfold division of the nucleus.

Tetrasto'ma (τετρα, *στομα*, a mouth). A parasitic worm infesting the kidneys.

Tet'ter. A form of herpes, commonly known as ringworm. See *Herpes*.

Tex'ture (*texo*, to weave). In physiology, any organized substance or tissue of which the body is composed. Also, and more correctly, the arrangement of the elementary parts of tissue.

Thalamenceph'alón (*thalamus*, *ενκεφαλον*, the brain). In embryology, the posterior portion of the anterior vesicle.

Thal'amus (θαλαμος, bed). Used of the *Thalami Optici*. Two large masses of ganglionic gray matter at the base of the brain, supposed (erroneously) to be the origin of the optic nerves.

Thal'lin. A synthetic chemical product. A powerful antipyretic. Effects not so lasting as those of antipyrine. Apt to produce collapse. Dose gr. iv. Unof.

Than'atoid (θανατος, death, *ειδος*, resemblance). Resembling or having the appearance of death.

Thanato'des (θανατος). Mortal. Lethal.

Thanatom'eter (θανατος, *μετρον*, measure). A thermometer introduced into the stomach or rectum to determine if the depression of temperature is so great as to be a sign of death.

Thanatophid'ia (θανατος, *οφεις*, a serpent). The class of serpents whose bite produces toxic symptoms or death.

Thanatopho'bia (θανατος, *φοβος*, a dread). A morbid fear of death.

Thap'sia Gargan'ica. The root of the plant is used by the natives of N. Africa as a counter-irritant. Internally a tonic. Dose of the fld. ext. ℥x-xxx. Unof.

Thaumat'ropy (θauvia, a wonder, *τροπη*, change). The extraordinary transformation of one organ or part into another.

The'a. See *Tēa*.

The'baine. Called, also, *paramorphine*. A powerful tetanizer, exalting cerebrospinal centers and resembles strychnine in effects. Unof.

The'baism. The condition induced by thebaine or paramorphine.

Thebe'sius, Foram'ina of. Numerous minute veins opening on the inner surface

of the right auricle of the heart. They return the blood directly from the muscular tissue without entering the venous current.

The'ca (θηκη, a sheath or scabbard). A sheath or investing membrane. **T. Vertebralis**, the investing membranes of the vertebral cord.

The'cal (θηκη). Pertaining to the theca. **T. Abscess**, tenosynovitis, paronychia or whitlow.

Theci'tis (θηκη, *ιτις*, inflammation). Inflammation of tendons and their sheaths.

The'ine. See *Tēa*.

Thelal'gia (θηλη, a papilla, *αλγος*, a pain). Pain in the nipples.

Theli'tis (θηλη, *ιτις*). Inflammation of the nipples.

The'lium (θηλη). A papilla; also, a layer of cells.

The'lothism (θηλη, *ωθεω*, to push). Projection of the nipple, caused by contraction of the transverse muscular fibers.

The'nal (θεναρ, the palm). Pertaining to the palm or the sole; also, towards the palm.

The'nar (θεναρ). The palm of the hand; also, the sole of the foot.

Theobrom'æ Oleum. Butter of Cacao. The fixed oil of the seed of the chocolate tree, *T. cacao*. Consists mainly of stearine with a little olein. Demulcent, and does not become rancid. Used in making suppositories. **T. Ceratum**, "red lip-salve," cacao butter, white wax, āā 35; oil of almond 30; oil of rose, to flavor, and camphine to color, āā *q. s.* **Theobromine**, the alkaloid; properties like those of caffeine.

Theoma'nia (θεος, God, *μανια*, madness). Religious mania.

Theoph'yllin. An alkaloid discovered in tea. It is isomeric with the base obtained from cacao (theobromin) and with paraxanthin, but differs from them in its reactions.

Theoret'ical (θεωρεω, to investigate). Based on theory. Speculative.

The'ory (θεωρεω). The abstract principles of a science. Also, a reasonable supposition.

Therapei'a. See *Therapeutics*.

Therapeu'tic (θεραπεω, to cure). Pertaining to Therapeutics.

Therapeu'tics (θεραπεω). That branch of medical science which considers the application of remedies as a means of cure.

Ther'apy. See *Therapeutics*.

Theri'aca. Treacle, Molasses. The non-crystallizing residue of the juice of the

cane, left after the process of evaporation. Consists of cane sugar solution, caramel, and various impurities. Rarely used in pharmacy. Formerly used as an antidote to the bites of venomous snakes or insects.

Thermæsthē'sia (*θερμν, heat, αίσθησις, sensation*). The sensation of heat or the temperature of bodies.

Thermæsthesiometer (*θερμν, αίσθησις, μετρον, a measure*). An instrument for measuring the sensibility to heat of different regions of the skin.

Ther'mal (*θερμν*). Pertaining to heat.

Ther'mo- (*θερμν*). A Greek word used as a prefix to denote connection with or relation to heat.

Thermo-cautery. See *Cautery*.

Thermo-chemistry. That branch of chemical science embracing the mutual relations of heat and atomic changes.

Thermochro'ic (*θερμν, χρωω, to separate*).

Pertaining to a quality of certain substances that transmit some thermal radiations but absorb or change others.

Thermo-electric'ity. Pertaining to electricity generated by heat.

Thermogen'esis (*θερμν, γεννωω, to produce*). The production of heat.

Thermogen'ic (*θερμν, γεννωω*). Pertaining to thermogenesis.

Ther'mograph (*θερμν, γραφω, to write*).

Any automatic device for registering variations of temperature.

Thermom'eter (*θερμν, heat, μετρον, a measure*). An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat, consisting of a reservoir of mercury (or alcohol) expanding into a vacuous capillary tube, the intensity being measured by the length of the column of mercury. **T., Centigrade**, the freezing point is 0° and the boiling point at 100°. **T., Fahrenheit's**, the interval between freezing and boiling is divided into 180 equal parts, each called a degree, the zero point being 32 degrees or divisions below the freezing of water. **T., Reaumur**, the freezing point is 0°, and the boiling point 80°. To convert the registration of one thermometer into that of another the following formulæ are useful:—

Let F = No. of degrees Fahrenheit.

" C = " Centigrade.

" R = " Reaumur.

Then to convert

Fahr. to Cent.

$5(F-32) = C.$

Cent. to Fahr.

$\frac{9C}{5} + 32 = F.$

Fahr. to Reaum.

$4(F-32) = R.$

Reaum. to Fahr.

$\frac{9R}{4} + 32 = F.$

COMPARISON OF THERMOMETERS.

FAHR.	CENT.	REAU.	FAHR.	CENT.	REAU.
212	100	80	76	24.4	19.6
210	98.9	79.1	74	23.3	18.7
208	97.8	78.2	72	22.2	17.8
206	96.7	77.3	70	21.1	16.9
204	95.6	76.4	68	20	15
202	94.4	75.6	66	18.9	15.1
200	93.3	74.7	64	17.8	14.2
198	92.2	73.8	62	16.7	13.3
196	91.1	72.9	60	15.6	12.4
194	90	72	58	14.4	11.6
192	88.9	71.1	56	13.3	10.7
190	87.8	70.2	54	12.2	9.8
188	86.7	69.3	52	11.1	8.9
186	85.6	68.4	50	10	8
184	84.4	67.6	48	8.9	7.1
182	83.3	66.7	46	7.8	6.2
180	82.2	65.8	44	6.7	5.3
178	81.1	64.9	42	5.6	4.4
176	80	64	40	4.4	3.6
174	78.9	63.1	38	3.3	2.7
172	77.8	62.2	36	2.2	1.8
170	76.7	61.3	34	1.1	0.9
168	75.6	60.4	32	0	0
166	74.4	59.6	30	-1.1	-0.9
164	73.3	58.7	28	-2.2	-1.8
162	72.2	57.8	26	-3.3	-2.7
160	71.1	56.9	24	-4.4	-3.6
158	70	56	22	-5.6	-4.4
156	68.9	55.1	20	-6.7	-5.3
154	67.8	54.2	18	-7.8	-6.2
152	66.7	53.3	16	-8.9	-7.1
150	65.6	52.4	14	-10	-8
148	64.4	51.6	12	-11.1	-8.9
146	63.3	50.7	10	-12.2	-9.8
144	62.2	49.8	8	-13.3	-10.7
142	61.1	48.9	6	-14.4	-11.6
140	60	48	4	-15.6	-12.4
138	58.9	47.1	2	-16.7	-13.3
136	57.8	46.2	0	-17.8	-14.2
134	56.7	45.3	-2	-18.9	-15
132	55.6	44.4	-4	-20	-15.1
130	54.4	43.6	-6	-21.1	-16.9
128	53.3	42.7	-8	-22.2	-17.8
126	52.2	41.8	-10	-23.3	-18.7
124	51.1	40.9	-12	-24.4	-19.6
122	50	40	-14	-25.6	-20.4
120	48.9	39.1	-16	-26.7	-21.3
118	47.8	38.2	-18	-27.8	-22.2
116	46.7	37.3	-20	-28.9	-23.1
114	45.6	36.4	-22	-30	-24
112	44.4	35.6	-24	-31.1	-24.9
110	43.3	34.7	-26	-32.2	-25.8
108	42.2	33.8	-28	-33.3	-26.7
106	41.1	32.9	-30	-34.4	-27.6
104	40	32	-32	-35.6	-28.4
102	38.9	31.1	-34	-36.7	-29.3
100	37.8	30.2	-36	-37.8	-30.2
98	36.7	29.3	-38	-38.9	-31.1
96	35.6	28.4	-40	-40	-32
94	34.4	27.6	-42	-41.1	-32.9
92	33.3	26.7	-44	-42.2	-33.8
90	32.2	25.8	-46	-43.3	-34.7
88	31.1	24.9	-48	-44.4	-35.6
86	30	24	-50	-45.6	-36.4
84	28.9	23.1	-52	-46.7	-37.3
82	27.8	22.2	-54	-47.8	-38.2
80	26.7	21.3	-56	-48.9	-39.1
78	25.6	20.4			

Thermoneuro'sis (*θερμν, νευρω, a nerve*).
Pyrexia of vasomotor origin.

Ther'mostat (θερμη, ιστημι, to stand). Any automatic device for regulating temperature.

The'sis (θεσις, a proposition). A dissertation. Usually, the essay presented by an undergraduate at the time of his candidature for a degree.

Thigh (Sax.). The Femur. The part of the lower limb extending from the pelvis to the knee. — **T.-bone**, the *os femoris*.

Thim'bleweed. The herb *Rubeckia lanciniata*. Diuretic and tonic. Has balsamic properties. Dose of fld. ext. ℥xv-℥j. Unof.

Thirst (A. S., *thurst*). The internal sensation causing a desire for water. It is marked by dryness of the mouth and fauces, together with constriction of the pharynx and oesophagus.

Thomas's Operation. See *Cæsarcan Operation*.

Thomsen's Disease. A disease commonly congenital and occurring in families characterized by tonic spasm or rigidity of the muscles, coming on when they are first put in action after a period of rest.

Thoracente'sis (θωραξ, the chest, κεντησις, a piercing). The piercing of the thorax for the removal of any abnormal collection of matter.

Thorac'ic (θωραξ). Pertaining to the chest or thorax, and also to certain of its organs.

T. Duct. See *Duct*. **T. Index**. See *Index*.

Thoracocente'sis. See *Thoracocentesis*.

Thoracocyllo'sis (θωραξ, κύλωσις). Deformity of the thorax.

Thoracodid'ymus (θωραξ, διδυμος, double). A double monster joined by the thoraces.

Thoracodyn'ia (θωραξ, οδυνη, pain). Pain in the chest.

Thoracom'eter (θωραξ, μετρον, a measure). A stethometer, an instrument for measuring the movements of the walls of the chest.

Thoracop'agus (θωραξ, πηγνυμι, to join). A double monster with portions of the thorax or abdomen coalescent. **T. Tribrachius**, with two of the upper limbs coalescent. **T. Tripus**, with two of the lower limbs coalescent. **Prosopothoracopagus**, heads, breasts and bellies coalesced; it is also called **Cephalo-T.**, or **Syncephalus**.

Thorac'oplasty (θωραξ, πλασσω, to form). Plastic operation upon the thorax.

Thoracos'copy (θωραξ, σκοπεω, to examine). Examination of the chest for diagnostic purposes.

Thoracosteno'sis (θωραξ, στενωω, to contract). Contraction or coarctation of the chest.

Thoracot'omy (θωραξ, τεμνω, to cut). Incision of the thorax.

Thoradel'phus (θωραξ, αδελφος, brother). A monocephalic dual monstrosity with bodies united above the umbilicus, four lower and two upper extremities.

Tho'rax (θωραξ). The conical framework of bones and soft tissues bounded by the sternum, the six upper costal cartilages, ribs and intercostal muscles, with the dorsal portion of the vertebral column.

Thorn'apple. See *Stramonium*.

Thorough-wort. See *Eupatorium*.

Thread. The spun and twisted fibers of cotton, linen, or silk. The latter, uncolored, is preferable for sutures.

Thread'-worm. See *Trichocephalus*.

Threpsol'ogy (θρεψις, nutrition, λογος, a treatise). A treatise on the nature and functions of nutrition.

Thresh'old. See *Fechner's Law*.

Thrill (A. S., *thirlian*). Fremitus. A sort of quiver or shiver of the cervical arteries in certain cases of cardiac disease, aneurism, etc.

Throat (Sax.). A common generic term for the fauces, pharynx, larynx, etc.

Throb. A pulsation or beat.

Throm'boid (*thrombus*, a clot). Resembling or having the nature of a thrombus.

Thrombophlebi'tis (*thrombus*, φλεψ, a vein, ιτις, inflammation). Phlebitis from puriform softening of a venous thrombus.

Thrombo'sis (θρομβος). The formation of a thrombus. **T., Marantic**. See *Marantic*.

Throm'bus (Lat.). A clot of blood formed at the place of deposit of an obstruction. See *Embolus*.

Thrush (A. S., *thrisc*). The aphthæ on the tongue, mucous membrane of the mouth, etc., of infants.

Thu'ja. *Arbor Vitæ*. The tops of *T. occidentalis*. Contains several active extractive principles. Stimulant, astringent and aromatic. Of service in coughs, catarrh and amenorrhœa. Dose of the fld. ext. ℥j; of the volatile oil mj-v. All unof.

Thumb (Sax.). The first finger or toe.

Thyme, Oleum. The volatile oil of *T. vulgaris*, garden thyme. Properties due to two hydrocarbons and thymene. **Thymol**, a stearoptene, powerfully antiseptic and anæsthetic to the skin and mucous membrane. Used chiefly as an antiseptic. As efficient as and more agreeable than car-

bolic acid. Dose gr. ss-ij. **T.**, Gauze, contains 1 per cent. of thymol. **T.**, Inhalation, thymol gr. xx, alcohol $\mathfrak{z}$ iij, magnesium carbonate gr. x, water ad $\mathfrak{z}$ iij, teaspoonful to pint of water. **T.**, Solution, for spraying, 1 : 1000. **T.**, Ung., contains gr. v to $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

Thymelco'sis (*θυμος, ελκωσις*). Ulceration of the thymus gland.

Thy'mic (*thymus*). Pertaining to the Thymus. Also, pertaining to thyme, as thymic acid. **T. Asthma**, a form of asthma popularly known as "crowing breath," "holding the breath." It consists of a temporary suspension or difficulty of respiration. It has been attributed to enlargement of the thymus, and also to reflex spasm.

Thy'mol. See *Thyme, Oleum*.

Thy'mus (*θυμος*). Used for *T. gland*, a body of doubtful function and glandular appearance situated in the anterior superior mediastinum.

Thy'reo- (*θυρεος*, a shield, and hence from similarity of shape and function, the thyroid gland or cartilage). Same as Thyro-.

Thy'reocele (*θυρεος, κηλη*, a tumor). A tumor affecting the thyroid gland.

Thyreon'cus (*θυρεος, ογκος*, a tumor). Same as Thyreocele.

Thyreophy'ma (*θυρεος, φυμα*, a tumor). Enlargement of the thyroid gland.

Thyro- (*θυρεος*). A prefix used, to denote connection with or relation to the thyroid cartilage or gland. **T.-arytenoid**, pertaining conjointly to the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages. Also applied to a muscle. **T.-epiglottideus**. See *Muscle-Table*. **T.-hyoid**, pertaining conjointly to the thyroid and hyoid cartilages. Also, the name of a muscle.

Thyroid (*θυρεος, ειδος*, form). **T. Axis**. See *Artery-Table*. **T. Body**. See *T. Gland*. **T. Cartilage**, the largest of the laryngeal cartilages, united at an angle in front, called the *pomum adami*. **T. Gland**, a ductless gland-like body of unknown function, at the upper part of the trachea consisting of two lateral lobes, one upon each side of the same. See *Cachexia* and *Myxodema*.

Thyroidect'omy (*θυρεος, εκτομη*, excision). Excision of the thyroid gland.

Thyroidot'omy (*θυρεος, τομη*, incision). Incision of the thyroid gland.

Thyrot'omy (*θυρεος, τερωω*, to cut). Incision of the thyroid body.

Tib'ia (Lat., a flute or pipe). The larger of the two bones of the leg, commonly

called the shinbone, articulating with the femur, fibula and astragalus.

Tib'ial (*tibia*). Pertaining or belonging to the tibia. **T. Artery**. See *Artery-Table*. **T. Muscle**. See *Muscle-Table*.

T. Nerve. See *Nerve-Table*.

Tic, or

Tic Douloureux (*French*). Neuralgia of one or more branches of the fifth nerve. The term has been used of painless spasmodic twitchings or distortions of muscles supplied by the seventh nerve. These affections have been called, *antalgia dolorosa*, *dolor crucians faciei*, *neuralgia faciei*, *prosoptalgia trismus dolorificus*, and *trismus maxillaris*.

Tick. A name applied indiscriminately to several species of *acari*.

Tic'kle. To cause a spasmodic muscular contraction by a slight irritation of peripheral nerve fibers of the skin.

Ti'dal Air. See *Air*.

Tig'lii O'leum. Croton Oil. The fixed oil of the seed of *Croton T.*, native to India. Externally a powerful irritant producing pustular eruptions. Useful as a counter-irritant in ovaritis, bronchitis, rheumatism, glandular swellings, etc. Internally a drastic hydragogue cathartic; indicated where prompt evacuation of the bowels is required. Dose $\mathfrak{m}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij.

Tim'bre (*Fr.; Ger., Klang*). The peculiar quality of a tone other than pitch and intensity that makes it distinctive. It depends upon the overtones of the vibrating body.

Time. The duration of an event or phenomenon. **Reaction T.**, that required for the conduction of a sensory impulse to the center, combined with that of the duration of the perception, of the direction of attention (apperception), of the voluntary impulse, and of the return of motor impulse to the muscles with their consequent activity. The Reaction-T. varies according to the part and sense, etc., stimulated. For shock on hand it is 12 seconds; on forehead, 13; on toe, 17; sudden noise, 13; vision of electric spark, 15; sound, 16; taste of sugar and acids, 16; of salt, 15; of quinine, 23. See also, *Dilemma*.

Tin. Stannum. Sn = 118; quantitative 11, iv. A silver-white metal, the thin foil of which is sometimes used to protect pharmaceutical preparations. Should be free from lead. **T. Chloride**, stannous chloride, a disinfectant. **T. Pulvis**, tin powder, formerly used as an anthelmintic. All unof.

Tinc'ture, or

Tinctu'ra (*tingo*, to tinge). A tincture. In pharmacy, an alcoholic solution of the medicinal principles of a drug, and, excepting the tincture of iodine, of non-volatile bases. The strength of tinctures varies from $\frac{4}{10}$ per cent. to 65 per cent. of the active principles of the drug. There are 72 official *tincturae*.

Tin'ea (*tinea*, a moth-worm). A generic term used of a class of skin diseases caused by the presence of filamentous fungi. **T. Abestina**. See *Seborrhæa*. **T. Amiantacea**. See *Seborrhæa*. **T. Decalvans**. See *Alopecia Areata*. **T. Lupinosa**. See *Favus*. **T. Tarsi**. See *Blepharitis*. **T. Tricophytina**, Ring-worm. A parasitic, circular, inflamed spot, which becomes scaly and spreads peripherally, clearing up in the centre, and thus forming the ring-shaped condition which is its well-known characteristic. On the head it is known as *T. Tonsurans*; on the body, *T. Circinata*; on the beard, *T. Barba*, etc. All forms are contagious, and due to the development of the "trichophyton" fungus. A similar but very severe form, occurring in the Polynesian Islands, is known as *T. Imbricata*. **T. Vera**. See *Favus*. **T. Versicolor**, Pityriasis Versicolor; Chloasma; Mycosis Microspora. A disease of the skin characterized by patches of brown color; confined mainly to the trunk. Due to the development of fungous microspores.

Tin'nitus (*tinnio*, to tinkle). Any tinkling or ringing sound. **T. Aurium**, the subjective ringing or hissing sound heard in the ears in various affections of the tympanum and internal ear. **T., Telephone**. See *Telephone-Tinnitus*.

Tire-Balle (Fr.). An instrument for extracting bullets from a part.

Tire-Fond (Fr.). An instrument for penetrating a cavity or tissue, transfixing and withdrawing foreign bodies.

Ti'sane (*πρωαν*, barley-water). Any decoction or beverage having slight curative or restorative qualities.

Tis'sue (Fr. *tissu*). Any web-like structure. Applied generally to the organic elements of a part or organ. **T., Animal**. See *Animal Tissue*. **T., Cellular**, texture composed of rounded (or dodecahedral) cells. **T., Fibro-cellular**, tissue in the form of long fibres. **T., Tubular** or **Vascular**, tissue in the form of long cylindrical tubes. **T., Vegetable**, a term used to distinguish the web-

like substance which composes vegetable structure.

Titilla'tion (*titillo*, to tickle). The act of tickling.

Tituba'tion (*titubo*, to stagger). The staggering gait and incoördination of motion accompanying certain diseases of the spine.

Tobac'co. See *Tabacum*.

Tobin's Tubes. A method of ventilation of rooms by the introduction of air through tubes placed in the walls.

Tocol'ogy (*τοκος*, childbirth, *λογος*, a treatise). A treatise on the science of obstetrics.

Toe. A finger or digit of the foot.

Tol'erance (*tolero*, to bear). The capacity of a patient to withstand certain drugs or certain doses of drugs without injurious consequences.

Tol'erant. Withstanding the action of a medicine without injury.

To'lu. See *Tolutan*.

Toma'to. The ripe fruit of the common tomato, *Lycopersicum esculentum*. Claimed to be useful in canker of the mouth, nurse's sore mouth, etc. Unof.

Tomen'tose (*tomentum*, a lock of wool). Woolly. Covered with down.

Tomen'tum (Lat.). A lock of wool. **T. Cerebri**, the plexus of small blood vessels inside of the pia mater and penetrating the cortex of the brain. When detached they have a fanciful resemblance to a lock of wool.

Tomes, **Fibers of**. See *Fibers of Tomes*.

Tomoma'nia (*τεμνω*, to cut, *μανια*, madness). A term used to denote an excessive desire or habit on the part of a surgeon to use the knife or to perform unnecessary operations.

Tone (*τονος*, from *τεινω*, to stretch). The normal activity, strength and excitability of the various organs and functions as observed in a state of health. Also, a sound.

Ton'ga. A drug obtained in the Feejee Islands, consisting of a mixture of barks, roots and leaves. Of reputed service in neuralgia. Dose of the proprietary fld. ext. Mxxx-ʒj. Unof.

Tongue (Sax.). The organ of the special sense of taste and the principal organ, after the larynx, of speech. **T., Taste-bulbs of**. See *Taste-bulbs*.

Tongue-tie. A congenital shortening of the frænum of the tongue, preventing its mobility.

Ton'ic (*τονος*, tone). A medicine or agent which promotes nutrition and gives tone to the system. **T. Spasm**, in pathology,

the continued rigid contraction of muscular tissue observed in such affections as tetanus.

Tonic'ity (τονος). The quality of muscular tissue when in a condition of excitation.

Tonom'eter. See *Tension, Intraocular*.

Ton'sil (tonsilla). The tonsils are two glandular organs on each side of the fauces, between the anterior and posterior pillars of the soft palate. **T. of Cerebellum**, an elevation on either side of the great median fissure projecting into the fourth ventricle. **T., Pharyngeal**, a mass of lymphoid tissue between the Eustachian tubes in the pharynx.

Tonsill'i'tis (tonsilla, *itis*). Inflammation of the tonsils.

Tonsil'lotome (tonsilla, τεμνω, to cut). An instrument for abscission of the tonsils. Called, also, Tonsil Guillotine.

Ton'sure (tendo, to clip). The shaving or removal of the hair from any part.

To'nus (τονος, tone). The quality of tension or tonicity of an organ or part.

Tooth. See *Teeth*.

Tooth'ache. Any pain in or about one or more teeth. It may be purely neuralgic; it may arise from caries, or it may be due to alveolar abscess.

To'phi. Pl. of Tophus.

To'phus (τοφος, a stone). The hard, concretionary matter that forms on the surface of joints affected with gout. Also, concretionary matter in the kidneys. Also, the tartar of the teeth.

Top'ical (τοπος, a place). Pertaining to the external situation of an organ or part of the body, or to symptomatic localization.

T. Remedy, one applied locally.

Topograph'ical (τοπος, γραφω, to write). Pertaining to the relief features of a locality. **T. Anatomy**, the study of the comparative locality of the various organs and parts of the body as determined by external landmarks.

Topog'raphy (τοπος, γραφω). A description of an area or country with reference to its relief features. In anatomy, applied to the regions of the body, and especially of the brain. See *Localization* and *Center*.

Tor'cular Heroph'ili (the wine press of Herophilus). A cavity before the internal occipital protuberance, at which meet several sinuses of the dura mater.

Tor'ic. See *Periscope*.

Tormentil'la. The root of *Potentilla tormentilla*. A mild tonic and astringent. Dose of fld. ext. m℥x-℥l. Unof.

Tormi'na (*tormen*, a racking pain). Any gripping pain in the bowels.

Tor'pid (*torpeo*, to be numb). Affected with torpor.

Tor'por (Lat., numbness). A condition of abnormal inactivity, numbness, or deficient sensation.

Torrefica'tion. See *Roasting*.

Tor'rid (*torreo*, to parch). Hot. Burning. **T. Zone**, the zone of climate lying between the isotherms of 70° F., north and south.

Tor'sion (*torqueo*, to twist). A twisting. Applied especially to the treatment of severed arteries to stop hæmorrhage.

Torticol'lis (*torqueo*, collum, neck). A congenital or acquired contraction of one or more of the cervical muscles, usually of one side, resulting in an abnormal position of the head.

Tor'ula (Lat.). A genus of cryptogamous plants now generally embraced among the *saccharomycetes*.

To'r'us (Lat.). A bulging or elevation of a part.

Touch (Fr. *toucher*). In obstetrics, a digital or manual examination of the female genital organs and adjacent parts for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes. **T., Abdominal**, application of the hands to the abdomen for the diagnosis of pregnancy. Called, also, *Palpation*. **Ballottement**. See *Ballottement*. **T., Rectal**, examination made by the finger in the rectum. **T., Vaginal**, is made with the index finger, or sometimes with the first two fingers inserted into the vagina. **T., Vesical**, examination through the bladder, the urethra having been dilated to admit the finger.

Touch-corpuscles. See *Tactile*.

Tour de Maître (Fr. "the master's expedient"). A maneuver in passing the catheter with a fat person, the instrument entering at first with the handle obliquely across the left thigh and as the point enters the bulb, the handle is swept around toward the abdomen.

Tourniquet (Fr. *tourner*, to turn). An instrument for compression of an artery above the point of hæmorrhage, in injuries, amputations, etc. **T., Esmarch's**, the limb is first wound with an elastic bandage from below upward and then surrounded with a band at the highest point. **T., Horse-shoe**, shaped like a horseshoe, to compress (by a screw) only two points, and thus permit venous return. **T., Provisional**, one applied loosely that may be

tightened at once upon the recurrence of hæmorrhage. **T.**, Signorini's. See *Horseshoe T.* **T.**, Skey's, also a modification of the same. **T.**, Spanish Windlass, a knotted bandage or handkerchief twisted by a stick. **T.**, Torcular, same as the last.

Toxæ'mia (τοξικον, a poison, αιμα, the blood). A condition of contamination or poisoning of the blood.

Toxanæ'mia (τοξικον, ανæμία). Anæmic abnormalism of the blood produced by various gases and mineral poisons.

Toxicohæ'mia. See *Toxæmia*.

Toxicoder'ma (τοξικον, δερμα, the skin). Disease of the skin due to poisonous substances.

Toxicology (τοξικον, λογος, a treatise). A treatise on the nature and effects of poisons.

Toxico'ses (τοξικον). A class of diseases embracing those caused by the reception of poisons into the system.

Toxif'erous (τοξικον, fero, to bear). Carrying or conveying poison.

Tox'in. See *Tetanus*.

Toyn'bee's Experiment. The rarefaction of the air of the middle-ear by swallowing, with coincident closure of the mouth and nares.

Trabec'ulæ (Lat., pl., a small beam). Used of fibrous septa, and also of the medullary or commissural cerebral fibers. Also, the fleshy parts of the cardiac columnæ carneæ.

Tra'chea (τραχεια). The windpipe. A cartilaginous and membranous cylindrical tube extending from the lower part of the larynx to its division into the two bronchi.

Trachelis'mus (τραχηλος, a neck or throat). Convulsive contraction of muscles of the neck.

Trache'lo- (τραχηλος). A Greek word used as a prefix to denote connection with or relation to the neck or throat. **T.-mas-toid**, pertaining conjointly to the throat and the mastoid process. Applied, also, to a muscle.

Trachelor'haphy (τραχηλος, ραφη, a suture). The operation for the repair of laceration of the cervix of the uterus by suture of the torn edges. Called, also, Emmet's Operation.

Tra'cheo- (τραχεια). A Greek word used as a prefix to denote connection with or relation to the trachea or windpipe.

Tra'cheocele (τραχεια, κηλη, tumor). Hernia of the lining membrane of the trachea.

Tracheosteno'sis (τραχεια, στενωσις, a contraction). Contraction of the trachea. **Tracheot'omy** (τραχεια, τεμνω, to cut). Incision of the trachea.

Tracho'ma (τραχυσ, rough). Granular conjunctivitis, a contagious disease of the eyelids that may in severe cases extend to the globe of the eye. It is at first characterized by sago-like elevations of the palpebral conjunctiva, and later by fibrous and cicatricial tissue that by friction produces pannus. The disease is due to a specific diplococcus.

Tract (*tractus*). A tract or course. **T.**, **Optic**, the course of the optic nerve about the crus cerebri.

Trac'tion (*traho*, to draw). The act of drawing or pulling.

Trac'tus (Lat.). See *Tract*.

Trag'acanth, or

Tragacan'tha. The exudation of several species of *Astragalus*, found in Asia Minor. A natural mixture of gum arabic and bassorin. A demulcent employed mainly as a vehicle for resins and insoluble powders. **T.** Mucilage, tragacanth 6, glycerine 18, water to 100 parts. Dose $\bar{\text{3}}$ j, *ad libitum*.

Trag'icus (τραγος, a goat). Pertaining to the tragus.

Tra'gus (τραγος). The small prominence of cartilage projecting over the meatus of the external ear.

Trail'ing Arbu'tus. Ground Laurel, May Flower. The leaves of *Epigæa repens*. Diuretic and astringent. Therapeutic effects much like those of *Uva ursi*. Indicated in irritation of the urinary organs. Dose of fld. ext. $\bar{\text{3}}$ ss-j. Unof.

Trait (Fr. *trait*). Any natural characteristic or feature that is peculiar to an organ or an individual.

Trance (*transitus*, a passing or passage). A popular name for a form of catalepsy.

Trans- (*trans*, across). A Latin preposition used as a prefix to denote across.

Transcenden'tal (*trans, scando*, to climb). Beyond the bounds of experience. **T.**

Anatomy, philosophical anatomy.

Transfer'ence (*trans, fero*, to bear). Supposed telepathic communication of thought or the clairvoyant vision of events taking place at a wide distance.

Transfix' (*trans, figo*, to fix). To pierce.

Transfora'tion (*trans, foro*, to pierce). See *Perforation*.

Transforma'tion (*trans, formo*, to form). The change of an organ or part into one that is different in appearance or fact. The

formation of an organ or tissue beyond its natural or normal limits.

Transfu'sion (*trans, fundo*, to pour). The transfer of blood or other liquid into the veins. **Arterial T.**, the transfusion of defibrinated blood into an artery. **T.**, **Direct**, or **Immediate**, when the blood passes directly from another's vein. **T.**, **Indirect**, or **Mediate**, when it is first drawn in a vessel.

Translu'cid (*trans, luceo*, to shine). Permitting a partial transmission of light; semi-transparent.

Transmigra'tion (*trans, migro*, to wander). The passage of cells or particles through a membranous septum, as, *e.g.*, the white corpuscles of the blood in inflammation.

Transmis'sion (*trans, mitto*, to send). In pathology, the communication or transfer of a disease or its contagium from one person or place to another.

Transpa'rent (*trans, pareo*, to appear). Having the property of permitting the passage of light-rays without material obstruction.

Transpira'tion (*trans, spiro*, to breathe). The emission of any vapor or volatile matter through the pores of the skin. Applied also to sweat or the passage of liquids.

Transplanta'tion (*trans, planto*, to plant). The operation of grafting. See *Graft*.

T. of Cornea. See *Keratoplasty*.

Transposi'tion (*trans, pono*, to place). In surgery, a plastic operation in which the tissue is transferred from its normal position to some other part, final removal being delayed until after adhesion takes place. Also the abnormal position of organs, as the teeth.

Transuda'tion (*trans, sudo*, to sweat). The oozing of any fluid through the pores of the skin in an unaltered condition.

Transverse' (*trans, verto*, to turn). Across as distinguished from longitudinal. Applied to anything directed cross-wise or placed athwart.

Transver'sus. See *Muscle-Table*.

Trape'zium (Lat.). In anatomy, the first bone of the second row of carpal bones.

Trape'zium. See *Muscle-Table*.

Trap'ezoid (*trapezium, eidos*, like). One of the bones of the wrist.

Trapp's Formula. See *Christison's Formula*.

Traube-Hering Curves. Pulse curves showing that the varying activity of the vasomotor center suffices to produce undulations in the blood pressure tracing.

Trau'ma (*τραυμα*, a wound). A wound.

Traumat'ic (*τραυμα*). Pertaining to a wound or injury.

Traumat'icine. A 10 per cent. solution of gutta serena in chloroform. Used locally in superficial wounds and skin affections. Unof.

Trau'matism (*τραυμα*). The condition of one suffering from injury. The systemic condition following trauma.

Tre'acle. See *Theriaca*.

Tread. See *Cicatricula*.

Treat'ment. The methods employed in effecting the cure of disease.

Tree of Heaven. See *Ailanthus*.

Tre'halose. A complex carbohydrate or crystallizable sugar derived from ergot, and also from the trehala insect cocoons.

Tre'matode (*τρημα*, a pore). The descriptive name of an order of entozoa, including worms parasitic upon the liver and intestinal tract.

Tre'mens. See *Delirium*.

Tre'mor (*tremo*, to shake). An involuntary trembling or agitation of the body, or some part of it.

Tremulous Iris. See *Iris*.

Trepan'. See *Trephine*.

Trephine' (*τρεπω*, to turn). An instrument for excising a circular piece of bone, usually from the skull.

Trepida'tion (*trepido*, to tremble). A rhythmical movement of the foot in certain paraplegic diseases, and in epilepsy.

Treppe. See *Summation*.

Tri- (*τρεῖς*, or *tres*, three). A numeral used as a prefix to denote three, or triple.

Tri'ad. See *Quantivalence*.

Tri'al Case. A box of lenses for testing and estimating the refraction of the eye, containing biconvex, biconcave, cylindrical, prismatic and other lenses of the most used powers.

Tri'al Frame. A spectacle frame into which the trial lenses may be slipped in estimating ametropia.

Tri'al Lens'es. Lenses used in testing and estimating the refraction of the eye. See *Spectacle-Lenses*.

Triam'ine. See *Amine*.

Tri'angles. Certain spaces, specialized for surgical purposes, bounded upon three sides by arteries, muscles, *etc.* **T. of Hesselbach**, at the lower part of the abdominal wall, bounded by the epigastric artery, rectus muscle and Poupart's ligament. **T.**, **Carotid**, **Inferior**, median line, sterno mastoid, ant. belly omo hyoid. **T.**, **Carotid**, **Superior**, sterno mastoid,

ant. belly omo-hyoid, post. belly digastric. **T.**, Neck, Anterior, median line sterno-mastoid, border of jaw and line from angle of jaw to mastoid process. **T.**, Neck, Posterior, sterno-mastoid, trapezius, clavicle. **T.**, Occipital, sterno-mastoid, trapezius, omo-hyoid. **T.**, Scarpa's, sartorius, adductor longus, Poupert's ligament. **T.**, Submaxillary, lower jaw and mastoid process, the two bellies of the digastric. **T.**, Subclavian, post. belly omo-hyoid, clavicle, sterno-mastoid.

Trian'gular. Pertaining to figures with three sides, and applied to a number of such shaped organs or parts of the body.

Triangula'ris. See *Muscle-Table*.

Triatom'ic (*tri*, three, *atomus*, an atom). In chemistry, applied to a molecule or a radical that requires three monad atoms to saturate it. See *Quantivalence*.

Tri'badism (*τριβω*, to rub). Unnatural sexual usage of the clitoris between two women.

Triba'sic (*tri*, *basis*, a base). In chemistry, an acid having three hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms.

Tri'ceps (*tri*, *capio*, to take). Applied to certain muscles that have three origins. See *Muscle-Table*.

Trichau'xis. See *Hirsuties*.

Trichi'asis (*θριξ*, a hair). Abnormal direction or position of the eyelashes, so that they produce irritation by friction upon the globe. See, also, *Distichiasis*.

Trichi'na Spira'lis. See *Pork*.

Trichini'asis (*trichina*). The condition of one infested by *trichina spiralis*.

Trichis'mus (*θριξ*). In surgery, a scarcely perceptible fracture; also, a capillary fissure or crack.

Trichocar'dia (*θριξ*, *καρδια*, heart). A peculiar condition of the inflamed pericardium roughened by pseudo-membranous elevations.

Trichoceph'alus (*θριξ*, *κεφαλη*, the head). A worm popularly known as threadworm parasitic upon the intestinal tract.

Trichoglos'sia (*θριξ*, *γλωσσα*, the tongue). Having the appearance of hair on the tongue. The filaments are formed by the thickening of the sheaths of the papillæ.

Trich'oid (*θριξ*, *ειδος*, resemblance). Resembling hair.

Trichol'ogy (*θριξ*, *λογος*, a treatise). A treatise on the hair, its nature and diseases.

Trichomato'sis (*θριξ*). A parasitic affection of the hair characterized by a matted condition and coherence, due to fungoid growths.

Trichomy'sis Nodo'sa. A peculiar condition, generally nodose in character, affecting the hairs of the axilla and scrotum, and due to the growth and encapsulation in the cortical layers of the shaft of a small rod-shaped bacterium.

Trichono'sis, or

Trichono'sos (*θριξ*, *νοσος*, disease). Disease of the hair.

Trichop'athy (*θριξ*, *παθος*, suffering). Any disease or morbid ailment of the hair.

Trichophy'ton (*θριξ*, *φυτον*, a plant). Any vegetable organism parasitic upon or affecting the hair.

Trichorrex'is Nodo'sa (*θριξ*, *ρηγνυμι*, to burst forth, *nodus*, a swelling). A swelling and bursting of the hair. Probably identical with *Fragilitas Crinum*. Due to defective nutrition.

Tricho'sis (*θριξ*). A class of diseases including morbid affections of the hair.

Tricor'nis (*tri*, *cornu*, a horn). Having three processes or prominences. A descriptive name applied to the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Tricus'pid. See *Valve*.

Trienceph'alus (*τριεις*, three, *ενκεφαλος*, the brain). A foetal monster without smell, hearing or sight.

Triethyl'amine. A ptomaine obtained from haddock left to putrefy in an open vessel for five days in summer. As a free base, has an oily character and ammoniacal odor. Is but slightly soluble in water; boils at 89°-89.5°. But slightly toxic.

Trifa'cial. See *Trigeminus*.

Trifo'lium Compound. A syrup containing in each fluid $\frac{3}{4}$ the active principles of red clover gr. 32, stillingia, burdock, poke, berberis aquifolium and cascara amarga aa gr. 16, prickly-ash bark 4, potassium iodide gr. 8. Recommended in syphilis. Dose $\frac{3}{4}$ -ij. Unof.

Trigem'inus (*tri*, *gemini*, double). The descriptive name of the fifth pair of nerves which divide each into three branches.

Trigo'nè of Bladder. See *Trigonum Vesicae*.

Trigo'num Vesicae (*γωνια*, a corner). The triangular surface of the bladder immediately behind the urethral orifice.

Tri'labe (*τριεις*, *λαμβάνω*, to grasp). An instrument with three prongs for withdrawing small calculi through the urethral passage. A lithotrite.

Trimethyl'amine. A ptomaine occurring in animal and vegetable tissues. Has been obtained from leaves of *Chenopodium*, human urine, etc. Non-poisonous.

Trimethylene-di'amine. A ptomaine obtained, with other toxic bases, from the culture of the comma-bacillus on beef broth. Causes violent convulsions and muscle-tremor.

Trior'chid (τρεις, three, ορχις, a testicle). Having three testicles.

Tripier's Amputa'tion. In surgery, the horizontal section through the *os calcis*, leaving the upper part of this bone together with the astragalus.

Trip'le Phos'phate. Ammonio-magnesium phosphate, a urinary precipitate when ammonia is set free by the decomposition of urea.

Trip'let (*tres*, three, *plica*, a fold). Three-fold. A series of three. In the plural, three offspring at one birth.

Triplo'pia (τριπλοος, triple, οψ, the eye). A form of polyopia, in which an object is seen as three.

Trip'oloth, or

Trip'olite. A substance composed of lime, silicon and oxide of iron, sometimes used in dressings and bandages instead of plaster-of-Paris.

Trip'sis (τριβω, to rub). Same as *Trituration*.

Tris'mus (τριζω, to gnash). Spasm of the muscles of mastication, the condition commonly called lockjaw, a tetanic condition of the muscles of mastication. **T., Traumatic**, that resulting from some wound or injury. See, also, *Tic Douloureux*.

Trisplanch'nic (τρεις, three, σπλγχνον, the viscera). The descriptive name of the sympathetic nerve, from the fact that it is connected with the viscera of the three largest cavities of the body.

Trit'icum. Couch-grass. The rhizome of *T. repens* deprived of its rootlets. Demulcent, emollient and feebly diuretic. A popular drink in light fevers. Efficacious in cystitis. Dose ʒj-ʒj in decoction; of the fld. ext., ʒj-ʒj, diluted.

Tritura'tion (*tritrus*, a rubbing). The process of reducing a solid substance to a powdered state by grinding or rubbing. In pharmacy, a class of powders having sugar of milk as their diluent in the proportion of ten parts of the substance to 90 of the sugar. There is but one official trituration.

Tro'car (Fr., *trois-quarts*, from its triangular point). An instrument used in paracentesis, or tapping a cavity, as in hydrocele. It consists of a perforator and a metal tube.

Trochan'ter (τροχος, a wheel or pulley). The shoulders of the thigh bone. The major and minor processes at the extremity of the femur which receive the flexor and extensor muscles of the thigh.

Tro'chè, or

Trochis'cus (τροχισκος, a little wheel). A troche, pastile, tablet or lozenge. In pharmacy, a small flattened cake prepared from a mass of sugar and mucilage as an excipient, with a prescribed medicinal substance. There are 16 official *trochisci*.

Troch'lea (τροχος). A part or process having the nature of a pulley. **T. of Humerus**, an articulation at the extremity of the humerus over which a band of cartilage passes.

Trochlea'ris (τροχος). Pertaining to the trochlea. Also, applied to the superior oblique muscle of the eye.

Trom'mer's Test. A test for the presence of grape sugar or glucose. The liquid to be tested is filtered, and to the filtrate a solution of ammonio-cupric tartrate is added. If glucose be present the copper is precipitated in the form of a bright orange-red basic cuprous oxide. Boiling facilitates the precipitation, which is sometimes stubborn.

Troph'ic (τροφη, nourishment). Pertaining to the functions concerned in nutrition, digestion and assimilation. **T. Centers**, those regulating the nutrition of nerves, or through them, of organs.

Trophoneuro'sis (τροφη, νευρον, a nerve). Atrophic processes due to injury or perverted action of the nerves or nerve centers.

Trophop'athy (τροφη, παθος, disease). A nutritional disorder.

Troph'oplasts (τροφη, πλασσω). The granular bodies of the protoplast, their function being nutritional.

Troph'ical Chloro'sis. See *Anchylostomiasis*.

Troph'ical Fruit Lax'ative. See *Senna*. **Trousseau's Spots.** Red spots of the skin following pressure.

Trousseau's Symptom. Spasm or tetany from pressure upon a nerve.

True (A. S., *troue*). The opposite of false. Organs functionally active or perfect. **T. Ribs.** See *Ribs*.

Trum'pet Plant. Venus Fly-catcher, Huntsman's cup. The rhizome of *Sarracenia flava*; common in Southern U. S. Of high repute in cure of diarrhoea. Dose of fld. ext. mʒv-xv. Unof.

Trun'cated (*truncus*). Deprived of limbs or accessory parts.

Trun'cus (Lat.). See *Trunk*.

Trunk. All of the body except the head and limbs. Applied, also, to the main stem or body of a nerve or vessel.

Truss (Fr., *trousse*). An instrument for maintaining a part in proper position in hernia, and other malposition of organs.

Tryp'sin. See *Ferments*.

Tryptonæ'mia. See *Peptonæmia*.

Tryp'tone. Pancreatic Peptone.

Tu'bal (*tubus*, a pipe). Pertaining to the oviduct.

Tube (*tubus*). Applied to certain pipe-like structures in the body, especially the oviducts, or Fallopian tubes. Used also of surgical instruments having a similar shape.

T., Enterotomy, an instrument used in artificial anus to prevent protrusion of the gut. **T., Eustachian,** or **Oto-pharyngeal,** extends from behind the soft palate to the tympanum. **T., Fallopian.** See *Oviduct*. **T., Lithotomy** or **Perineal,** a form of instrument used in operations for calculi, etc. **T., Stomach,** a flexible tube for washing out the stomach, passed down the œsophagus.

Tube-casts. Microscopic casts of the renal tubules; indicative of kidney disease. **Blood T.-c.,** composed of coagulated blood with corpuscles imbedded. They show that the hæmaturia originates in the secreting structure of the kidney. **Epithelial T.-c.,** composed of plastic matter with imbedded cells, and denoting desquamative inflammation. **Fatty T.-c.,** free fat globules in the coagulated matter, indicating fatty degeneration. **Granular T.-c.,** yellowish or opaque, mucoid or waxy. **Hyaline T.-c.,** transparent, soft, delicate casts, called *mucous casts*; or, well defined, brittle, transparent, *waxy casts*—the latter indicative of serious nephritis.

Tu'ber (Lat.). The enlarged root of certain plants; also, the generic name of plants with such a thickened root. Also used anatomically of any tuberosity or enlargement of a part. **T. Cinereum,** a prominence of the gray matter of the brain lying between the optic tracts and the *corpora albicantia*.

Tu'bercle (*tuberculum*). In anatomy, an eminence or small process of a bone serving as the attachment of a muscle. In pathology, nodular masses of granular or caseated cells, of various sizes, constituting the affection called tuberculosis. **T., Lower's,** a small projection on the right wall of the auricle of the heart.

Tuber'cula **Quadrigem'ini.** See *Corpora*.

Tuber'cular Disease of the Foot. A disease known as *Fungus Foot*.

Tuberculo'sis (*tuberculum*). The infectious disease commonly called consumption or phthisis when the lungs are the seat of the deposits, due to a specific bacillus and characterized by the formation of tubercles in various parts of the body.

Tuber'culum. See *Tubercle*.

Tuber'culum **Seba'ceum.** See *Milium*.

Tuberos'ity (*tuber*, a swelling). In anatomy, any protuberance of a bone or process. **T. of Ischium,** that part of the ischium on which the body rests when in a sitting posture.

Tubo-ova'rian. Pertaining conjointly to the Fallopian tubes and the ovaries.

Tu'bular (*tubulus*, a small tube). Having the form of a tubulus. **T. Glands,** the glands occurring in mucous membrane of the small intestines. **T. Membrane.** See *Neurilemma*.

Tu'bule, or

Tu'bulus (dim. of *tubus*, a tube, pl. *tubuli*).

A small tube. In anatomy, any minute tube-shaped structure. **T., Dental,** the tubular structure of the teeth. **T. of Ferrein.** See *Pyramid*. **T. Lactiferi,** the excretory ducts of the mamæ, 15–20 in number. **T. Seminiferi,** the tubular threads, arranged in fasciculi, which compose the substance of the testicle. **T. Uriniferi,** the urinary tubes of the kidneys. Beginning at the Malpighian capsules, each forms—1st, a constricted neck; 2d, a wide canal, called the *proximal convoluted tube*; 3d, a spiral tube, called the *spiral tubule of Schachowia*; 4th, the narrow, straight tube, called the descending limb of Henle's loop; 5th, again enters the cortical structure as the ascending limb of Henle's loop.

Tu'bus (*tubus*). A tube. **T. Proximus** **Convolutus.** See *Tubulus* (*Uriniferi*).

Tuft, **Malpigh'ian.** See *Malpighian Bodies*.

Tumefac'tion (*tumeo*, to swell, *facio*, to make). A swelling or enlargement of a part arising from any cause.

Tumes'cent (*tumesco*, to become swollen). Swelling or enlargement due to absorption of moisture.

Tu'mor (*tumeo*). An abnormal enlargement of a part from any cause, but usually from a morbid growth. **T., Floating,** abdominal tumors that are movable or escape from the grasp, as a floating kidney, etc. **T., Malignant,** comprise Carcinomata and Epitheliomata. They are

also classed as *homologous* or *heterologous*, *solitary* or *multiple*, *primary* or *secondary*, etc. **T., Non-malignant**, comprise most cysts, and solid tumors. **T., Phantom**, usually in hysterical patients, consisting of a muscular contraction, an

accumulation of flatus, etc., that disappears under an anæsthetic and during sleep. **T., Semi-malignant or Recurrent**, comprise Sarcomata, Myeloids, Fibroids. Hamilton's classification of tumors is appended:—

TABLE OF CLASSIFIED TUMORS.

Benign, ...	{	A. Simple Histoid:— Fibroma, Molluscum fibrosum, Neuroma (fibrous), Painful Subcutaneous Tubercle, ...	} Mesoblastic and of fibrous-tissue type.
		B. Compound Histoid:— Blood-angioma, Aneurism, Lymph-angioma, ... Neuroma (true), ...	
Malignant, ...	{	C. Sarcomata:— Round cell, Giant-cell (Myeloid), Glioma, Alveolar Sarcoma, Angio-sarcoma, Malignant Epulis, Melanotic Sarcoma, Cylindroma, Lympho-sarcoma, Psammoma (?), ...	} Mesoblastic.
		D. Epitheliomata:— Papilloma, Adenoma, ... Cutaneous Horns, ... Carcinoma, ...	
Usually Benign, ...		E. Due to Microorganisms:— Tubercle, Lupus, Gumma (?), Condyloma (?).	
Benign, ...		F. Anomalous Tumors:— Cysts, Polypi.	
Malignant, ...			
Malignant and Benign, ...			

Tumul'tus Sermo'nis. See *Aphasia*.

Tu'nica (L., a cloak). An enveloping or covering membrane. **T. Adventitia.** See *Artery*. **T. Albuginea**, the fibrous covering of the testis. Applied also to a tendinous membrane of the sclerotic coat and to the stroma of the ovary. **T. Intima.** See *Artery*. **T. Media.** See *Artery*. **T. Mucosa**, the mucous membrane of a part. **T. Ruyschiana**, a name given to the internal layer of the choroid coat of the eye, consisting of a plexus of capillary vessels. **T. Vaginalis**, a name given to the serous coverings of the testis, and also to the membranous sac (*capule of Tenon*) enveloping the eye. **T. Vasculosa**, the vascular layer of the testis, called also the pia mater of the testis.

Tun'nel-anæ'mia. See *Auchylostomiasis*.

Tu'pelo. See *Tent*.

Tur'binated Bones (*turba*, a top). A name given to the inferior bones, one on each side of the outer wall of the nasal fossæ.

Turges'cence (*turgesco*, to become swelled). The swelling or enlargement of an organ or part from any cause whatsoever.

Tur'gid (*turgidus*). Swollen.

Turkey Corn. See *Corydalis*.

Tur'meric. The rhizome of *Cucurma longa*. Aromatic and stimulant. The coloring matter is used as a test for soluble salts of boron. Dose of fld. ext. ℥xv—3j. Unof.

Turn'ing. See *Version*.

Tur'pentine. See *Terebinthina*.

Tus'sis (*tussis*). A cough.

Tutam'ina Oc'uli (*tutamen*, a safeguard, *oculus*, the eye). The appendages of the eyes—the lids, brows, lashes, etc.

Twin Leaf. The rhizome and rootlets of *Jffersonia diphylla*. Diuretic, alterative, and antispasmodic; in large doses emetic. Dose of fld. ext. ℥xx—5j. Unof.

Tylo'ma. See *Callositas*.

Tylo'sis (τύλος, a callosity). A form of blepharitis in which the lid-edge is thickened and hardened. See, also, *Callositas*.

Tym'panic Bone (τύμπανον, a drum). The thin roof or plate of bone separating the tympanic and cranial cavities.

Tympani'tes (τύμπανον). The symptom popularly known as "drum belly." It consists of a distention of the abdominal walls with air or gases.

Tym'panum (τύμπανον). The middle ear. The irregular cavity within the petrous portion of the temporal bone communicating with the pharynx through the Eustachian tube.

Type (τυπος, a stamp). Imprint. Character. A normal average example. In pathology, the distinguishing features of a fever, disease, *etc.*, whereby it is referred to its proper class.

Typhli'tis (τυφλος, the cæcum, ιτις, inflammation). Inflammation of the cæcum.

Typhoid Fe'ver (τυφος, stupor). A continued fever due to a specific virus, the bacillus typhosis, characterized by peculiar intestinal lesions, splenic enlargement, maculæ of the skin, diarrhoea, prostration, *etc.* The morbid changes are chiefly in the lower part of the ileum and upper part of the colon, and consist in a necrotic inflammatory infiltration of the follicular structures and neighboring parts, commonly called "Peyer's Patches," with a catarrhal inflammation of the rest of the mucous membrane.

Ty'pho-Mala'rial. Applied to fevers exhibiting symptoms of both typhoid and malarial disorders.

Typhoidette (Fr.). A mild or benign type of typhoid fever.

Typhoma'nia (τυφος, μανια, madness). The lethargic state with accompanying delirium, observed in typhus.

Typhotox'ine (τυφος, τοξικον, poison). A ptomaine discovered by Brieger, and believed to be the special product of the Koch-Eberth typhoid-bacillus. It is isomeric with the base $C_7H_{17}NO_2$ obtained from putrefying horseflesh, but is very different in its properties, being strongly alkaline, while the other base possesses a slightly acid reaction; and the physiological effects of each are also different. Typhotoxine produces lethargy, paralysis and death without convulsions, while the unnamed base produces strongly marked

convulsive symptoms. After death from typhotoxine the heart is found to be contracted in systole.

Ty'phous (τυφος). Pertaining to or having the nature of typhus.

Ty'phus Fe'ver (τυφος). An epidemic, contagious, exanthematous fever due to a specific, but not isolated, infecting germ; characterized by a peculiar petechial eruption and depression of the vital powers; without lesion. **T., Walking**, where the vital powers are not greatly reduced.

Ty'pical (τυπος, a stamp). Constituting a type or form for comparison.

Ty'pus. See *Type*.

Tyrell's Fascia. The recto-vesical fascia.

Tyreme'sis (τυρος, cheese, εμεσις, vomiting). The vomiting of caseous matter; an ailment common to nursing infants.

Ty'rosin (τυρος). An amido-acid of unknown constitution, occurring in pancreatic digestion; a decomposition product of proteids, *etc.*

Tyro'sis. See *Caseation*.

Tyrotox'icon (τυρος, τοξικον, poison). A ptomaine obtained by Vaughan from poisonous cheese, poisonous milk, poisonous ice-cream, *etc.* Chemically, it is very unstable: it may disappear altogether in twenty-four hours from milk rich with the poison. It produces characteristic vertigo, nausea, vomiting, chills, rigors, severe pains in the epigastric region, dilatation of pupils, griping and purging, a sensation of numbness, or "pins and needles," especially in the limbs, and marked prostration, or death. The symptoms may somewhat vary in different individuals.

Ty'son, Glands of. The sebaceous glands secreting the smegma of the prepuce and of the labia pudendi.

U

Uffelman's Solution. To distinguish hydrochloric from lactic acid in suspected gastric contents: Add a few drops neutral ferric chloride solution to a 4 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. This is turned yellow by lactic, but not affected by hydrochloric acid when diluted to the strength of gastric juice, 0.2 per cent.

Ulæmorrhag'ia (ὤλον, the gum, hæmorrhagia). Ulæmorrhage or bleeding at the gums.

Ul'cer (*ulcus*, a sore). Suppuration upon a free surface. An open wound that remains stagnant instead of healing, and may even invade adjacent tissues. An ulcer is distinguished from an abscess by the fact that the latter is within some cavity; and from sloughing or gangrene, which consists in the death of visible particles, while ulceration is "molecular death." According to the diathesis of the patient, ulcers are classed as gouty, scorbutic, senile, etc., and according to character, as corroding, hæmorrhagic, rodent, etc.

U., Anamite, a phagedenic sore of hot countries; very obstinate to treatment.

U., Endemic, more or less local as regards the countries in which they are found, as Aleppo boil, Penjdeh sore, etc. **U., Indolent**, that with indurated elevated edge, non-granulating floor, usually occurring on the leg. **U., Jacob's**, rodent ulcer. **U., Weak**, with exuberant and flabby granulations.

Ulcerat'ion (*ulcus*). The process of the formation of an ulcer.

Ul'cerative Scrofuloder'ma. See *Mycosis*.

Ul'cus. See *Ulc.* **U. Excedens.** See *Rodent Ulcer*. **U., Grave.** See *Fungus Foot*.

Ulet'ic (ὤλον, gum). Pertaining to the gum.

Ulex'ine. An alkaloid found in the seed of *Ulex europæus*. Causes local anæsthesia. *Unof.*

Ulig'inous (*uligo*, moisture). Pertaining to, or growing in a marshy soil.

Uli'tis (ὤλον, itis, inflammation). Inflammation of the gums.

Ulmus. Elm, Slippery Elm. The inner bark of *U. fulva*. Contains a large percentage of mucilage. Demulcent and slightly astringent. Valuable in diarrhœa, and an emollient in acute inflammations.

U. Mucilago, elm 6, boiling water 100, macerated for two hours and strained. Dose *ad lib.*

Ul'na (Lat., a cubit). The large bone of the forearm.

Ul'nar (*ulna*). Pertaining to the ulna.

Ulna'ris (Lat.). Cubital. See *Muscle-Table*.

Ulocarcino'ma (ὤλον, carcinoma). Cancer of the gums.

Ulon'cus (ὤλον, ογκος, a tumor). A tumor or swelling of the gum.

Ulorrha'gia (ὤλον, ῥηγι, to burst forth). Same as Ulorrhœa.

Ulorrhœ'a (ὤλον, ῥεω, to flow). Bleeding at the gums.

Ul'timate (*ultimus*, super. of *ultra*, beyond). Farthest, or most remote. **U. Principle.** See *Principle*. **U. Analysis.** See *Analysis*.

-ulus. A Latin suffix denoting the diminutive degree.

Ultmann's Test. For bile-pigment in the urine. Make a solution of 1 part caustic potash in 3 parts of water; to this add 2 parts (to 1 of the solution) of the suspected urine, shake and add hydrochloric acid to excess. If bile pigment be present, there will appear an emerald green color.

Umbil'ical (*umbilicus*, the navel). Pertaining to the umbilicus. **U. Cord.** See *Cord*. **U. Hernia.** See *Hernia*. **U. Region**, the central region into which the abdomen is conveniently divided. **U. Ring**, the aperture, closed in the adult, through which the cord passed in fetal life. **U. Vesicle**, in embryology, a spheroidal sac appearing early in the fetus and disappearing about the seventh week after fecundation. It is situated between the chorion and the amnion.

Umbil'icated (*umbilicus*). Having a depression like the navel.

Umbil'icus (Lat.). The navel. The round depressed cicatrix at the median line of the abdomen, marking the site of the aperture which, in fetal life, gave passage to the umbilical vessels.

Un'cia (Lat.). An ounce. See *Weights and Measures*.

Un'ciiform Bone (*uncus*, a hook). The hook-shaped bone in the lower row of the bones of the carpus.

Un'cinat (*uncus*). Hooked. **U. Convolution**, or *Gyrus*, the continuation of

the superior occipital convolution or gyrus fornicatus, ending in a hook-like process near the end of the temporal lobe.

Unipres'sion, or

Uncipres'sure (*uncus*). A method of arresting hemorrhage by the use of two hooks dug into the sides of the wound so as to compress the vessel.

Uncon'sciousness. The state of being without sensibility and having abolished reflexes; a symptom of apoplexy, insolation, asphyxia, etc.

Unc'tion (*unctio*). The act of anointing. Also, an ointment.

Un'dulated (dim. of *unda*, a wave). Propagated in waves, wave-like.

Undulatory (*unda*). Vibratory. Moving like waves. In physics, the undulatory theory of light presupposes the existence of an imponderable, tenuous medium called the ether, the undulations of which give rise to the phenomena of light, heat, and electricity. See *Wave-length*.

Unfruit'fulness. Barrenness. Sterility.

Un'gual (*unguis*, a claw). Pertaining to a nail of the hand or foot. Applied to nail-like structures, as the **U. Bones**. See *Lachrymal Bones*.

Un'guent, or

Unguent'um. An ointment. In pharmacy, a soft, fatty mixture, usually of lard or of vaseline as an excipient, with a prescribed medicinal substance, intended for application, by inunction, to the skin. The melting temperature of the ointment should be below that of the body. Simple unguent consists of lard 80 and wax 20 parts. There are 26 unguenta.

Un'gues Adun'ci. See *Onychogriphosis*.

Unguic'ulate (*unguis*). Having or resembling claws.

Un'guis (Lat). The nail of the finger or toe. Also, the lachrymal bone which is shaped like a finger nail.

Ungulate (*ungula*, a hoof). Having hoofs; applied to certain orders of mammalia.

Uni- (*unus*, one). A Latin prefix denoting one.

Unicel'lular (*unus, cellula*, dim. of *cella*, a cell). Composed of or having but one cell.

Unicorn Root. See *Alettris*.

Unicorn U'terus. An uterus with but a single cornu.

Unilat'eral (*unus, latus*, a side). Pertaining to or affecting but one side.

Uniloc'ular (*unus, locus*, dim. of *locus*, a place). Having but one cell or cavity.

Uniloc'ular (*unus, oculus*). With but a single or Cyclopean eye.

U'nion. See *Healing*.

Unip'arous (*unus, pario*, to produce). Producing but one offspring at a time.

Unipo'lar (*unus, polus*, a pole). Applied to nerve-cells having but one process.

U'nit (*unus*). A single thing or value. The lowest integral value. **Ampère**. See *Ampère*. **Coulomb**. See *Coulomb*.

U. of Current, a conductor one cm. long which, if bent into an arc of one cm. radius, will act with a force of one degree on a unit magnet pole at the center. **Erg**. See *Unit of Work*. **Ergten**, 10,000,000,000 ergs. **Farad**. See *Farad*. **Foot-pound**, the work spent in raising one pound one foot, = 13,562,691 ergs. **Horse-power**, 1,980,000 foot-pounds per hour, or, 550 foot-pounds per second. **Joule**, 10,000,000 ergs. **U. Magnet Pole**, a magnet having a strength of pole sufficient to repel a similar pole at a distance with a force of one degree. **Megalerg**, 1,000,000 ergs. **Ohm**. See *Ohm*. **U. Photometric**, the light emitted by one sq. cm. of melted platinum at its solidification-temperature. **U. of Time**, one second. **Watt**, 10 megalergs per second. **U. of Work**, the Erg, or the work done in raising 1.981 gramme, = 1 Dyne, to the height of 1 centimeter. **Volt**. See *Volt*. See *Metric System*, and *Weights and Measures*.

U'nitary (*unus*). Pertaining to or having the qualities of a unit. Also, pertaining to monsters having the organs of a single individual.

Univ'alent (*unus, valeo*, to be able). An atom or radical molecule which can grasp but one monad atom.

Univer'sal. General. **U. Joint**, a ball-and-socket joint movable in any direction.

Univer'sity. A collection of colleges, each having a special curriculum of studies, under one academic government.

Unor'ganized. Without organs,—but not necessarily lifeless.

Unsoundness of Mind. Incapacity to govern one's affairs.

Upas (Malay). A name applied to several trees found in the East Indies containing a poisonous principle; probably identical with strychnia. Used as an arrow poison.

U'rachâl (*urachus*). Pertaining to the urachus.

U'rachus (*ουρον*, urine, *εχω*, to hold). A fibrous cord from the bladder to umbilicus, the upper part of the obliterated allantois.

Uracra'tia. See *Enuresis*.

Uræ'mia (*uræa, aqua, blood*). The combination of symptoms due to the retention in the blood of the excrementitious substances normally excreted by the kidneys.

Ura'lum. A combination of chloral hydrate and urethan, discovered by Signor Poppi, of Bologna, in 1889. Said to be an excellent hypnotic.

Uranis'coplasty (*uraniscus, the palate, πλάσσω, to form*). The plastic operation for the repair of cleft palate.

Ura'nium. U = 120; quantivalence II. One of the rare metals. Neither the metal nor any of its salts are used in medicine. The oxide is employed to give a fluorescent yellow to glass.

Uranoplasty. The same as uraniscoplasty.

Uranos'chisis. Cleft palate.

Ura'rin. Same as Curarine, the active principle of Curare.

U'rate. Combination of uric or lithic acids with a base. Present in normal urine.

U. Test, heat upper part of a column of turbid urine; if turbidity be due to urates it will clear up. Or, add potassium hydrate and the sediment of urates will dissolve.

Urbaniza'tion (*urbs, a city*). A term devised to express the tendencies of modern societies to develop into cities at the expense of the country population, with a consequent influence upon disease, the death-rate, etc.

Ure'a (*ουρον, urine*), $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$. The chief solid constituent of urine, and principal nitrogenous end-product of tissue metamorphosis; a carbamide, derived mainly from the decomposition of uric acid. **U.**

Test, concentrate urine to syrupy consistency by evaporation, add nitric acid. The nitrate of urea will form a crystalline precipitate of rhombic plates. The quantity may be accurately estimated by Fowler's method, by that of Russel and West, by Liebig's volumetric method, or by Lyon's apparatus (*Described in Holland's The Urine*). See *Hypobromite Method*.

Uream'eter (*ουρον, μετρον, measure*). An instrument for measuring the quantity of urea in urine.

Urechi'tis Subrec'ta. See *Saviana Flower*.

Urechy'sis (*ουρον, εχυσις, an effusion*). Any effusion of urine into areolar tissue.

Ure'do. See *Urticaria*.

Urelco'sis (*ουρον, ὑλκωσις, ulceration*). Ulceration of the urethra or urinary organs.

Ure'sis (*ουριση*). Same as urination.

-uret. In chemistry, a suffix formerly used to denote a binary compound of carbon, sulphur, etc., with another element. In modern chemistry the suffix *ide* is used.

Ure'ter (*ουρεα, to urinate*). The canal or tube conveying the urine from the kidney to the bladder.

Ureteral'gia (*ureter, αλγος, a pain*). Any pain in the ureters.

Ureter'ic (*ureter*). Pertaining to the ureters.

Ureteri'tis (*ureter, ιτις, inflammation*). Inflammation of the ureters.

Ure'terolith (*ureter, λιθος, stone*). Calculus in the ureter.

Ureterot'omy (*ureter, τομη, cutting*). Incision of the ureter.

Ure'than. Ethyl Carbamate. A recently discovered hypnotic and antipyretic. A decided antagonist to strychnine and other tetanizers. Has shown excellent results in convulsions and in tetanus. Dose gr. xx-lx. Unof.

Ure'thra (Lat.). The excretory canal of the bladder, extending from the neck of the bladder to the meatus urinarius. It is divided in the male into a prostatic portion, a membranous portion and a spongy portion. In the female it is about 1½ inches in length.

Ure'thral (*urethra*). Pertaining to the urethra.

Urethral'gia (*urethra, αλγος, pain*). Pain in the urethra.

Urethri'tis (*urethra, ιτις, inflammation*). Inflammation of the urethra.

Ure'throcele (*urethra, κηλη, a tumor*). A pouch-like thickening of the wall of the urethra in females.

Ure'throplasty (*urethra, πλάσσω, to form*). Plastic operation upon the urethra.

Urethrorrha'gia (*urethra, ρηγνυμι, to burst forth*). Hemorrhage from the urethra.

Urethrorrhœ'a (*urethra, ρευ, to flow*). Any morbid discharge from the urethra.

Ure'throscope (*urethra, σκοπεω, to examine*). An instrument for examining the interior of the urethra.

Ure'throspasm (*urethra, σπασμος*). Spasm of the urethra.

Urethrosteno'sis (*urethra, στενωσις, a constriction*). Stricture of the urethra.

Urethrot'omy (*urethra, τεμνω, to cut*). Incision of the urethra for stricture by an urethrotome, or other instrument. **U., Internal,** incision of urethral stricture by a blade entered through the natural urethra. **U., External,** by incision through the external wall of the urethra.

U'ric Acid. An acid found in the urine of man and the carnivora—rarely in the herbivora—abundantly in the excrement of birds, reptiles and mollusks. Crystallizes in small, white, rhombic crystals, insoluble in alcohol and ether, soluble in 1900 parts of boiling water, and in hydrochloric acid. Exists usually in combination with the metals of the alkaline group. Separated from urine by adding 10 per cent. of hydrochloric acid and allowing the crystals to settle for 48 hours, when they may be separated and weighed. Haycraft's method is a more exact but extended process.

Murexide Test. See *Murexide*.

Uridro'sis (*ουρον*, urine, *ιδρως*, sweat). Sudor Urinosus. A pathological condition characterized by the presence of urea in the sweat. Noticeable in cholera, uræmia, atrophy of the kidneys, and in some cases of artificially produced diaphoresis.

Urinæ'mia (*ουρον*, *αιμα*, blood). The existence of urinary products in the blood.

U'ri'nal (*ουριου*). A vessel for receiving urine.

U'ri'inary (*ουρον*). Pertaining to the urine.

U' Organs, a general term comprising the kidneys, ureters, bladder and urethra.

Urinat'ion (*ουρον*). The act of passing urine. Micturition.

U'rine (*ουρον*). The secretion of the kidneys, the chief end-product of the metabolism of the proteids.

Urinif'erous (*ουρον*, *φερο*, to bear). Carrying or conveying urine. **U. Tubules.** See *Tubulus*.

Urinol'ogy (*ουρον*, *λογος*, science). The science of the analysis and diagnostic significance of urine.

Urinom'eter (*ουρον*, *μετρον*, a measure). A hydrometer for ascertaining the specific gravity of urine.

U'ri'nous (*ουρον*). Having the nature of urine.

Uro- (*ουρον*). As a prefix, denotes connection with or relation to the urine, uric acid or an urate.

Urobi'lin. A biliary pigment occurring in the urine of fevers and in bile.

U'rocele (*ουρον*, *κηλη*, a tumor). A tumefaction of the scrotum, arising from the effusion of urine into its cavity or into the areolar tissue.

Uroch'eras (*ουρον*, *χερας*, sand). The sabulous matter deposited in standing urine.

U'rochrome (*ουρον*, *χρωμα*). The chief coloring matter of the urine. Exposed to the air the watery solution oxidizes, form-

ing Uroerythin. **Uromelanin** is a decomposition product.

Urocya'no'sis (*ουρον*, *κυανος*, blue). Urine colored blue by the presence of indican.

Urocyst'is (*ουρον*, *κυστις*, a bladder). The urinary bladder.

Urodial'y'sis (*ουρον*, *διαλυσις*, a cessation). The partial and temporary cessation of the secretion of urine by the kidneys concomitant with many acute diseases.

Urodochi'um (*ουρον*, *δεχομαι*, to receive). An urinal.

Uræde'ma (*ουρον*, *cedema*, a swelling). A tumefaction arising from the distention of a tissue or cavity by the escape of urine.

Uro-er'ythin. See *Urochrome*.

Urogen'ital (*ουρον*, *genitalis*). Pertaining conjointly to the urinary and genital organs.

U. Sinus, the anterior part of the cloaca into which the Müllerian ducts open.

Uroglau'cin (*ουρον*, *γλανκος*, green). A decomposition product of indican; called, also, urocyanin, and indigotin.

Urohæ'matin (*ουρον*, *hæmatin*). Hæmatin in the urine.

U'rolith (*ουρον*, *λιθος*, a stone). An urinary calculus.

Urolith'ic (*ουρον*, *λιθος*). Pertaining to or having the nature of urinary calculus.

Uromel'anin. See *Urochrome*.

Urom'elus (*ουρα*, tail, *μελος*, limb). A class of symmetric monstrosities with a single hand or foot.

Urom'eter. See *Urinometer*.

Uropla'nia (*ουρον*, *πλανη*, wandering). The abnormal appearance of urine in other than the urinary organs.

Uropoe'sis (*ουρον*, *ποιω*, to make). The secretion of the urine by the kidneys.

Uropsam'mus (*ουρον*, *πσαμμος*, sand). Urinary sand.

Urorrha'gia (*ουρον*, *ρηγννιμ*, to burst forth). Excessive secretion and discharge of urine.

Urorrhæ'a (*ουρον*, *ρεω*, to flow). The ordinary normal flow of the urine.

Uroru'bin (*ουρον*, *rubus*, red). An urinary pigment.

Urosche'cele. See *Urocele*.

Uros'copy (*ουρον*, *σκοπεω*, to examine). Examination and analysis of the urine.

Uro'ses (*urine*). In pathology, diseases of the urinary organs.

Uroste'alith (*ουρον*, *στεαρ*, fat, *λιθος*, stone). Fatty or saponaceous matters in calculi.

Urothecbro'mine. See *Paraxanthine*.

U'rotoxy (*ουρον*, *τοξικον*). A term invented by Bouchard to denote the standard of

toxicity of urine necessary to kill a kilogramme of living substance.

U'rous (*ουρον*). Having the nature of urine. In chemistry, applied to an acid derived from urine.

Uroxan'thin. Indigogen. A pigmentary substance occurring normally in human urine. Its secretion is enormously increased in the first stage of cholera and certain affections of the liver.

Urtica'ria (*urtica*, a nettle). Nettle Rash; Cnidosis; Uredo. A transient eruption of the skin accompanied by inflammation and marked by the presence of rapidly formed and evanescent wheals. There are several varieties distinguished by various names. The following are noted by Crocker: *U. acuta*, *U. chronica*, *U. papulosa*, and *U. pigmentosa*, in the last of which the main lesions are permanent and marked by the deposition of pigmentary matter.

Urtica'tion (*urtica*). Flagellation with nettles, a method of treatment formerly employed in paralysis, and also to produce irritation.

U'sage. Any common habit, custom or manner.

Ustila'go May'dis. Corn Smut. A fungus parasitic upon maize or Indian corn. *Zea Mays*. Resembles nux vomica and ergot of rye combined, in medical properties. Rarely employed. **U., Ext. Fld.**, unof. Dose ℞xv-5j.

Us'tion (*uro*, to burn). A burning. In chemistry, incineration. In surgery, cauterization.

Us'tus (*uro*). Calcined. Dehydrated by intense heat.

U'terine (*uterus*). Pertaining to the uterus.

U. Antelexion, or **Anteversion**. See *Uterus*. **U. Appendages**, the ovaries and oviducts. **U. Gestation**, the period of time between conception and delivery. **U. Inertia**. See *Uterus*. **U. Inversion**. See *Uterus*. **U. Involution**. See *Uterus*. **U. Milk**, a fluid between the villi of the placenta in the cow. **U. Pregnancy**, normal pregnancy. **U. Souffle**, a vascular sound heard with the stethoscope, at the abdomen of a 5-6 months pregnant woman.

Uteri'tis (*uterus, itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the womb.

U'tero- (*uterus*). A Latin word used as a prefix to denote connection with or relation to the womb.

Utero-gesta'tion. The uterine period of gestation.

Uterot'omy (*uterus, temno*, to cut). Incision into the uterus.

Utero-ova'rian (*uterus, ovarium*). Pertaining conjointly to the uterus and the ovaries.

U'terus (Lat.). The womb, the organ of gestation and of parturition. **U., Antelexion** of. See *Antelexion*. **U., Anteversion** of. See *Anteversion*. **U., Arbor Vitæ** of, branch-like elevations of the mucous membrane of the cervix. **U. Bicornis**, when, from arrested development, the upper part of the uterus is divided into two horns or compartments. **U., Body** of, that part above the isthmus. **U., Cervix** of, that part below the isthmus. **U., Columns** of, the ridges or elevations of the mucous membrane of the cervix from which extend the branches that with three columnar central axes are called the arbor vitæ. **U., Contraction** of, the intermittent contractile function of the uterus whereby the fetus is expelled. **U. Cordiformis**, an arrested development in which the uterus is heart-shaped, or with a depression in the fundus. **U., Corpus** of. See *Body*. **U. Duplex**, a double uterus from an arrested development. **U., Fundus** of, the portion above a line drawn from one oviduct to the other. **U., Hour-glass Contraction** of, the formation of two distinct cavities of the body and neck, the narrowed internal os marking the boundary between them. **U., Incarceration** of, strangulation by pressure or constriction. **U., Inertia** of, deficiency of uterine contractions. **U., Inversion** of, the organ is "upside-down, and wrong-side out." **U., Involution** of, the process whereby the uterus is reduced to its normal size and weight after labor. **U., Isthmus** of, a slight depression or constriction upon the external surface. **U., Neck** of, same as cervix. **U., One-horned**, an arrestation of development resulting in a uterus composed of a single lateral half, usually with but one oviduct. **Uteri, Os External**, the external mouth or opening into the vagina; **Internal**, the internal anatomical limit between the body and cervix. **Plicæ Palmatæ**, the radiate branchings of the arbor vitæ from the central axis. **U., Procidencia** of, protrusion of the uterus from the vulvar orifice. **U., Prolapse** of, falling of the uterus, but not protruding from the vulvar orifice. **U., Retraction** of, the constant property of the uterus that tends to keep the uterine walls in apposi-

tion. **U.**, Retroflexion of, a bending of the posterior uterine surface upon itself. **U.**, Retroversion of, when the fundus is so posteriorly misplaced that the axis of the body forms an obtuse angle with the axis of the pelvic inlet. **U.**, Souffle of. See *Uterine*. **U.** Unicornis. See *U.*, *One-horned*.

U'tricle (dim. of *uter*, a small bag). Any minute cell or vesicle. Also, a depression, the sinus pocularis, between the ejaculatory ducts. Also, a cavity communicating with the semicircular canals of the ear.

Utric'ular (*utricle*). Relating to the utricle. Resembling a small bag or bottle.

U'va **Ur'si**. Bearberry. The leaves of *Arctostaphylos U.* Contains gallic and tannic acids, arbutin (resolvable into hydroquinone) and other extractives; astringent, tonic and diuretic. Formerly much employed in calculous disorders of the bladder. Dose gr. x-3j. **U.**, **Ext.** **Fld.**

Dose $\text{m}^{\text{x}}-3\text{j}$. **Arbutin**, the glucoside. Unof. Dose gr. iij-v.

Uve'a (Lat., a grape, from the resemblance to its color). Also called the *Uveal tract*. The choroid membrane or vascular tunic as a whole, especially the iris and ciliary body.

Uvei'tis. See *Iritis*.

U'vula (Lat.). The conical membranous appendix hanging from the free edge of the palate. **U.** **Cerebelli**, a small lobule in that part of the cerebellum which forms the posterior boundary of the fourth ventricle.

U., **Vesical**, a prominence in the orifice of the urethra.

U'vular (*uvula*). Pertaining to the uvula.

Uvulat'omy. Excision of the uvula.

Uvuli'tis (*uvula, itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the uvula.

Uvulopto'sis (*uvula, πτωσις*, falling). Relaxed and pendulous condition of the uvula.

V

V. Abbreviation of *Vision*, or *Acuity of Vision*.

Vacci'na. Same as *Vaccinia*.

Vacci'nal (*vacca*, a cow). Pertaining to vaccination or to vaccine.

Vaccina'tion (*vacca*). The inoculation of the body with the virus of a pustular disease of *bovidæ*, called cow-pox, in order to protect from or modify the virulence of smallpox. **V.** **Rash**, a rash sometimes following vaccination; usually transitory, but sometimes taking eczematous or erythematous forms. May also be syphilitic.

Vac'cine (*vacca*). The lymph occurring within the eruptive vesicle of cow-pox.

V. **Virus**, the same prepared for use in vaccination. **V.**, **Bovine**, that derived from the vesicles of heifers. **V.**, **Humanized**, that from vesicles of man.

Vaccinel'ia (*vacca*). The secondary eruption sometimes following cow-pox.

Vaccin'ia (*vacca*). Cow-pox.

Vaccin'ium Crassifo'lium. A plant having therapeutic properties resembling those of *uva ursi*. Useful in catarrhal in-

flamations of the urinary tract. Dose of the fld. ext. $\text{m}^{\text{xxx}}-3\text{j}$. Unof.

Vacci'no-syph'ilis. Syphilis conveyed by vaccination.

Vac'uo (*vacuus*, empty). A small space within cell-protoplasm, containing a clear fluid.

Vac'uum (Lat.). A space from which the air has been exhausted.

Vagi'na (Lat., a sheath). The musculo-membranous canal extending from the vulval opening to the cervix uteri, the organ of copulation in the female, the excretory canal for uterine secretions, and a part of the birth canal. **V.**, **Bulbs** of, two erectile organs upon the lateral and anterior parts of the vagina. **V.**, **Columns** of, two longitudinal elevations of the mucous membrane, on the anterior and posterior wall. **V.**, **Cul-de-sacs** of, four arches (*anterior, posterior, right and left lateral*), made by the junction of the vaginal walls with the uterus. **V.**, **Double**, an anomaly of development consisting in a duplication of the canal. **V.**, **Fornix** of, the combined

- cul-de-sacs. **V.**, Rugae of, transverse elevations of the mucous membrane branching from the columns.
- Vagi'nal** (*vagina*). Pertaining to the vagina.
- Vag'inate** (*vagina*). Sheathed.
- Vaginis'mus** (*vagina*). Pain, spasm and hyperæsthesia of the vagina and surrounding parts.
- Vagini'tis** (*vagina, itis*, inflammation). Inflammation of the walls of the vagina.
- Vag'ino-** (*vagina*). A Latin word used as a prefix to denote connection with or relation to the vagina.
- Vagino'tomy** (*vagina, τομή*, section). Incision of the vagina.
- Vag'itus** (*vago*, to cry). The cry of an infant. **V. Uterinus**, the cry of a child in utero.
- Vagot'omy** (*vagus, τομή*, section). Section of the vagus.
- Va'gus** (*vago*, to wander). See *Nerve, Pneumogastric*.
- Va'lence**. See *Quantivalence*.
- Valeria'na**. Valerian. The rhizome and rootlets of *V. officinalis*. Properties due to a volatile oil which yields several derivatives. Antispasmodic and gently stimulant to nervous system and organs of circulation. In full doses increases heart action, producing exhilaration; in toxic doses, diarrhœa, vomiting, reduced sensibility and mental disturbance. Excellent in hysteria, convulsion due to worms, the coma of typhus fever, and whooping-cough. **V.**, **Abstr.** Dose gr. v-xx. **V.**, **Ext. Fld.** Dose m̄x-xxx. **V.**, **Tinct.**, 20 per cent. Dose ʒss-ij. **V.**, **Tinct.** Ammoniat., valerian 20, arom. spt. ammonia to 100 parts. Dose ʒss-ij. **V.**, **Ol.**, the volatile oil. Dose m̄jj-v. See, also, *Ammonium, Zinc, Iron, and Quinine*.
- Valetudina'rian** (*valetudo*, health). An invalid.
- Val'gus**. See *Talipes*.
- Vallec'ula** (dim. of *vallis*, valley). A small depression,—a name applied to several slight furrows or pits of the body. **V. Cerebelli**. See *Valley of Cerebellum*.
- Valleix's Points**. See *Points Dououreux*.
- Val'let's Mass.** See *Ferrum*.
- Val'ley of Cerebel'lum**. The depression dividing the lateral hemispheres of the cerebellum.
- Valsalva's Experiment**. Ventilation of the middle ear by an expiratory effort, the mouth and nose being closed.
- Valsal'va, Si'nus of**. See *Sinus*.
- Val'va**. See *Valve*.
- Valve** (*valve*, folding doors). A membrane or lid so affixed to a tube or canal that it opens to permit free passage one way, but closes to intercept passage in the opposite direction. A name used chiefly to designate the valves of the heart. **V. of Bauhin**, the ileo-cæcal valve at the back part of the large intestine. **V.**, **Coronary**, protects the orifice of the coronary sinus and prevents regurgitation during contraction of auricle. **V.**, **Eustachian**, between the inferior vena cava and right auricle. **V. of Hasner**, an imperfect valve at the inferior meatus of the nose. **V. of Kerkring**. See *Duodenum*. **V.**, **Mitral**, the valve opening from the left auricle to the left ventricle. **V.**, **Semilunar**, the three valves guarding the orifice of the pulmonary artery; also the three valves around the orifice of the aorta. **V. of Thebesius**, the coronary valve or fold of the membrane of the auricle which protects the coronary sinus. **V.**, **Tricuspid**, opens from right auricle to right ventricle. **V. of Vieussens**, a thin leaf of medullary substance between the processes which extend from the cerebellum to the testes of the brain.
- Val'vula** (dim. of *valva*). A small valve; a valvule. **Valvulæ Conniventes** (or valves of Kerkring). See *Duodenum*.
- Vanil'la**. The fruit of *V. planifolia*, an orchid found in tropical America. Odor due to a methyl-ether, vanillin. An aromatic stimulant, sometimes employed in hysteria and low fevers. Employed chiefly as a flavor. **V. Tinct.**, 10 per cent. Dose as desired.
- Vanil'lism**. The symptoms, among the workmen in vanilla factories, due to the action of the volatile principles of vanilla.
- Van Swieten's Solution**. Corrosive sublimate 1 part, water 1000 parts.
- Va'por** (lat.). The gaseous form of a substance which at ordinary temperatures is a liquid.
- Vaporiza'tion** (*vapor*). The process by which volatile matters are separated from fixed substances by means of heat. The conversion of a solid or liquid into a vapor.
- Varia'tion** (*vario*, to change). The change or mutation which a part, an organ, an individual, or a class, suffers under the modifying influences of climate, food, habits of life and environment. It may take the form of an arrested development, a specific development, or a general development of any or all organs of the body.

Varicel'la (dim. of *variola*, smallpox). A specific, infectious disease of children, popularly known as chicken-pox. It has an incubation period of eight days, and is rarely preceded by a premonitory stage of slight fever and roseolous rash. It is characterized by an eruption of glabrous, transparent vesicles, which appear in successive crops on different parts of the body, bursting the third to the fifth day from their appearance, finally leaving small, punctured scabs. Slight febrile symptoms.

Var'iciform (*varix*, a swollen vein, *forma*, a form). Having the form of a varix or swelled vein.

Var'icocele (*varix*, κήλη, a tumor). Dilatation of the veins of the scrotum or of the spermatic cord.

Var'icose (*varix*). Applied to swollen, knotted and tortuous veins. **V. Aneurism.** See *Aneurism*.

Var'iety (*varietas*, change). In classification, a subdivision of a species.

Vari'ola (*varius*, variegated, spotted). Smallpox. A specific infectious disease ushered in with severe febrile symptoms, which, in the course of two or three days, is followed by a papular eruption spreading over all parts of the body. During the succeeding two weeks the eruption passes through periods of vesiculation, pustulation, and incrustation. The falling off of the latter produces the well-known pock-marks or pitted appearance on the skin. The period of incubation is about thirteen days. A secondary fever usually sets in during the pustular stage. **V., Discrete**, a form in which the pustules preserve their distinct individuality. **V., Confluent**, a severer form, in which the pustules spread and run together. **V., Malignant**, often called *black smallpox* and *hemorrhagic smallpox*. Its distinguishing feature is hæmorrhage into the skin. It is invariably fatal. **V., Mitigated**, or **Modified**. See *Varioloid*.

Var'iolate (*variola*). Having small pustules like those of variola.

Variola'tion, or

Varioliza'tion. The inoculation of smallpox.

Varioloid (*variola*, εἶδος, resemblance). The slight form of the disease variola or smallpox as modified by vaccination or inoculation. It is chiefly important from the possibility that the patient may become a source of infection for others.

Vari'olous (*variola*). Pertaining to or having the nature of variola.

Va'rix (*varus*, crooked). A venous dilatation.

Varo'lii, Pons. See *Pons*.

Va'rus. See *Acne* and *Talipes*.

Vas (Lat., a vessel, pl. *vasa*). A vessel. A generic term for the tubules or canal-like structures for the conduction of liquids, secretions, etc., through the body or from one organ to another; used particularly of vessels carrying blood. **V. Aberrans**. See *Vasculum Aberrans*. **V. Aberrantia**, sometimes connect the brachial or axillary arteries with one of the arteries of the forearm. **V. Afferentia**, the branches of a lymphatic or lacteal vessel previous to entering a gland. **V. Brevia**, gastric branches of the splenic artery. **V. Deferens**, the excretory duct of the testis, the continuation of the epididymis. **V. Efferentia**, the terminal ducts of the rete testis; applied also to the efferent vessel of a lymphatic gland. **V. Intestini Tenuis**, small vessels arising from the superior mesenteric artery and distributed to the jejunum and ileum. **V. Recta**, the tubules of the rete testis. **V. Vasorum**, the vessels supplying the arteries and veins with blood,—i. e., the vessels supplying the vessels themselves. **V. Vorticosaæ**. See *Vena*.

Vas'cular (*vasculum*, a little vessel). Pertaining to vessels. **V. System**, the venous and arterial system.

Vasculariza'tion (*vasculum*). The formation and extension of vascular capillaries.

Vas'culum (Lat.). A small vessel. **V. Aberrans**, a tube extending from the lower part of the epididymis into the cord.

Vas'eline. See *Petrolatum*.

Vas'o- (*vasa*). A Latin word used as a prefix to denote connection with the vessels.

Vaso-constrict'or. See *Vaso-motor*.

Vaso-dila'tor. Pertaining to the positive dilating motility of the non-striped muscles of the vascular system. A nervous mechanism, with center and efferent nerves, probably exists.

Vaso-hyperton'ic. See *Vaso-motor*.

Vaso-inhib'itory. Pertaining to the function of dilatation of the vessels.

Vaso-mo'tor. Pertaining to the motility of the non-striped muscles of the arterial system. **V. Center**. See *Center*. Subordinate centres are distributed throughout the spinal axis. **V. Nerves**, the nerves passing to the blood vessels; stimulation causing contraction, narrowing of the

lumen, and consequent increase of blood pressure. Paralysis of the center produces the opposite effects.

Vas'tus. See *Muscle-Table*.

Vater's Corpuscles. Tactile end-organs lying in the subcutaneous tissue. Called, also, *Pacini's Corpuscles*.

Vec'tis (*veho*, to carry). An instrument similar to the single blade of a forceps used in expediting the delivery of the head in labor.

Veg'etable (*vegeo*, to grow). A plant, or pertaining to plant life. **V. Albumin.** See *Phytalbumose*. **V. Economy**, the systematic arrangement of the parts and organs of plants. **V. Mercury.** See *Munaca* and *Anchieta salutaris*.

Veg'etable Protoëids. See *Protoëids*.

Vegeta'rian. One who eschews flesh of every kind and subsists only on vegetable food.

Vegeta'tion (*vegeo*, to grow). Morbid or fungous growths, such as abnormal granulations, excrescences, warts, etc. **V., Adenoid**, morbid growths in the nasopharyngeal cavity.

Vegeta'tive (*vegeo*). Having the power of growth, like a vegetable; applied to certain morbid tumors.

Veg'eto- (*vegeo*). A Latin word used as a prefix to denote connection with or relation to the vegetable kingdom.

Ve'hicle (*veho*, to carry). Anything which carries or conveys. In pharmacy, any excipient or substance serving as a medium of administration.

Veil. See *Velum*.

Vein (*vena*). The veins are tube-like vessels that gather the blood from the lungs and peripheral organs of the body and convey it to the auricles of the heart. They are divided into three systems or groups: the Pulmonary, Systemic and Portal, the latter being an appendage of the systemic, its capillaries ramifying in the liver. **Vena Cava Inferior**, is formed by the junction of the two Common Iliac veins, and empties into the right auricle of the heart. It receives Lumbar, Right Spermatie, Renal, Suprarenal, Phrenic and Hepatic branches. **Vena Cava Superior**, formed by the union of the innominate veins, conveys the blood from the upper half of the body to the right auricle. **Venæ Comites**, veins that accompany arteries in their course. **V., Emissary**, small veins through the cranial foramina, connecting the sinuses with external veins. **V., Jugular**, the two large venous trunks,

the internal and external, from the head, neck and face, emptying into the subclavian. **V., Portal**, or **Vena Arteriosa**, the trunk uniting the superior and inferior mesenteric, splenic and gastric veins, and carrying the blood from the digestive viscera to the liver. **V., Pulmonary**, the only veins carrying arterial blood, beginning in the pulmonary capillaries and emptying into the left auricle. **V., Vorticosæ**, the venous network and trunks of the choroid coat of the eye.

Vein'-brooch. An instrument for compressing veins, in varicose vein.

Vein'-stone. See *Phlebolite*.

Velamen'tous. Veil-like.

Vela'men Vul'væ. See *Apron*.

Vel'larine. See *Hydrocotyle*.

Vellica'tion (*vellico*, to twitch). The spasmodic twitching of muscular fiber as observed in tic.

Velpeau's Band'age. See *Bandage*.

Ve'lum (*velo*, to hide). Used of several curtain- or veil-like structures. **V. Interpositum**, a vascular triangular membrane, extending in a curved direction across the floor of the fourth ventricle. **V., Posterior Medullary**, the commissure of the flocculus of the cerebellum. **V. Pendulum Palati**, the soft palate.

Ve'na (*vena*). A vein. See *Vein*.

Ve'næ (pl. of *vena*). Veins. See *Vein*.

V. Galeni, the two trunks formed by the union of the vein of the corpus striatum and that of the choroid; empty into the straight sinus. **V. Thebesii**, the small veins by which blood is transmitted from the walls of the heart to the right auricle.

Venenat'ion (*venenum*, a poison). The condition of one affected by the venom of a poisonous insect or reptile.

Vene'real (*Venus*, the goddess of love). Pertaining to the sexual passion. **V. Diseases**, gonorrhœa, syphilis and chancre. **V. Sore.** See *Chancre*. **V. Wart.** See *Ferruca*.

Ven'ery (*venus*). Sexual intercourse.

Venesec'tion. See *Blood-letting*.

Ven'om (*venenum*). The poison secreted by certain reptiles and insects, as the rattlesnake, the scorpion, etc.

Ve'nous (*vena*). Pertaining to a vein.

V. Hum, the murmur or rushing sound observed in the auscultation of a vein. **V. Nævus.** See *Nævus Vascularis*.

Ven'ter (*venter*, belly). Used of structures having a belly-like appearance. **V. of Ilium**, the iliac fossa. **V. of Kidney**, the pelvis of the kidney.

Ventila'tion (*ventilo*, to fan). The passage or act of passing currents of fresh air through buildings, vessels, dwelling apartments, mining shafts, *etc.*, to replace foul or vitiated air. In hospitals the fundamental principle of ventilation observed is that each adult person confined in a space of 1000 cubic feet requires 3000 cubic feet of fresh air per hour in order to prevent the proportion of carbon dioxide in the room from rising above $\frac{6}{100}$ per cent. This estimate is based on the fact that each adult expires, on the average, $\frac{6}{10}$ of a cubic foot of carbon dioxide per hour.

Ven'tral (*venter*, the belly or abdominal cavity). Pertaining to the belly.

Ven'tricle (dim. of *venter*). Applied to certain structures or parts having a bellied appearance. **V. of Arantius**, a cul-de-sac in the medulla. **V. of Brain**, the third, fourth, fifth and two lateral: **V.**, **Third**, between the optic thalami extending to the base of the brain; **V.**, **Fourth**, the space between the medulla and pons in front, and the cerebellum; **V.**, **Fifth**, the cavity between the laminae of the septum lucidum; **V.**, **Lateral**, formed by the upper part of the general ventricular space in the interior of the brain. **V. of Cerebellum**, the fourth ventricle. **V. of Corpus Callosum**, space between the labium cerebri and corpus callosum. **V. of Larynx**, a depression between the true and false vocal cords. **V.**, **Left, of Heart**, that at the posterior and left side of the heart, and which, through the aorta, forces the blood over the general system. **V.**, **Right, of Heart**, that forcing the blood through the pulmonary artery to the lungs.

Ven'tricose (*venter*). Swelled or distended like a belly.

Ventric'ulus. See *Ventricle*.

Ventril'oquism (*venter*, *loquor*, to speak). Peculiar vocal utterance without the usual modifications of the resonance organs, so that the voice seems to come from a closed space or distance.

Ven'trose (*venter*). Having a belly, or a swelling like a belly.

Ventrot'omy. The operation of surgical incision of the abdominal cavity.

Ven'ula (dim. of *vena*, a vein). A little vein.

Ve'nus Fly'catcher. See *Trumpet Plant*.

Vera'trum Vir'ide. American Hellebore. The rhizome and rootlets of the plant contain jervine, veratrine and other alkaloids. A powerful depressant of the heart and paralyzant of the spinal cord. Action

similar to that of aconite, but regarded as inferior. Highly esteemed in puerperal fevers, pneumonia and aneurism. **V. Al-bum**, the white hellebore; properties similar to those of *V. Viride*. **V. Ext. Fld.** Dose mj-iv . **V. Ol.**, veratrine 2, oleic acid 98 parts. **V. Tinct.**, 50 per cent. Dose mij-x . **V. Ung.**, veratrine 4, alcohol 6, benzoinated lard 90 parts. **Veratrine**, the alkaloid, prepared from seeds of *Cevadilla* or *Asagrea*. Dose $\text{gr. } \frac{1}{30} - \frac{1}{10}$.

Verbas'cum. Mullein. The leaves of *V. thaspus*, or common mullein. Emollient, demulcent and slightly anodyne. A popular domestic remedy in phthisis and other pulmonary affections, being palliative to the cough. Useful in diarrhoea and inflammations of the urinary tract.

Ver'det (Fr.). A fungous disease of maize due to the parasite *Ustilago segetum*, *Uredo carbo* or *Sporisorium maidis*, on the grains. It was erroneously believed to cause Pellagra.

Ver'juice (*verd*, green, *jus*, juice). The expressed juice of unripe fruits.

Vermicel'li (It., little worms). An Italian paste consisting mainly of flour, cheese and egg, rolled into small worm-like cylinders. It is a favorite ingredient of soups.

Ver'micide (*vermis*, a worm, *cædo*, to kill). A medicine or agent that kills intestinal worms.

Vermic'ular (dim. of *vermis*). Worm-shaped or with worm-like motion.

Vermic'ulate (*vermis*). Resembling or shaped like a worm.

Vermicula'tion (*vermis*). The peculiar motion of certain tubular organs, such as the œsophagus and intestines, consisting in the progressive contraction of successive parts of the tube.

Ver'miform (*vermis*, *forma*, a form). Having a shape like a worm. **V. Appendage**, a worm-shaped tube at the lower back part of the cæcum. **V. Process**, two worm-shaped medullary projections connecting the two hemispheres of the cerebellum.

Ver'mifuge (*vermis*, *fugo*, to flee). A medicine or agent that expels intestinal worms.

Vermina'tion (*vermis*). The condition of one affected with worms.

Vernac'ular (*vernaculus*, native). The language or dialect of one's own country.

Ver'nal (*vernalis*). Pertaining to the spring. **V. Conjunctivitis**, a conjunctival inflammation or congestion, occurring chiefly in the young, and recurring each

spring or summer, and disappearing with frost.

Vernier. In physics, a contrivance attached to various instruments of precision for the estimation of minute fractions of any unit of distance.

Ver'nine. A leucomaine-base found in young vetch, clover, ergot, *etc.*; yields guanine on heating with hydrochloric acid. Its discovery showed another well-defined source of guanine beside the nucleins.

Ver'nix Caseo'sa. "Cheesy Varnish." A sebaceous deposit covering the surface of the fetus.

Verno'nine. The active principle of the root of *Veronica nigritiana*, an African plant. Properties similar to digitalin, though its poisonous properties are much less.

Verru'ca (Lat.). A wart. A small papillary growth on the skin, variable in size, shape and consistency. **V. Condyloma Acuminata**, venereal warts. Most frequent in the glans penis, the prepuce, or labia and vagina. According to Van Harlingen, never a manifestation of syphilitic taint. **V. Digitate**, with soft, flexible shaft and horny cap. **V. Filiform**, small and with pointed end. **V. Plana**, flat and slightly elevated. See *Dissection Wounds*.

Verru'ga Perua'na. Peruvian Wart. A specific, endemic, inoculable disease, geographically confined to the narrow gorges of the Peruvian Andes, consisting of soft, vascular tumors of connective tissue, which finally crack or break at the surface. Followed by severe hemorrhages and profound anemia.

Ver'sion (*verto*, to turn). An obstetric operation whereby one end of the fetal ovoid is made to replace the other. **V., Cephalic**, turning the fetus so as to bring the head to present. **V. External**, effected by external manipulation. **V. Internal**, by entering the hand within the uterus. **V., Pelvic**, turning the fetus so as to bring about a breech presentation. **V., Podalic**, bringing down one or both feet. **V., Spontaneous**, the process whereby a transverse position is, without external influence, changed into a longitudinal one, or by which a normal position is changed.

Ver'tebra (*verto*). The vertebrae are the 33 bones forming the spine or vertebral column, divided into 7 cervical, 12 dorsal, 5 lumbar, 5 sacral, 4 coccygeal. **V. Dentata**, the axis, or second cervical. **V. Prominens**, the 7th cervical. **Vertebral Column**, the spine, a designation of the whole of the vertebrae.

Vertebra'ta (*vertebra*, a back-bone). In zoölogy, a great division of the animal kingdom, including all animals having a spinal column.

Ver'tex (Lat.). The superior region of the skull.

Ver'tical (*vertex*, a polar axis). Pertaining to the vertex. In a direction the opposite of horizontal. **V. Diameter of Cranium**, a line from the basion to the bregma.

Vertig'inous (*vertigo*). Affected with vertigo.

Ver'tigo (*verto*, to turn). Giddiness, dizziness. The sensation of a lack of equilibrium. It may be due to pathological conditions of the ears (Auditory V.), the eyes (Ocular V.), the brain (Cerebral V.), the blood, *etc.* **V., Aural**, Labyrinthine V., or Menière's Disease. **V., Essential**, when no abnormalism of the body exists to account for it. **V., Objective**, when objects seem to the patient to move. **V., Subjective**, when the patient himself seems to move.

Verumenta'num (*verus*, true, *mons*, a mountain). The caput gallinaginis, a longitudinal ridge in the floor of the canal of the male urethra.

Ves'ica (Lat.). The bladder.

Ves'ical (*vesica*, a bladder). Pertaining to or having the nature of a bladder.

Ves'icant. See *Blister*.

Ves'icatory (*vesica*). A medicine or agent that, applied to the skin, produces a blister.

Ves'icle (Lat., dim. of *vesica*). See, also, *Papule*. A small blister or bladder-like papule. **V., Blastodermic**. See *Blastoderm*. **V., Germinal**. See *Macula* and *Zona Pellucida*. **V., Graafian**, the ovisacs of the ovary containing the ova. **V. of Purkinje**. See *Macula*. **V., Seminal**, the lobulated pouches of membrane between the base of the bladder and the rectum, that serve as reservoirs for the semen.

Ves'ico- (*vesica*). A Latin word used as a prefix to denote relation to or connection with the bladder.

Ves'ico-rec'tal (*vesica*, *rectum*). Pertaining conjointly to the bladder and the rectum.

Ves'ico-vag'inal. Pertaining conjointly to the bladder and vagina.

Vesic'ula (dim. of *vesica*, a bladder). A vesicle or papule containing lymph. Applied, also, to a number of pouches or bladder-like bodies. **V. Graafianæ**, the vesicles in the outer layer and stroma of

the ovary, each of which contains an ovum. **V. Nabothi**, the small glandular bodies within the mouth of the uterus. **V. Prostática**, the depression or cul-de-sac, called, also, the *sinus pocularis*, which traverses the prostate gland beneath its middle lobe. It is the male homologue of the uterus, developed from the Müllerian ducts. **V. Seminales**, the two lobulated, membranous pouches between the base of the bladder and the rectum. They constitute reservoirs for the semen. **V. Serosa**, the false amnion. See *Amnion*.

Vesic'ular (*vesicula*). Pertaining to or having vesicles.

Vesiculif'erous (*vesicula*, *fero*, to bear). Bearing or having vesicles.

Vespa'jus (*vespa*, a wasp's nest). A follicular and suppurative inflammation of the hairy part of the scalp.

Ves'sel (*vas*). Any tube or canal through which the fluids, especially the blood, of the body circulate. See *Vas*.

Ves'tibule (*vestibulum*, a porch). A porch or threshold. **V. of Ear**, the oval cavity of the internal ear which forms the entrance to the cochlea. **V. of Vulva**. See *Bulbi Vestibuli*.

Vestib'ulum (Lat.). The vestibule or cavity of the internal ear. It is situated behind the cochlea and in front of the semicircular canals.

Ve'ta. See *Marea*.

Vet'erinary (*veterinarius*). Pertaining to animals. **V. Medicine**, the art and science of medicine as applied to the domestic animals.

Viabil'ity (*viabilis*). Ability to live; applied to the condition of a child at time of birth.

Vi'able (*viabilis*). Used of a child born in a condition of development which will permit of its living.

Vi'al. A small glass bottle.

Vi'and (Fr., *viande*). Food; Sustenance.

Vibi'ces (*vibex*, a wheal). See *Purpura*.

Vi'bratile (*vibro*, to shake). Capable of vibrating.

Vibra'tion (*vibro*). A swinging back and forth like the cord of a musical instrument. An oscillation.

Vi'bratives. See *Consonants*.

Vib'rio. According to Ehrenberg a genus of microorganisms, now classed mostly among the Bacilli, the remainder as Spirilli.

V. Butyrique. See *Bacillus butyricus*.

V. Proteus. See *Spirillum Finckleri*.

V. Rugula. See *Spirillum rugula*.

V. Septicus. See *Bacillus septicus*.

Serpens. See *Spirillum serpens*. **V. Undula**. See *Spirillum undula*.

Vibris'sæ (*vibro*, to shake). The stiff hairs within the nostrils.

Vibur'num. Black Haw. The bark of *V. prunifolium*. Contains a resin, viburnic acid, identical with valerician acid and other extractives. Astringent and antispasmodic, with decided nervine properties. Useful in the nervous diseases of pregnancy. Dose of the fld. ext. 3 ss-ij.

V. Opulus. "Cranberry tree," "Crane-bark," is an efficient remedy in uterine and abdominal pains.

Vica'rious (*vice*, in the place of). Taking the place of another; applied to the assumption of the functions of one organ by another. **V. Menstruation**. See *Menstruation*.

Vice (Fr.). Defect, fault, or deformity.

V. of Conformation, defect of structure, organs or parts being either absent or imperfect.

Vid'ian Nerve. The union of the great petrosal and carotid nerves entering Meckel's ganglion.

Vien'na Paste. See *Potassium*.

Vieussens, Valve of. See *Valve*.

Vil'late's Solu'tion. A solution consisting of copper sulphate 15, zinc sulphate 15, liq. plumbi subacetat 30, vinegar 200. Used as a local injection in caries.

Vil'li. Plural of *Villus*. The villi are small projections of the mucous membrane of the small intestine, giving it a velvety appearance. They are the chief organs of the absorption of fatty emulsion. Applied to fine hair-like processes in other parts.

Vil'lous (*villus*, hair). Pertaining to or having the nature of villi. Having a pile like that of velvet.

Vil'lus (*villus*). See *Villi*.

Vin'cula Accesso'ria Ten'dinum. The slender, tendinous filaments which connect the phalanges to their tendons.

Vin'egar. See *Acetum*. **V. Wood**. See *Acid, Acetic*.

Vi'nous (*vinum*, wine). Having the nature or flavor of wine.

Vi'num (Lat.). Wine. The fermented juice of fruits, especially that of grapes. *White wines* are made from the pulp; *red wines* from pulp and *skins*, the latter yielding the coloring matter. Each should contain 10-12 per cent. of alcohol. **V. Album Fortius**, is made from V. alb. by fortifying the latter until it contains 20-25 per cent. of alcohol. *Sweet wines*, such as Burgundy, Tokay, Muscatel, Angelica,

- etc.*, seldom exceed 6-7 per cent. of alcohol unless fortified. *Light red wines*, such as claret, contain normally about 5 per cent. *Sparkling wines*, such as champagne, derive their quality from carbon dioxide, being bottled before fermentation. They contain 10-12 per cent. of alcohol. **V. Aromaticum**, consists of strong white wine 94 per cent., with 1 per cent. each of lavender, origanum, peppermint, rosemary, sage and wormwood. **V. Portense**, Port Wine, is fortified with 25-30 per cent., and **V. Xericum**, Sherry Wine, until it contains about 25 per cent. of alcohol. There are 14 official *vini*, of which 11 are medicated.
- Vio'la Tri'color**. Pansy. A wild flower sometimes known as heart's-ease pansy. Contains an alkaloid, violin, with emetocathartic properties. Mucilaginous and expectorant. Dose gr. x-5j.
- Viola'tion** (*violo*, to ravish). Rape. Sometimes used to express the fact of coitus without force, but by deception, with the weak-minded, *etc.*
- Vir'gin** (*virgo*). A woman who has never had sexual connection with a man.
- Virginal'e Claus'trum**. The hymen.
- Virgin'ia Snake-root**. See *Serpentaria*.
- Vir'ile** (*vir*, a man). Pertaining to mature manhood. **V. Member**, the penis.
- Viril'ity** (*vir*). The condition of mature manhood.
- Vir'ulence** (*virus*, a poison). Malignity, noxiousness.
- Vir'ulent** (*virus*). Having the nature of a poison. See *Virus*.
- Vi'rus** (Lat.). A poison which causes a morbid process or disease; any pathogenic microbe. It was formerly applied to the specific contagium of an infectious disease, especially to that of cow-pox. **V., Attenuated**, virus deprived of some of its pathogenic quality by culture and modification by animal-inoculation experiments, so that inoculated in another person or animal it preserves the same against attack or the usual violence of the disease.
- Vis** (Lat.). Force or energy. **V. Conservatrix**, the healing power of nature. **V. Formativa**, the energy of nature as manifest in the formation of new tissue to replace that which has been destroyed. **V. a Fronte**, energy exerted from before. **V. Inertizæ**, that force by virtue of which a body at rest remains at rest; or, if in motion, continues in motion. **V. Medicatrix**. Same as *V. Conservatrix*. **V. Vitæ**, vital force.
- Vis'cera** (pl. of *viscus*). A name somewhat loosely applied to the contents of the abdomen.
- Vis'ceral** (*viscera*). Pertaining to the viscera. **V. Arches and Clefts**, four slit-like openings with intermediate thickenings of the lateral wall of the cervical region of the embryo. They persist in fishes.
- Vis'cid**. Same as Viscous.
- Viscid'ity**. Same as Viscosity.
- Vis'cin** (*viscum*, bird-lime). Bird-lime. A mucilaginous extraction of the mistletoe, *Viscum flavescens*, *Gentiana lutea*, and other plants.
- Vis'cose** (*viscum*). A gummy secretion or product of the micrococcus viscosus.
- Viscos'ity** (*viscum*). The property of glutinousness, ropiness, or tenacity.
- Vis'cous**. Glutinous, rosy, sticky. Also, pertaining to a viscus or internal organ.
- Vis'cum**. Mistletoe. The leaves and stems of *V. album*, European, and *V. flavescens*, the American species. Contains a mucilage, viscin, bird-lime, and various other extractives. In large doses produces vomiting and purging. The American plant has alleged properties similar to those of digitalis. Dose gr. x-5j, in decoction. Unof.
- Vis'cus** (Lat., pl. *viscera*). Any organ of the thorax or abdominal cavity, as the lungs, liver, *etc.* See, also, *Visceral*.
- Visibil'ity** (*video*, to see). Capability of being seen.
- Vis'ion** (*video*, *visum*). Sight. Acuity (or acuteness) of V. See *Acuteness*. **V., Binocular**. See *Binocular*. **V., Double**. See *Diplopia*. **V., Field of**. See *Field*. **V., Direct**, the image is formed at the macula. **V., Indirect**, upon the outlying portion of the retina. **V. for Form**, the acuteness of V. with white light. **V. for Color**, pertains to the chromatic sense. **V., Peripheral**, when the image is not formed at the macula. **V., Triple**. See *Triplopia*.
- Vis'ual**. Pertaining to vision. **V. Acuteness or Acuity**. See *Acuteness*. **V. Angle**. See *Angle*. **V. Axis**. See *Axis*. **V. Field**. See *Field*. **V. Purple**, a substance in the retina reacting to light in a peculiar manner, and thought to be intimately connected with vision. See *Rhodopsin*.
- Vi'sus** (*video*). Vision.
- Vi'ta** (Lat.). Life.
- Vi'tal** (*vita*). Pertaining to life. **V. Capacity**, the volume of air that can be ex-

pelled after a full inspiration. **V. Principle**, the energizing principle on which individual life depends. **V. Statistics**, the statistics of vital facts, the science of numbers as applied to the life-history of communities and nations. See *Appendix B*.

Vi'talism. The theory that life is a special force different from all other forces.

Vital'ity (*vita*). The vital force or principle of life; also, the condition of having life.

Vi'talize (*vita*). To endow with life.

Vi'tals (*vita*). Vulgar for the organs essential to life.

Vitel'lin. A native proteid of the globulin class, the chief proteid of the yolk of egg.

Vitel'line (*vitellus*). Pertaining to the *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg. **V. Membrane**. See *Zona Pellucida*.

Vitel'lus. Yolk of egg. The yolk of the egg of the common barnyard fowl, *Galus domesticus*. A viscid, orange-colored liquid containing oil, cholesterin, vitellin, and albumin. Nutritive and bland. Used mainly to emulsify oils and camphors.

Glyconin, glyceritum vitelli, "glycerite of yolk of egg," consists of the yolk 45, glycerine 55 parts, rubbed together. In anatomy, that part of the ovum containing the germinal vesicle. See, also, *Zona Pellucida*.

Vitia'tion (*vitio*, to corrupt). The contamination of any substance, especially of the air.

Vitili'go. See *Leucoderma*.

Vit'reous (*vitrum*, glass). Glass-like, hyaline. **V.**, Artificial. See *Evisceration*. **V. Degeneration**, disease of the intima of arteries. **V. Humor**, or **Body**. The transparent, jelly-like substance filling that portion of the globe of the eye posterior to the lens, called the Vitreous Chamber. **V. Tables**, the dense osseous laminae on the inner and outer surfaces of the cranial bones.

Vit'riol (*vitrum*). In chemistry, a term formerly used to designate any substance having a glassy fracture or appearance. **V.**, Blue, copper sulphate or "blue stone," CuSO_4 . **V.**, Green, ferrous sulphate or "copperas," FeSO_4 . **V.**, Oil of, sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4 . **V.**, White, zinc sulphate, ZnSO_4 .

Vi'tus, Dance, St. See *Chorea*.

Vivip'arous (*vivus*, alive, *pario*, to bring forth). In zoölogy, applied to the young of animals which are brought forth alive.

Vivipa'tion (*vivus*, *pario*). In embry-

ology, that form of generation in which the ovum, expelled from the ovary, clings to the maternal organ and derives its nourishment directly from the mother until birth.

Vivisection (*vivus*, *seco*, to cut). The dissection of an animal, or experimentation upon it, while still alive, for scientific purposes.

Vo'cal (*vox*, the voice). Pertaining to the voice or its organs. **V. Cords**, a name given to certain membranes of the larynx by which the sounds of the voice are produced. They consist of *superior* or false cords and *inferior* or true cords. The latter are thin bands of elastic tissue reaching from the wings of the thyroid to the arytenoid cartilage.

Voice. The sound produced by the vibration of the vocal cords and modified by the resonance organs.

Vo'lar (*vola*, the palm). Pertaining to the palm of the hand.

Vola'tic (*volatum*, from, *volo*, to fly). Flying, momentary.

Vol'atile (*volo*). Capable of, or prone to volatilization.

Volatiliza'tion (*volatum*). The change of a solid or liquid to a gaseous form by heat.

Voli'tion (*volo*, to be willing). The will or determination to act.

Volsel'la (*vello*, to pluck). A forceps for removing foreign bodies from the throat.

Volt. The unit of electro-motive force, or the force sufficient to cause a current of one ampère to flow against a resistance of one ohm. The following is the voltage of several popular cells: Smee 0.65, Bunsen 1.90; Daniell 1.05; Callaud 0.60; Leclanche 1.50. **V.-ampère**, the amount of pressure developed by a current of one ampère having an electro-motive force of one volt. Its mechanical equivalent is about 44.2 foot-pounds per minute. It is sometimes called a Watt.

Volta'ic (*Volta*, an Italian scientist). Pertaining to galvanic or battery currents. **V. Alternatives**, in electro-therapeutics, current-reversals.

Voltam'eter (*volt*, a unit of electro-motive force, *μετρον*, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the electro-motive force of a current in volts.

Vol'ume. In physics, the space which a substance fills. Cubic dimension.

Volumetric Analysis. See *Analysis*.

Vol'untary (*voluntarius*). Pertaining to or under the control of the will. **V. Muscle**, striped muscle.

Volvulus (*volvō*, to roll). A twisting of the bowel upon itself. An old name was *Ileac Passion*.

Vo'mer (Lat., a plowshare). The thin plate of bone which separates the nostrils.

Vom'ica (*vomo*, to vomit). A collection of pus in the lungs or adjacent organs that may discharge through the bronchi and mouth.

Vom'it (*vomo*). To expel from the stomach by vomiting.

Vom'iting (*vomo*). The forcible, convulsive ejection of the contents of the stomach, duodenum, or intestines through the mouth.

V. of Blood. See *Hematemesis*. **V., Stercoraceous**, the ejection of fecal matter in emesis.

Vomito-ni'gro (*vomo, niger*, black). Black vomit. A name for yellow fever.

Vom'itory (*vomo*). Any agent or substance that induces emesis. Also, a vessel to receive the ejecta.

Vom'itus (*vomo*). Vomited matters. **V. Cruentus**, bloody vomit.

Vora'cious (*voro*, to devour). Having an insatiable appetite or desire for food. See, also, *Bulimia*.

Vorac'ity (*voro*). Greediness or rapaciousness for food.

Vor'tex (Lat., a whirl). A name applied to the spiral arrangement of the fibres of the walls of the heart.

Vow'els. The chief sounds of the voice, formed by the vibrations of the vocal cords unmodified by the resonance organs.

Vox. See *Voice*.

Vul'gar (*vulgaris*). Common. Popular.

Vul'nerary (*vulnus*, a wound). In therapeutics, any remedy or agent useful in healing wounds.

Vul'va (*volvō*, to roll up). Same as pudendum, though not, strictly speaking, including the mons veneris. **V., Garrulity** of, vaginal flatus.

Vulvis'mus. See *Vaginismus*.

Vulvi'tis. Inflammation of the vulva.

Vul'vo- (*vulva*). A Latin prefix denoting connection with or relation to the vulva.

Vulvo - vag'inal. Pertaining conjointly to the vulva and the vagina. **V. Glands**, the small glands situated one on each side of the vulva near the vagina.

W

Wachendorf's Membrane. The fetal membrane of the pupil of the eye. It atrophies about the seventh month.

Wagner and Meissner's Corpuscles. Tactile end-organs lying in the papillæ of the skin.

Wagner's Spot. See *Macula*.

Wahoo. See *Euonymus*.

Waist'coat, Straight. See *Jacket*.

Wale. See *Wheal*.

Wallerian Law of Degeneration.

From experiments Waller showed that the trophic center of the anterior roots of spinal nerves lies in the multipolar nerve cells of the anterior horn of gray matter, while that of the posterior root lies in the ganglion placed upon it. Generalized, the law predicates that the course of the impulses in a nerve may be ascertained by tracing the course of the subsequent degeneration.

Wall'-eye. A vulgarism used to express the appearance of leucoma of the cornea, or of eyes with a light-colored iris.

Wall Pepper. See *Sedum Acre*.

War'burg's Tincture. Consists of aloes lb j, rad. rhei; sem. angelicæ; confec. Damocratis aa $\frac{3}{4}$ iv; rad. helenii; croci satvi; sem. fœniculi; cretæ prep. aa $\frac{3}{4}$ ij; rad. gentianæ; rad. zedairæ; pip. cubebæ; myrrh elect.; camphoræ; bolet. laricis; aa $\frac{3}{4}$ j. Digest with proof sp. $\frac{3}{4}$ 500, and add quinia disulph. $\frac{3}{4}$ x. Filter. Dose $\frac{3}{4}$ ij.

Ward-carriage. An apparatus for hospital-service mounted upon wheels, and containing a reservoir of water, and other materials, instruments, etc., used in surgical operations and dressings.

Wardrop's Operation. Ligation of the artery beyond an aneurism.

Warm-blooded. Used of animals that maintain a uniform temperature, whatever the changes of temperature in the surrounding medium.

Wart. See *Verruca*.

Wash. See *Lotion*.

Wash'ing. The mechanical operation of separating soluble from insoluble matter.
Wast'ing. See *Atrophy*.
Wa'ter. See *Aqua*. **W.-bed**, a rubber mattress containing water; used to prevent the formation of bed-sores. **W. on Brain.** See *Hydrocephalus*. **W.-brash.** See *Pyrosis*. **W. of Crystallization,** the water employed in giving molecular structure to the crystals of chemical salts, to which their physical qualities are due. **W.-cure.** See *Hydrophathy*. **W., Dis-**tilled. See *Aqua*. **W., Florida**, a perfume consisting of oleum bergamii $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, comp. tinct. benzoini $\frac{3}{4}$ ij, alcohol Oj. **W., Hard**, natural waters containing soluble calcium salts, distinguished by their curdling action on soap. **W. Hemlock.** See *Covbane*. **W., Mineral.** See *Mineral Water*. **W., Rice.** See *Oryza*. **W., Soda.** See *Soda Water*.

Watt. In electro-mechanics, one volt-ampère. See *Volt*.

Wave-Lengths and Frequencies of Light. The ethereal wave-lengths, together with their frequencies, of the visible portion of the spectrum are given in the following table. The average vibrational frequency of white light has been estimated at 554 millions of millions per second.

TABLE OF THE WAVE-LENGTH
AND FREQUENCY OF LIGHT.
(FROM DANIELL.)

	FREQUENCIES— PER SEC.	LENGTHS IN CM.
Line A, ...	395,000,000,000,000	.00007604
Center of red, ...		.00007000
Line B, ...	437,300,000,000,000	.00006867
Line C, ...	457,700,000,000,000	.00006562
Center of orange-red, ...		.00006208
Center of orange, ...		.00005972
Line D ¹ , ...	508,905,810,000,000	.00005895
Line D ² , ...	510,604,000,000,000	.00005839
Center of orange-yellow, ...		.00005879
Center of yellow, ...		.00005808
Center of green, ...		.00005271
Line E, ...	570,000,000,000,000	.00005269
Line δ , ...		.00005183
Center of blue-green, ...		.00005082
Center of cyan-blue, ...		.00004960
Line F, ...	617,900,000,000,000	.00004861
Center of blue, ...		.00004732
Center of violet-blue, ...		.00004383
Line G, ...	697,300,000,000,000	.00004307
Center of puce-violet, ...		.00004059
Line H ¹ , ...	756,900,000,000,000	.00003968
Line H ² , ...	763,600,000,000,000	.00003933

Wax. See *Cera* and *Cerumen*.
Wax'y Degenera'tion. See *Degeneration*.

Weal. See *Wheal*.

Wean. To cease to give suck to offspring at a period when the latter is capable of taking substantial food from external sources.

Weber's Experiment. A tuning-fork on the vertex is heard more distinctly with the closed ear. **W.'s Law.** See *Fechner's Law*. **W.'s Paradox.** When so loaded that it cannot contract, a muscle may elongate.

Wei de Meyer's Catarrh Remedy. A proprietary remedy composed mainly of sodium carbonate.

Weigert's Method. Hardening and staining medullated nerve-fibers, and so tracing their course.

Weights and Measures. The U. S. standard unit of weight is the Troy pound; it was copied in 1827, from the imperial troy pound of England, for the use of the U. S. Mint, and there deposited. It is standard in air, at 62° Fahr., the barometer at 30 inches.

TROY WEIGHT.

Grains.
 24 = 1 dwt.
 480 = 20 = 1 oz.
 5760 = 240 = 12 = 1 lb. = 22.816 cu. in. of distilled water at 62° Fahr.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Drachms.
 16 = 1 oz. = 437.5 grains troy.
 256 = 16 = 1 lb. = 1.2153 lb. troy.
 6400 = 400 = 25 = 1 quarter.
 25600 = 1600 = 100 = 4 = 1 cwt.
 512000 = 32000 = 2000 = 80 = 20 = 1 ton.

APOTHECARIES WEIGHT.

Grains.
 20 = 1 scruple.
 60 = 3 = 1 drachm.
 480 = 24 = 8 = 1 oz.
 5760 = 288 = 96 = 12 = 1 lb.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.

60 min. = 1 fluid-drachm.
 8 fluid-drachms = 1 fluid-ounce.
 16 fluid-ounces = 1 pint.
 8 pints = 1 gall.

45 drops, or a common teaspoonful, make about 1 fluid-drachm; 2 tablespoonfuls about 1 fluid-ounce; a wineglassful about 1½ fluid-ounces; and a teacupful about 4 fluid-ounces.

LIQUID, OR WINE MEASURE.

Gill = 7.2187 cu. in.
 4 = 1 pint = 28.875 cu. in.
 8 = 2 = 1 quart = 55.75 cu. in.
 32 = 8 = 4 = 1 gallon.
 2010 = 404 = 252 = 63 = 1 hogshhead.
 4032 = 1008 = 504 = 126 = 2 = 1 pipe.
 8064 = 2016 = 1008 = 252 = 4 = 2 = 1 tun.

The **Standard Unit of Liquid Measure** adopted by the U. S. Government is the **Winchester Wine Gallon**, which contains 231 cubic inches, and holds 8.339 lbs. Avoir. of distilled water, at its maximum density weighed in air, the barometer being at 30 inches.

The **Imperial Gallon** adopted by Great Britain contains 277.274 cubic inches, and equals 1.20032 U. S. gallons.

The **Standard Unit** of the U. S. and British **linear measure** is the yard. It was intended to be exactly the same for both countries, but in reality the U. S. yard exceeds the British standard by .00087 inch. The *actual standard of length* of the U. S. is a brass scale 82 inches long prepared for the Coast Survey and deposited in the office of Weights and Measures at the U. S. Treasury Dept., Washington. The yard is between the 27th and the 63d inch of this scale. The temperature at which this scale is designed to be standard, and at which it is used in the U. S. Coast Survey, is 62° Fahrenheit.

LONG MEASURE.

Inches.

12	=	1 ft.			
36	=	3	=	1 yd.	
72	=	6	=	2	= 1 fath.
198	=	16.5	=	5.5	= 2.75 = 1 pch.
7920	=	660	=	220	= 110 = 40 = 1 fur.
63360	=	5280	=	1760	= 880 = 320 = 8 = 1 m.

METRIC, OR FRENCH WEIGHTS.

	Gramme.	Troy Gr.		
Milligramme	= .001	= .01543		
Centigramme	= .01	= .15433		
Decigramme	= .1	= 1.5433	Avoir. Oz.	Avoir. Lb.
Gramme	= 1.	= 15.43316	= .03528	= .0022047
Decagramme	= 10.		= .3528	= .022047
Hectogramme	= 100.		= 3.52758	= .2204737
Kilogramme	= 1000.		= 35.2758	= 2.204737
Myriogramme	= 10000.			= 22.04737
Quintal	= 100000.			= 220.4737
Tonneau	= 1000000.			= 2204.737

METRIC, OR FRENCH DRY AND LIQUID MEASURE.

	Lit.	U. S. Cu. In.		U. S.
Milliliter	= .001	= .061	{ Liquid	.00845 gill.
			{ Dry	.0018 pint.
Centiliter	= .01	= .61	{ Liquid	.0845 gill.
			{ Dry	.018 pint.
Deciliter	= .1	= 6.1	{ Liquid	.845 gill = 2113 pints.
			{ Dry	.18 pint.
Liter	= 1.	= 61.02	{ Liquid	2 113 pints = 1.057 quarts.
			{ Dry	1 8 pt. = .908 qts. = .1135 p.
Decaliter	= 10.	= 610.16	{ Liquid	2 641 gallons.
			{ Dry	9 08 qts. = 1.135 p. = .284 h.
Hectoliter	= 100.	U. S. Cu. Ft.	{ Liquid	26.414 gallons.
		= 3.531	{ Dry	2 837 bushels.
Kiloliter	= 1000.	= 35.31	{ Liquid	264 141 gallons.
			{ Dry	28 374 bushels.
Myrialiter	= 10000.	= 353.1	{ Liquid	2641.4 gallons.
			{ Dry	283.7 bushels.

SQUARE MEASURE.

Inches.

144	=	1 foot.	
1296	=	9	= 1 yard.
39204	=	272.25	= 30.25 = 1 perch.
1568160	=	10890	= 1210 = 40 = 1 rood.
6272640	=	43560	= 4840 = 160 = 4 = 1 acre.

An acre is 69.5701 yards square; or, 208.710321 feet square.

A township is 6 miles sq. = 36 sections

A section	" 1 "	" "	= 640 acres.
$\frac{1}{4}$	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "	" "	= 160 "
$\frac{1}{16}$	" $\frac{1}{16}$ "	" "	= 40 "

SOLID MEASURE.

Cu. in.

1728	=	1 cu. foot.
46656	=	27 = 1 cu. yard.

DRY MEASURE.

Pint = 33.6 cu. in.

2	=	1 quart = 67.2 cu. in.
8	=	4 = 1 gallon = 268.8 cu. in.
16	=	8 = 2 = 1 peck = 537.6 cu. in.
64	=	32 = 8 = 4 = 1 bushel.

The standard U. S. bushel is the **Winchester bushel**, which is, in the cylinder form, 18½ in. diameter and 8 in. deep, and contains 2150 42-100 cub. inches.

The English Imperial bushel	= { 2218.192 cu. in. 1.03152 U. S. bush.
The Eng. quarter	= { 8 Imperial bushels. 8¼ (nearly) U. S. bu. 10.2694 cubic feet.

METRIC, OR FRENCH CUBIC OR SOLID MEASURE.

	Cu. Meter.	U. S. Cu. In.		U. S. Cu. Ft.	U. S. Cu. Yd.
Cub. Centimeter	= .0001	= .0610165			
Cub. Decimeter	= .001	= 61.0165			
Centistere	= .01	= 610.165	=	.353105	
Decistere	= .1	= 6101.65	=	3.53105	= .13078
Stere	= 1.		=	35.3105	= 1.3078
Decastere	= 10.		=	353.105	= 13.078
Hectostere	= 100.		=	3531.05	= 130.78

METRIC, OR FRENCH LINEAL MEASURE.

	Meter.	U. S. In.	Ft.		
Millimeter*	= .001	= .03937	= .00328		
Centimeter†	= .01	= .3937	= .03280		Yd.
Decimeter	= .1	= 3.937	= .32807	=	.10936
Meter	= 1.	= 39.3685	= 3.2807	=	1.0936
Decameter	= 10.	=	= 32.807	=	10.936
Hectometer	= 100.	=	= 328.07	=	109.36
Kilometer	= 1000.	=	= 3280.7	=	1093.6
Myriameter	= 10000.	=	= 32807.	=	10936.

* Nearly the $\frac{2}{3}$ part of an inch. † Full $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

METRIC, OR FRENCH SQUARE MEASURE.

	Sq. Meter.	U. S. Sq. In.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Yd.	
Sq. Centimeter	= .01	= .155			
Sq. Decimeter	= .1	= 15.5	= .10763	= .01196	Acre.
Centiare	= 1.	= 1549.88	= 10.763	= 1.196	= .00025
Are	= 10.	= 154988.	= 1076.3	= 119.6	= .0247
Hectare	= 100.	=	= 107630.	= 11959.	= 2.47
Sq. Kilometer	= .38607	Sq. Mile			= 247.
Sq. Myriameter	= 38.607	"			= 24708.

COMPARISON OF U. S. AND FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

	WEIGHTS.		LIQUID MEASURES.		DRY MEASURES.	
	Name.	U. S. lbs. Av.	Name.	U. S. gals.	Name.	U. S. bush.
Austria, ...	Pfund	= 1.235	Euner	= 14.95	Nutze	= 1.745
Bremen, ...	"	= 1.099	Stubchen	= .851	Scheffel	= 2.103
Buenos Ayres, ...	Libra	= 1.0127	Frasco	= .627	Fanega	= 3.894
China, ...	Catty	= 1.3333			Sei	= 3.472
Cuba, ...	Libra	= 1.0119	Arroba	= 4.1	Fanega	= 3.124
Denmark, ...	Pund	= 1.1025	Pott	= .255	Fonda	= 3.948
England, ...	Pound	= 1.	Imp. gallon	= 1.2003	Imp. bushel	= 1.0315
France, ...	Kilo	= 2.0246	Liter	= .2642	Hectoliter	= 2.838
Hamburg, ...	Pfund	= 1.0683	Ohm	= 38.278	Fass	= 1.56
Japan, ...	Monme	= 3.858	Masa	= .459		
Mexico, ...	Libra	= 1.0119	Frasco	= .4	Fanega	= 1.547
Norway and Sweden, . .	Skalpund	= .937	Kamea	= .662		
Papal States, ...	Libbra	= .7475	Barile (w'e)	= 15.412	Rubblio	= .836
Portugal, ...	Libra	= 1.0119	Almude	= 4.422	Alqueire	= .393
Russia, ...	Funt	= 0.903	Vedro	= 3.249	Chetviert	= 5.956
Turkey, ...	Oke	= 2.834			Kilo	= 1.001

The following table of approximate and exact equivalents of the metric and common weights and measures may prove serviceable.

LENGTH.

<i>Unit of Measurement.</i>	<i>Approximate Equivalent.</i>	<i>Accurate Equivalent.</i>
1 inch, ...	2½ cubic centimeters, ...	2.539
1 centimeter (1⁄100 meter), ...	0.4 inch	0.393
1 yard, ...	1 meter, ...	0.914
1 meter (39.37 inches), ...	1 yard, ...	1.093
1 foot, ...	30 centimeters, ...	30.479
1 kilometer (1000 meters), ...	½ mile, ...	0.621
1 mile, ...	1½ kilometer, ...	1.609

SURFACE.

<i>Unit of Measurement.</i>	<i>Approximate Equivalent.</i>	<i>Accurate Equivalent.</i>
1 hectare (10,000 sq. meters), ...	2½ acres, ...	2.471
1 acre, ...	¼ hectare, ...	0.404

WEIGHT.

<i>Unit of Measurement.</i>	<i>Approximate Equivalent.</i>	<i>Accurate Equivalent.</i>
1 gramme, ...	15½ grains, ...	15.432
1 grain, ...	0.064 gramme, ...	0.064
1 kilogramme (1000 grammes), ...	2½ lbs. avoirdupois, ...	2.204
1 pound avoirdupois, ...	½ kilogramme, ...	0.453
1 ounce avoirdupois (437½ grains), ...	28½ grammes	28.349
1 ounce, Troy or apothecary (480 grains), ...	31 grammes	31.103

BULK.

<i>Unit of Measurement.</i>	<i>Approximate Equivalent.</i>	<i>Accurate Equivalent.</i>
1 cubic centimeter, ...	0.06 cubic inch, ...	0.061
1 cubic inch, ...	16¼ cubic centimeters, ...	16.386
1 liter (1000 cubic centimeters), ...	1 U. S. standard quart, ...	0.946
1 United States quart, ...	1 liter, ...	1.057
1 fluid ounce, ...	29½ cubic centimeters, ...	29.570

Weil's Disease. An infectious febrile disorder somewhat resembling typhoid fever, accompanied by muscular pain, and grave disturbance of the digestive organs.

Welt. See *Wheat*.

Wen. See *Sebaceous Cyst*.

Westphal's Symptom. Loss of the knee-jerk in tabes.

Wet-nurse. See *Nurse*.

Wet-pack. Wrapping a patient with a wet sheet covered with dry blankets.

Weyl's Test (for kreatinin). Add to urine a few drops of a slightly brownish solution of nitro-prusside of soda, then weak caustic soda solution, producing a Burgundy-red color, which soon disappears. Heated with glacial acetic acid the color changes to green, and later to blue.

Wharton's Duct. See *Duct*.

Wharton's Jelly. See *Cord*.

Wheal. A raised stripe or ridge on the skin. May be caused by a stroke or by acute superficial inflammation. **W.Worm,** the *Acarus scabiei*, or itch insect.

Wheat. The seeds of *Triticum hibernum*.

Wheel/house's Operation. The incision into the urethra through the perinæum, for the treatment of stricture.

Wheez'ing. The half-stertorous, sibilant sound occasionally observed in the breathing of persons affected with croup, asthma or coryza.

Whey. The liquid part of milk separating from the curd in coagulation.

Whis'ky. See *Spiritus*. **W.Nose.** See *Acne Rosacea*.

White. In chromatics, the color-effect produced by a mixture of the primary colors. **W.Leg.** See *Phlegmasia Alba Dolens*. **W.Matter.** See *Brain*. **W.**

Oak Bark. See *Quercus alba*. **W.Precipitate.** See *Precipitate*. **W.Sub-**

stannate. See *Schwann*. See *Schwann*.

W.Swelling. See *Hydrarthrosis*. **W.**

Vervain. The root of *Verbena urticaefolia*. Of reputed value in malarial fevers. Dose of fld. ext. mxx-xl. Unof.

Whites. See *Leucorrhœa*.

Whitlow. See *Parasitis*.

Whoop'ing Cough. See *Pertussis*.

Whore/house Tea. See *Tepopote*.

Wild (A. S.). Not domesticated. **W.Bergamot.** The herb *Monarda fistulosa*. In large doses a powerful diaphoretic. A reputed antiperiodic. Dose of the fld. ext. mxxv-xxj. **W.Cherry.** See *Prunus Virginia*. **W.Liquorice.** See *Abrus*. **W.Yam.** See *Dioscorea*.

Willis, Circle of. See *Circle*.

Wil'low. See *Salix*.

Winckel's Disease. An epidemic disease of children, characterized by cyanosis, jaundice and hæmoglobinuria.

Wind'pipe. See *Trachea*.

Wine. See *Vinum*.

Winslow, Fora'men of. See *Foramen*.

Win'tergreen. See *Gaultheria*.

Wirsung, Duct of. The pancreatic duct.

Wis'dom Teeth. See *Teeth*.

Witch Ha'zel. See *Hamamelis*.

With'er'ing. The shriveling or atrophy of an organ.

Wolffian Bodies and Ducts. See *Reproductive Organs*.

Womb. See *Uterus*.

Wood Oil. See *Gurjun Balsam*.

Wools, Holmgren's. A collection of colored wools used in the detection and estimation of subnormal color-perception.

Wool-sorter's Disease. Wool-sorters are liable to blood-poisoning from various causes, especially to the disease anthrax.

Woora'ra. See *Curare*.

Word-blindness. See *Aphasia*.

Word-deafness. See *Aphasia*.

Wor'mian Bones. A name given to the supernumerary bones of the skull, which are frequently formed owing to the abortion or imperfect ossification of the tabular bones.

Worm Tea. See *Spigelia*.

Worm'wood. See *Absinthum*.

Wound (Sax., *wund*). A break or division of continuity of the soft parts caused by mechanical violence. **W., Contused,** produced by a blunt body. **W., Gun-shot,** caused by a projectile. **W., Incised,** from a cutting instrument. **W., Lacerated,** the tissues are torn. **W., Poisoned,** toxic materials are carried into the wound, as in Dissection W., etc. **W., Punctured,** made by a pointed instrument.

Wreath. See *Karyokinesis*.

Wrisberg. See *Cartilage*.

Wrisberg, Nerves of. The nerves supplying the skin of the arm, branching from the second and third dorsal nerves.

Wrist-drop. A paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hand accompanying lead-poisoning.

Wrist-joint. The articulations of the carpal with the metacarpal bones.

Writer's Cramp. See *Paralysis*.

Writer's Palsy. See *Paralysis*.

Wry-neck. See *Torticollis*.

X

Xanthelas'ma (ξανθος, ελασμα, a lamina).

Spots of yellowish discoloration of the skin of the face, especially about the eyes.

Xan'thic (ξανθος). Yellow; applied to the yellow color of the urine.

Xan'thine (ξανθίνη). A leucomaïne found in nearly all the tissues and liquids of the animal economy, and also in many plants; also, in minute quantities as a normal constituent of urine. It is formed at the same time with adenine, guanine and hypoxanthine, in the decomposition of nuclein by dilute acids. Guanine is convertible into it; and xanthine is thought to be one step lower as an intermediate product of nuclein decomposition, and nearer the uric acid limit of oxidation. It probably is oxidized in the body as fast as formed. It is non-poisonous and a muscle-stimulant, especially of the heart.

Xan'tho- (ξανθος). A Greek word used as a prefix to denote yellow or yellowness.

Xantho-creat'inine. The most abundant of muscle-leucomaïnes, so called from the sulphur-yellow color of its crystals, and its resemblance to creatinine. It appears in the physiologically active muscle at the same time with creatinine, constituting sometimes one-tenth of the creatinine present. It has been found by Monari in the aqueous extracts of the muscles of a tired dog, and in the urine of soldiers fatigued by marching. In large doses it is decidedly poisonous, producing depression, somnolence, extreme fatigue, frequent defecation, and vomiting.

Xanthoder'ma (ξανθος, δερμα, the skin). Yellowness of the skin.

Xanthodont'ous (ξανθος, οδοντος, a tooth). Yellow discoloration of the teeth.

Xanthokyan'opy (ξανθος, κυανος, blue, ωψ, eye). Red-green blindness with undiminished spectrum.

Xantho'ma (ξανθος). Xanthelasma; Vitiligoidea; Molluscum Cholestérique; Fibroma Lipomatodes. Soft, fibro-fatty, neoplastic growths occurring in the shape of yellowish plates or tubercles in the corium. Not a common disease. Occurring in the eyelids, the most frequent seat of the disease, it is called *X. Palpebrarum*; in the form of plates, *X. Planum*; in the shape of tubercles, *X. Tuberosum*, etc. **X. Diabeticorum**. A rare disease bearing some external resemblance to xanthoma, but differing widely in pathology. Marked

by firm and solid lesions. A symptomatic accompaniment of diabetes.

Xanthop'athy (ξανθος, παθος, a suffering). Yellowness of the skin from morbid conditions.

Xan'thophane. See *Chromophanes*.

Xan'thophyll (ξανθος, φυλλον, a leaf). The yellow coloring matter in leaves and petals.

Xanthoprote'ic Reac'tion. The deep orange color obtained by the addition of ammonia to the yellow reaction of proteids heated with strong nitric acid.

Xanthop'sia (ξανθος, yellow, οψις, vision). The yellow vision sometimes accompanying jaundice.

Xantho'sis (ξανθος). The yellow pigmentation sometimes observed in cancer.

Xanthrox'yllum. Prickly Ash. The bark of *X. fraxineum* and *X. carolinianum*. A stimulant, aromatic, bitter sialagogue and emmenagogue. Of repute in chronic rheumatism and "biliousness." Dose gr. x-xxx. **X. Decoctum**, unof., ʒj-Oij. Dose ʒj-ij. **X. Ext. Fld.** Dose ʒss-j.

Xenogen'esis. See *Heterogenesis*.

Xenomen'ia. See *Menstruation*, *Vicarious*.

Xera'sia (ξηρος, dry). A disease of the hair marked by cessation of growth and excessive dryness.

Xeroder'ma. See *Ichthyosis*. **X. Pigmento'sum**. See *Atrophoderma*.

Xero'ma. See *Xerophthalmia*.

Xeroph'agy (ξηρος, φαγειν, to eat). The use of dry or desiccated aliment.

Xerophthal'mia (ξηρος, dry, οφθαλμος, eye). A dry and thickened condition of the conjunctiva, due to chronic conjunctivitis or diseases of the lachrymal apparatus.

Xero'sis of the Conjunctiva. See *Xerophthalmia*.

Xerosto'ma (ξηρος, στομα, a mouth). Aptyalism, or dry mouth.

Xiphister'num (ξιφος, a sword, sternum). The metasternum or ensiform cartilage. See *Xiphoid*.

Xiphicos'tal Lig'ament. A ligament extending from the xiphoid bone to the cartilage of the eighth rib.

Xi'phoid Appen'dix or Process (ξιφος). The third piece or ensiform process of the sternum. It is cartilaginous in youth and osseous in mature age.

Xiphop'agus (ξίφος, παγεις, united). A monomphalic monstrosity united by the xiphoid cartilages or epigastrium. The Siamese twins were an example.

Xy'lo- (ξύλον, wood). A Greek word used as a prefix to denote connection with or relation to wood.

Xy'loid (ξύλον, εidos, resemblance). Resembling or having the nature of wood.

Xyloid'in (ξύλον). A nitrocellulose tissue

formed by the action of nitric acid on potato starch.

Xy'lol. Dimethyl benzene. A volatile hydrocarbon somewhat resembling benzol. It has proved serviceable in smallpox.

Xyphod'ymus (ξίφος, διδυμος, double). A sysonic monstrosity with united pelvic and thoracic cavities, two legs and with an occasional rudimentary third leg.

Y

Yam. The esculent root of several species of *Dioscorea*, commonly known as the sweet potato.

Yar'row. See *Achillea*.

Yava-skin. Same as *Elephantiasis*.

Yawn'ing. See *Pandiculation*.

Yaws. See *Frambasia*.

Yeast. The plant *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, an alga. It is best known as a ferment thriving in saccharine solutions, breaking up the sugar molecule into carbon dioxide and alcohol. In domestic economy, it is used in leavening bread, the porosity of the latter being due to the escaping carbon dioxide. It is also the essential principle in alcoholic fermentation. In medicine, it has proved of value as an application to foul ulcers and as an internal remedy in putrid fevers.

Yelk. Popularly, the "yellow" of a hen's egg. Embryologically, the contents of the egg within the vitelline membrane. **Y., Formative**, the cicatricula (tread) corresponds to the contents of the mammalian ovum. **Y., Yellow**, the yellow mass centrally located. **Y., White**, the albuminous white of the egg.

Yel'low. A compound color of the spectrum. **Y. Dock.** See *Rumex*. **Y. Fever.** See *Fever*. **Y. Jasmine.** See *Gelsemium*. **Y. Nightshade.** See *Savana Flower*. **Y.-spot.** See *Macula lutea*. **Y. Wash.** A lotion consisting of hydrarg. oxychloride gr. ij, liquor calcis ʒj.

Yer'ba (Sp.). An herb. **Y. Mansa.** The root of *Amenopsis californica*. Stimulant, astringent and tonic. Employed in California and Arizona for malarial disorders. Dose of fld. ext. m̄xv-ʒj. Unof. **Y. Reuma.** The herb, *Frankenia grandifolia*, common in California. Astringent. Of high repute in catarrhal affections of the urinary tract. Dose of fld. ext. m̄x-xx. Unof. **Y. Santa.** See *Eriodictyon*.

Y-Ligament. The ilio-femoral ligament.

Yolk. See *Yelk*, and *Vitellum*.

Young-Helmholtz Theory. See *Color-sensation*.

Youth. The period between childhood and maturity.

Y-shaped Cartilage. A cartilage that unites the three elements of the pelvis.

Z

Ze'a Mays. Maize, Indian Corn. The stigma of maize or "corn silk." Active principle thought to be an organic (maizenic) acid. A mild diuretic, used with success in incontinence of urine and rheumatism. Dose of the fld. ext. $\mathfrak{z}$ j-ij. All unof.

Zelotyp'ia (ζῆλος, zeal, τυπῶ, to strike). A monomaniacal belief that one is persecuted by others.

Ze'ro. Any character denoting absence of quantity. In physics, the point from which thermometers are graduated.

Zinc, or

Zin'cum (Lat. gen. *zinci*). Zn = 64.9; quantitative 11. One of the metallic elements, having a lustre like that of lead. Represented in medicine by several of its salts, all of which are more or less poisonous. In small doses, tonic and astringent. In larger quantities, strong emetics. Employed mainly as lotions in conjunctivitis, various catarrhs and certain skin diseases.

Z. Acetas. Dose, internally, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij; as lotion, gr. ij to $\mathfrak{z}$ j of water. **Z. Carbonas Precipitat.**, dusted over wounds as a protection. **Z. Chloridum**, tonic and escharotic. Dose, internally, gr. iv-vij of a $\mathfrak{z}$ ss to $\mathfrak{z}$ iij solution, in spt. ether; as a collyrium, gr. j-ij to $\mathfrak{z}$ j of water. **Z. Chloridum, Liq.**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. in strength. **Z. Iodidum.** Dose gr. ss-ij. **Z. Oxidum.** Dose gr. j-x. **Z. Oxidum Ung.**, 20 per cent. in benzoined lard. **Z. Sulphas.** Dose, as tonic and astringent, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ -ij; as emetic, gr. x-xxx. **Z. Valerianas.** Dose gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ -ij. See, also, *Allen's Test*.

Zin'giber. Ginger. The rhizome of *Z. officinale*. Properties due to an oleo-resin. A stimulant and carminative. Excellent to relieve flatulence, to correct the griping of purgatives, and as a flavoring adjuvant. **Z., Fld. Ext.** Dose $\mathfrak{m}$ x- $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. **Z. Oleo-resina**, extracted by ether. Dose $\mathfrak{m}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ -ij. **Z., Syr.**, 2 per cent. of the tinct. in syrup. **Z., Tinct.**, 20 per cent. Dose $\mathfrak{m}$ x- $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. **Z. Troch.**, each contains gr. ij of the tinct., with tragacanth, sugar, etc.

Zinn, Zonule of. See *Zonule*.

Zoan'thropy (ζῶον, ἄνθρωπος, a man). A form of monomania in which the person affected imagines himself transformed into an animal.

Zo'etrope (ζωη, life, τυπῶ, to turn). An

instrument that by revolution of a series of pictures before the eye gives them the appearance of a person or animal in motion, the pictures successively representing single phases of a compound act. Called, also, a *phanakistoscope*.

Zoia'tria (ζῶον, ιατρεια, medical treatment). The art and science of veterinary surgery.

Zoiat'rics. See *Zoia'tria*.

Zo'ism (ζῶον). The condition and phenomena of animal life.

Zöllner's Lines. A device to illustrate false estimates of direction or parallelism, by intersecting lines crossing parallel lines at a certain angle.

Zona (Lat.). A zone. A belt, zone, or girdle. A name given to certain spaces traversing the cortical envelope of the kidney, as *Z. glomerosa*, *Z. fasciculata*, *Z. reticularis*, etc. **Z., Ophthalmic.** See *Herpes*. **Z. Pellucida**, the thick, solid, elastic envelope of the ovum, corresponding to the cell-wall of a cell. Called the Vitelline membrane. It contains the Vitellus or yolk, corresponding to the cell contents of the cell; the Germinal Vesicle (corresponding to the nucleus of the cell), which last contains the Germinal Spot, corresponding to the cell-nucleolus. **Z., Vasculosa**, the medullary substance of the Graafian vesicles.

Zonæsthe'sia (zona, αἰσθησις, sensation). Perverted feeling in which there is a sense as of a cincture, or halter, or constriction about a part; also called, *Strangæsthesia*.

Zone (zona, a band). A band of the earth's surface between circles parallel to the equator. **Hepatic Z.** See *Hepatic*.

Zon'ula (dim. of *zona*). A little zone or belt. **Z. Ciliaris**, the thin, vascular layer connecting the margin of the retina with the circumference of the crystalline lens.

Zon'ule, or Zon'ula, of Zinn. The suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens of the eye.

Zon'ular Cat'aract. See *Cataract*.

Zoö- (ζῶον, an animal). A Greek word used as a prefix to denote connection with or relation to animal life.

Zoöbiol'ogy (ζῶον, biology). Animal physiology.

Zoöche'mia (ζῶον, χημια, chemistry). The chemistry of animal life and tissues.

Zoögen'esis (ζωον, γεννᾶω, to beget). The generation of animal forms. Animal breeding.

Zoöglœ'a (ζωον, animal, γλοιος, glue). A mass of microbes in a gelatinous or gluey substance.

Zoögon'ia (ζωον, γεννᾶω, to beget). Viviparous generation.

Zoögonol'ogy (zoögonia, λόγος, a treatise). A treatise on the origin and development of animal life.

Zoögonous (ζωον, γεννᾶω). Viviparous, in contradistinction to oviparous.

Zoögraph'y (ζωον, φράφω, to write). A descriptive treatise on the distribution of animals.

Zoöl'ogy (ζωον, λόγος, a treatise). That branch of natural history treating of the form, the nature and the classification of animals.

Zoönom'ia (ζωον, νομος, a law). The principles or laws of animal life.

Zoöph'agous (ζωον, φάγειν, to eat). Subsisting on animal life.

Zo'öphyte (ζωον, φυτόν, a plant). A form of marine animals externally resembling plants.

Zoöphytol'ogy (zoöphyte, λόγος, a treatise). The study of zoöphytes.

Zoöpsychol'ogy (ζωον, psychology). The psychology of animal life.

Zo'öspores (ζωον, σπορον, a seed). The detached spore or seed of an alga or zoöphyte.

Zoötech'nics (ζωον, τεχνη, an art). The art of stock-raising, or care of animals.

Zoöt'omy (ζωον, τεμνω, to cut). Dissec-

tion of animals, in the study of comparative anatomy.

Zos'ter, Her'pes. See *Herpes*.

Zygo'ma (ζυγωμα, the cheek-bone). The arch in the bones of the face formed by the interarticulation of the temporal with the cheek-bones.

Zygomat'ic (ζυγωμα). Pertaining to the zygoma or cheek-bone.

Zygomat'icus. See *Muscle-Table*.

Zy'lonite. See *Celluloid*.

Zy'mase. See *Microzyma*.

Zyme (ζυμη, a ferment). The specific virus or cause, organic or not, of a zymotic disease.

Zy'mine. See *Zyme*.

Zy'mogen (ζυμη, γεννᾶω, to beget). The "mother-substance" in the pancreas which, taking up oxygen, forms trypsin.

Zymol'ogy (ζυμη, λόγος, a treatise). A treatise on the origin and nature of fermentation. Bacteriology.

Zymol'ysis (ζυμη, λυσις). Chemical changes produced by fermentative action.

Zymo'ma (ζυμωω, to ferment). Any ferment, fermented mixture or culture.

Zymosim'eter (ζυμωσις, fermentation, μετρον, measure). A device for measuring fermentative processes.

Zymo'sis (ζυμη). Fermentation. The condition of one affected by a zymotic disease.

Zymot'ic (ζυμη). Pertaining to a ferment or a pathogenic microbe. **Z. Diseases**, those generally classed as epidemic, endemic or contagious, now believed to be due to specific viruses.

APPENDIX A.

MINERAL SPRINGS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY JUDSON DALAND, M. D.,
Of Philadelphia.

The writer has given considerable thought to the question of classification of mineral waters, and after a thorough study of those hitherto brought forward, is strongly of the opinion that the heading under which a spring is placed should indicate, as near as may be, the chief therapeutic action of that spring.

While a purely chemical classification, such as the excellent one suggested by Dr. A. C. Peale, of the U. S. Geological Survey,* is scientifically more accurate, it is feared that the practical physician would be confused when he came to make his selection, by the large number of subdivisions necessitated by this plan of division.

Though realizing fully the imperfection of the present classification, it has seemed that the needs of those consulting this work would be best subserved by its adoption.

Occasionally a spring possesses the marked characteristics of more than one class. Such springs are entered under both groups.

All analyses have been reduced to the U. S. gallon of 231 cubic inches, so as to simplify the comparative study of the value of the different waters, and for the sake of brevity, the principal ingredients are represented by their chemical formulæ as follows:—

Lithium bicarbonate, . . . $\text{Li}(\text{CO}_3)_2$,	Ferrum bicarbonate, . . . $\text{Fe}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$,
Ammonium bicarbonate, . NH_4HCO_3 ,	carbonate, ... FeCO_3 ,
Sodium biborate, ... $2\text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$,	sulphate, ... FeSO_4 ,
carbonate, ... Na_2CO_3 ,	oxide, ... FeO ,
bicarbonate, . . . Na_2HCO_3 ,	Calcium sulphate, ... CaSO_4 ,
chloride, ... NaCl ,	bicarbonate, ... $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$,
sulphate, ... Na_2SO_4 ,	carbonate, ... CaCO_3 ,
Magnesium carbonate, . MgCO_3 ,	chloride, ... CaCl_2 ,
bicarbonate, . $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$,	phosphate, ... $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$,
chloride, . . . MgCl_2 ,	H_2S . Sulphuretted hydrogen gas,
sulphate, . . . MgSO_4 .	CO_2 . Carbonic acid gas.

I. DIURETIC WATERS.

These springs owe their action chiefly to the increased quantity of water taken by patients, who thus flush out all the excretories, especially stimulating the flow of urine.

* In a paper read before the American Climatological Association.

In practical medicine, waters of this class are used very extensively, and justly so. They are of undoubted value in many conditions. It is needless to dwell upon the great benefit to be derived from the increased use of ordinary, pure drinking water, as this is universally recognized, but in practice it is found that patients take these diuretic waters more willingly, in larger amounts and for a longer time than the ordinary drinking water, of which they soon become satiated. Ordinarily it is best to take a large tumbler of this water before breakfast, between meals and at bed-time, thus using two to three pints in the twenty-four hours. I may be permitted to mention a few of the ordinary conditions in which these waters produce their best results; and as first in importance are the diatheses, lithæmic, gouty, rheumatic, oxalic, phosphatic and uric acid. Good results have also been obtained, in renal calculus, acute and chronic congestion of the kidneys, acute nephritis and at times in the course of chronic Bright's disease and diabetes. As the use of pure water, in large amounts, produces an increase in the amount of bile and at the same time renders it more thin, as was proven several years ago by Bidder and Schmidt, these waters are used with excellent result in acute and chronic hepatic congestion, catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the biliary passages, known as catarrhal jaundice and gall stone, both during the attack and in the interval.

I append a few analyses in full of typical springs belonging to this group, followed by a full list of springs of this class, with amount of each *active* ingredient in a U. S. gallon of 231 cubic inches :—

SWEET SPRINGS, BEDFORD, PENNSYLVANIA.

(Analyst, F. A. Genth.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—	
Carbonate of calcium, ...	0.522 grs.
“ magnesium, ...	0.135 “
Silicic acid, ...	0.654 “
	1.311 “
Free carbonic acid .66 cu. in. Temp.	
52.7° F.	

SUMMIT MINERAL SPRING, HARRISON, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE.

(Analyst, F. L. Bartlett.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—	
Carbonate of sodium and potassium, ...	1.4019 grs.
Chloride of sodium, ...	.1713 “
Carbonate of calcium, ...	.9904 “
Carbonate of magnesium, ...	.2476 “
Oxide of iron and aluminium, distinct trace.	
Silicium, ...	.9800 grs.
Silicic acid (in solution).	
Organic and volatile matter, ...	.2375 “
Temperature, 46° F. Total, ...	4.0287 “

POLAND SPRING, SOUTH POLAND, MAINE.

(Analyst, C. F. Chandler.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—	
Sulphate of potassa, ...	0.1562 grs.
Chloride of sodium, ...	0.2636 “
Carbonate of sodium, ...	0.1333 “
“ calcium, ...	1.2287 “
“ magnesium, ...	0.5412 “
Oxide of iron and alumina, ...	traces.
Silica, ...	1.1197 “
Organic and volatile matter, ...	0.2332 “
Total, ...	3.6759 “

BERKELEY SPRINGS, MORGAN COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

(Analyst, A. A. Hayes.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—	
Calcium carbonate, ...	5.000 grs.
Sodium chloride, ...	.896 “
Calcium chloride, ...	.208 “
Magnesium sulphate, ...	.360 “
Calcium crenate, ...	3.640 “
Ferrous crenate, ...	.080 “
“ silicate, ...	.640 “
Loss, ...	.064 “
Temperature, 74° F. Total, ...	10.888 “

CAPON SPRINGS, HAMPSHIRE COUNTY,
WEST VIRGINIA.

(Analyst, J. W. Mallet.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Sulphate of calcium, ...	.477 grs.
“ potassium, ...	.136 “
Crenate of iron, ...	.080 “
Chloride of sodium, ...	.240 “
Carbonate of calcium, ...	6.701 “
“ sodium, ...	.475 “
“ magnesium, ...	.160 “
“ iron, ...	.033 “
Alumina, ...	.014 “
Organic matter, ...	.164 “
	9.774 “
Carbonic acid, ...	6.898 “
Nitrogen, ...	2.962 “
Oxygen, ...	1.416 “
Temperature, 65.50° F.	

CRESSON MAGNESIA SPRING, CAMBERIA
COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

(Analyst, F. A. Genth.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Sulphate of calcium, ...	0.109 grs.
Chloride of magnesium, ...	0.559 “
“ calcium, ...	1.304 “
“ sodium, ...	1.229 “
Bicarbonate of iron, ...	0.017 “
“ manganese, ...	trace
“ magnesium, ...	0.414 “
“ calcium, ...	0.022 “
“ sodium, ...	1.425 “
“ potassium, ...	0.206 “
Phosphate of calcium, ...	0.004 “
Alumina, ...	0.008 “
Silicic acid, ...	0.914 “
Nitrous acid, ...	trace
Carbonic acid, ...	0.663 “
	6.874 “

BEDFORD CHALYBEATE SPRING, BEDFORD
COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Sulphate of calcium, ...	2.741 grs.
Phosphate of calcium, ...	.033 “
Carbonate of calcium, ...	8.885 “
“ magnesium, ...	1.201 “
“ iron, ...	.442 “
“ manganese, ...	trace
“ sodium, ...	.395 “
“ potassium, ...	.132 “
Chloride of sodium, ...	.120 “
Silicic acid, ...	.793 “
	14.942 “
Carbonic acid, ...	12 cu. in.

All Healing Spring, Catoosa County, Georgia. $MgCO_3$ 7, $CaSO_4$ 39.

Alum Spring, Onslow County, North Carolina.

Artesian Well, Winslow, Camden County, New Jersey.

Ashley Springs, North Carolina.

Augusta Springs, Augusta County, Virginia. See Stridling Springs.

Bull or Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, Virginia. 74° F.

Birchdale Spring, Concord, N. H.

Black Barren Spring, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Bryant's Springs, Lincoln County, Kentucky. Numbers I, II and III.

- Buffalo Lithia Springs, Mecklenburg County, Virginia. CaSO_4 and $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 39, $\text{Li}(\text{CO}_3)_2$ 2, H_2S , 6.68 cubic inches. Temperature 60°F .
- Capon Springs, Hampshire County, West Virginia. 65.5°F .
- Chalk Creek Hot Springs, Chalk Creek, Colorado. 130°F .
- Chalybeate Spring, Bedford Springs, Bedford County, Pennsylvania. CaCO_3 9, CaSO_4 3, FeCO_3 trace, CO_2 21 cubic inches. 52.70°F .
- Chenoweth Chalybeate Spring, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.
- Cherry Hill Phosphate Spring, Otsego County, New York. $\text{Ca}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2$ 14.
- Cherry Valley Phosphate Spring, Otsego County, New York.
- Clymerara Spring, Manor of Maryland, Maryland.
- Cola Springs, Browns Mills, New Jersey.
- Concord Spring, Concord, New Hampshire.
- Daggy Spring. See Greencastle.
- Dew Drop Spring. See Greencastle.
- Epsom Spring, in Wyandotte Cave, Indiana. MgSO_4 24.
- Estill Chalybeate Spring, Estill County, Kentucky. CO_2 41 cubic inches.
- Estill Red Sulphur Spring, Estill County, Kentucky. CO_2 40 H_2S .56 cubic inches.
- Farmville Lithia Water, Farmville, Virginia. NaCl 5, NaSO_4 3, $\text{Li}(\text{CO}_3)_2$ 3, $\text{Fe}(\text{CO}_3)_2$ 1, $\text{K}_2\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_4$ 2.
- Fayette Spring, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.
- Field Spring, Lincoln County, Kentucky.
- Florida Spring, Montgomery County, New York. $(\text{NaHCO}_3)_2$ 22.
- Glen Alpine Springs, Burke County, North Carolina.
- Greencastle Daggy Spring. Ca CO_3 14.
- Greencastle Dew Drop Spring, Putnam County, Indiana. CaCO_3 12.
- Grove Spring, Lincoln County, Kentucky. CaCO_3 10.
- Hawkin's Mineral Springs, Wayne County, Indiana.
- Healing Spring (New), Bath County, Virginia. Ca CO_3 18, CO_2 5 cubic inches. 88°F .
- " " (Old) " " " " Ca CO_3 18, CO_2 4 " " 85°F .
- Hot Springs, Garland County, Arkansas. 93° to 105°F .
- Howard Well, Lincoln County, Kentucky.
- Hubbardston Well, Iona County, Michigan. CaCO_3 17.
- Jerusalem Mineral Spring, Cannan, New Hampshire.
- Jordan Chalybeate Spring, Rockbridge County, Virginia. CO_2 6.
- Kimberling Springs, Bland County, Virginia.
- Lebanon Spring, Columbia County, New York. 73°F .
- Leslie Spring, Ingham County, Michigan. CaCO_3 18. CO_2 12 cubic inches.
- Limestone Spring, Bedford Springs, Bedford County, Pennsylvania. CaCO_3 7, CO_2 21 cubic inches. 51.8°F .
- McVittet's Saltillo Springs, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 10.
- Magnesia Spring (Cresson Springs), Cambria County, Pennsylvania.
- Magnesia Spring. See Versailles Spring.
- Marion Artesian Well, Grant County, Indiana.
- Marranetta Mineral Spring, Harrisonburg, Virginia. CaCO_3 15, Mg CO_3 7. 50°F .
- Massanutten Spring, Rockingham County, Virginia. 59.7°F .
- Mineral Spring, ten feet from May's, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.
- Mineral Spring, at the Mound in Madison County, Indiana.

- Minnequa Spring, Bradford County, Pennsylvania.
 Missisquoi Springs, Franklin County, Vermont. NaHCO_3 8. CO_2 ?
 Monitor Spring. See Versailles Spring.
 New Spring. See Healing Spring.
 Northport Mineral Spring, Northport, Maine.
 Nuckoll's Springs, Grayson County, North Carolina.
 Old Spring. See Healing Spring.
 Orkney Springs (Bear's Wallow Spring), Shenandoah County, Virginia. CO_2 5.
 Orkney Springs (Healing Spring), Shenandoah County, Virginia. CO_2 3.
 Ourry Spring. See Versailles Spring.
 Perry Springs, Pike County, Illinois. CaCO_3 14. 48° to 50° F.
 Pine Grove Mineral Spring, Dover, Stratford County, New Hampshire. 45° F.
 Plummer Bromine Arsenic Spring, Ashe County, North Carolina.
 Poland Mineral Spring, South Poland, Maine.
 Rawley Springs, Rockingham County, Virginia.
 Red Sulphur Spring. See Estill Springs.
 Red Sulphur Springs, Monroe County, West Virginia. 54° F.
 Rock Spring, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.
 Saltillo Spring. See McVitte's Spring.
 Santa Barbara Hot Sulphur Springs, near Santa Barbara, California. Na_2CO_3 17. 112° to 122° F.
 St. Helena White Sulphur Springs, No. 7, Napa County, California. $\text{CaCl} + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ 27. 64.5° to 97° F.
 Stone Sulphur Spring, Lincoln County, Kentucky.
 Stremmel's Gettysburg Lithia Spring, Adams County, Pennsylvania.
 Stribling's Chalybeate Spring, Augusta County, Virginia.
 Stribling's Sulphur Spring, Augusta County, Virginia.
 Sweet Springs, Bedford, Pennsylvania. Temperature 52.7° F.
 Thompson's Springs, Ashe County, North Carolina.
 Underwood Spring, Falmouth Foreside, Maine.
 Van Cleuve's Mineral Spring, Crawfordsville, Indiana. CaCO_3 10.
 Versailles Magnesia Springs, Brown County, Illinois. CO_2 2.4 cubic inches. 58° F.
 Versailles Monitor Springs, Brown County, Illinois.
 Versailles Ourry Springs, Brown County, Illinois.
 Virginia Arsenic, Bromine and Lithia Spring, Roanoke, Virginia. CaCO_3 6, Mg SO 43.
 Warner Spring, Albion, Michigan. $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 17.
 White Cliff Mineral Springs, Monroe County, Tennessee. Three grains of $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$.
 Yellow Springs, Green County, Ohio. 52° F.

II. IRON WATERS.

These owe their virtues to the presence of iron, which usually exists in the form of the bicarbonate of the protoxide, held in solution by an excess of carbonic acid gas. The amount of carbon dioxide is often considerable, rendering the water decidedly acidulous. In many of our mineral springs, like those at Cresson, for instance, the iron exists as ferrous sulphate, with more or less ferric sulphate from the oxidation of the former.

The ordinary indications for the use of iron are well met by the use of the waters belonging to this class.

Those springs containing sulphate of magnesium and sodium, and alkalies, in addition to iron, such as those chalybeate springs, containing alum, give excellent results in chronic gastric or intestinal catarrhal inflammation, especially when associated with diarrhoea. Thorp's Spring, Texas, or the New Almaden Vichy, of California, should be of special service in chlorosis as well as in the ordinary anæmias. The following list comprises the most important members of this group, together with several examples where the analysis is given in detail:—

IRON AND ALUM WATERS.

CHURCHILL ALUM, VIRGINIA.

One U. S. Gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—	
Sulphate of magnesium, . . .	86.064 grs.
“ “ calcium, . . .	88.832 “
“ “ potassium, . . .	2.440 “
“ “ ammonium, . . .	0.640 “
“ “ sodium, . . .	1.944 “
Chloride of sodium, . . .	4.624 “
Persulphate of the sesquioxide of iron, . . .	51.264 “
Bisulphate of the sesquioxide of iron, . . .	83.352 “
Sulphate of protoxide of iron, . . .	24.184 “
Persulphate of alumina, . . .	72.928 “
Silica, . . .	10.424 “
Phosphoric acid, . . .	trace
	426.696 “

BATH ALUM SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, VA.

(Analyst, A. A. Hayes.)

One U. S. Gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—	
Chloride of sodium, . . .	2.539 grs.
“ “ magnesium, . . .	1.282 “
“ “ potassium, . . .	0.258 “
Crenate of ammonium, . . .	1.776 “
Silicate of sodium, . . .	3.150 “
Protosulphate of iron, . . .	21.776 “
Alumina, . . .	12.293 “
Silica, . . .	
	43.084 “
Free carbonic acid, 8 cubic inches.	

CRESSON ALUM SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENNA.

One U. S. Gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—	
Sulphate of ferric oxide, . . .	83.390 grs.
“ “ aluminium, . . .	21.205 “
“ “ ferrous oxide, . . .	16.253 “
“ “ magnesium, . . .	27.699 “
“ “ calcium, . . .	40.202 “
“ “ lithium, . . .	0.047 “
“ “ sodium, . . .	0.704 “
“ “ potassium, . . .	0.426 “
Chloride of sodium, . . .	0.023 “
Bicarbonate of iron, . . .	3.784 “
“ “ manganese, . . .	trace
“ “ calcium, . . .	trace
Phosphate of calcium, . . .	trace
Silicic acid, . . .	1.868 “
	145.565 “

SIMPLE IRON WATER.

SHARON CHALYBEATE SPRING, SCHOHARIE
COUNTY, N. Y.

One U. S. Gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Sulphate of magnesium, ...	20.56	grs.
“ “ calcium, ...	16.27	“
“ “ sodium, ...	12.35	“
“ “ iron, ...	24.00	“
	<u>73.18</u>	“

Sulphuretted hydrogen, 1 cubic inch.

Temperature, 48° F.

SCHUYLER CHALYBEATE SPRING, SCHUY-
LER COUNTY, ILL.

(Analyst, Dr. Blaney.)

One U. S. Gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

	Grains.	Grains.
Sulphate of calcium, ...	73.936	73.986
“ “ magnesium, ...	2.984	2.982
“ “ iron, ...	69.960	69.959
Alkaline sulphate, ...	7.832	
“ phosphate, ...		7.836
Silica, ...	<u>1.312</u>	<u>1.315</u>

156.024 156.028

IRON AND APERIENTS.

NEW ALMADEN VICHY, SANTA CLARA
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

One U. S. Gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Sodium bicarbonate, ...	201	grs.
“ chloride, ...	33	“
Calcium sulphate, }	74	“
“ carbonate, }		
Magnesium sulphate, ...	12	“
Ferri carbonate, ...	<u>5</u>	“
	325	“

Free carbonic acid gas, 238 cu. in.

THORP'S SPRING, HOOD COUNTY, TEXAS.

One U. S. Gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Ferri carbonate, ...	40	grs.
Sodium sulphate, ...	So	“
“ carbonate, ...	<u>100</u>	“
	220	“

Adirondack Spring, Whitehall, New York. CaCO_3 15, MgCO_3 13, FeCO_3 4, CO_2 54.15
cubic inches. 52° F.Bath Alum Spring, Bath County, Va. No. 1. Alum 9, CaFeO 14, CO_2 11 cu. in. No. 2.
 FeO 21, Alum 12 CO_2 8 cu. in.Bedford Alum Springs, Bedford County, Virginia. FeSO_4 23½, MgSO_4 13, CaSO_4 19.
Catter Spring. See Rock Enon Spring.Cave Spring, Bath County, Virginia. FeCO_3 2.Church Hill Alum Springs, Near Richmond, Va. $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ 135, FeSO_4 24, MgSO_4 86,
 CaSO_4 89, $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ 73.Columbia Springs, Columbia County, N. Y. NaCl 84, CaSO_4 65, MgCl_2 31, CaCl_2 22,
 FeCl_3 3½, H_2S 4.48 cubic inches.Congress Spring, Santa Clara Co., California. NaCO_3 123, NaCl 118, FeCO_3 13.Crab Orchard Acid Spring, Genesee County, New York. H_2SO_4 83, CaSO_4 40, FeSO_4 14.
Cresson Springs, Cambria County, Pennsylvania.Iron Spring. FeSO_4 and $\text{Fe}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 29, CaSO_4 49, MgSO_4 23.Alum Spring. FeSO_4 and $\text{Fe}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 53, CaSO_4 40, MgSO_4 28, and $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ 21
grains.Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, Fauquier County, West Virginia. FeSO_4 2. 55° F.Geyser Spa Spring, Sonoma County, California. NaHCO_3 23, $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 10, FeCO_3 4.Iron Ute Manitou Spring, Colorado. CaCO_3 70, Na_2CO_3 70, FeCO_3 7, CO_2 ? 44° F.

- Jordan Rockbridge Alum, Rockbridge County, Virginia. FeSO_4 18½ CO_2 6 cu. in.
- Kittanning Mineral Spring, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. FeSO_4 24½, MgSO_4 27, CaSO_4 65.
- Linwood Spring, Linwood, Iowa. FeCO_3 27, NaCl 93, NaHCO_3 40, MgCl_2 23.
- Manitou Spring. See Iron Ute.
- Napa Soda Spring, Napa County, California. FeCO_3 16, MgCO_3 52. 68° F.
- Napa Soda Spring, Napa County, California. MgCO_3 26, NaHCO_3 13, $\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3$ 8. 68° F.
- New Almaden Vichy, Santa Clara County, California. NaHCO_3 201, NaCl 33, CaSO_4 and $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 73, MgSO_4 12, FeCO_3 5, CO_2 238 cubic inches.
- New London Alum Springs, Campbell County, Virginia. FeSO_4 23½, MgSO_4 13, CaSO_4 19.
- Oak Orchard Spring, Genesee County, N. Y. H_2SO_4 133, FeSO_4 33, CaSO_4 13.
- Ocean Spring, Jackson County, Mississippi. FeO 5, NaCl 48.
- Ojo Caliente Spring, Ojo Caliente, New Mexico. Na_2CO_3 115, NaCl 32, FeCO_3 6. 100° F.
- Owasso, Chalybeate, Owasso, Shiawassee County, Michigan. FeCO_3 12, MgCO_3 11.
- Pacific Congress Spring, ten miles S. W. Santa Clara, California. FeCO_3 14, NaCl and Na_2CO_3 242. 50° F.
- Pacific Congress Spring, near Santa Clara, California. NaCl 119, Na_2CO_3 123, FeCO_3 14. 50° F.
- Ranch Spring, Estes Park, Colorado. $\text{Fe}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 2. 58° F.
- Richfield Iron Spring, Otsego County, New York. CaSO_4 and $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 17, $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 12, FeO 5, CO_2 16. 46° F.
- River Spring, Estes Park, Colorado. $\text{Fe}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 4. 58° F.
- Rockbridge Alum Spring, Rockbridge County, Virginia. FeSO_4 5, Alumina 18.
- Rock Enon Spring, Frederick County, Va. FeCO_3 14, MgSO_4 13.
- Saline Chalybeate Spring, Schuyler County, Illinois. $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ 70, CaSO_4 74.
- Schuyler County Springs, Schuyler County, Illinois. CaSO_4 74, FeSO_4 70.
- Sharon Chalybeate Spring, Schoharie County, New York. FeSO_4 24, MgSO_4 21. 48° F.
- Sparta Artesian Well, Sparta, Monroe County, Wisconsin. FeCO_3 9 grains.
- Stribling Springs, Augusta County, Virginia. $\text{K}_2\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ 16, FeSO_4 9, CaSO_4 12.
- Stryker's Mineral Water, Stryker, Ohio. K_2SO_4 185, MgCl_2 119, NaCl 232, FeCO_3 10.
- Tar Spring, Crawford County, Indiana. FeCO_3 4, CaCO_3 21.
- Thorp's Spring, Hood County, Texas. FeCO_3 40, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ 80, Na_2CO_3 100.
- Variety Springs, Augusta County, Virginia. FeSO_4 5 (NH_4) $_2\text{SO}_4$ 12, CaSO_4 13.

III. CARBONIC ACID WATERS.

These owe their chief virtue to the presence of carbonic acid gas, though many of them contain alkalies and alkaline earths in sufficient quantity to give them a special action.

Though springs of this class are very numerous, it is remarkable to observe how frequently information as to the exact amount of free carbonic gas is wanting, and that has been noted where the analysis, as regards the mineral constituents, has been conducted with great care and accuracy. Then, too, it would appear, in many instances, the water is sent some distance for analysis, so that considerable escapes and the water at the spring actually contains a larger quantity of the gas than is shown by the analysis. Many springs containing free carbonic acid gas also contain such large quantities of active inorganic

substances as to compel us to classify them under some one of the other groups. The waters belonging to this class are peculiarly agreeable both to the palate and to the eye. Their bright, sparkling appearance constantly tempts one to their use, and thus patients receive large quantities of water almost without effort. Fever patients find these waters very agreeable, and the addition of this gas acts as a sedative to the gastro-mucous membrane, and when taken cold and in sips relieves nausea and tends to check vomiting. This water when added to milk is admirably received by some patients with irritable stomach, and occasionally milk will be accepted in this form when it is absolutely refused in its pure state. Another very popular use to which these waters are put is in diluting wines.

Wherever a water surcharged with the gas is indicated, these springs are of especial value, particularly those containing a moderate amount of the alkalis. The following analyses are offered as examples of this group, to which belong the well-known Apollinaris, Giesshübel and Vichy springs:—

SWEET SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA.

(Analyst, W. B. Rogers.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—	
Chloride of sodium, ...	0.136 grs.
“ “ magnesium, ...	0.312 “
“ “ calcium, ...	0.144 “
Sulphate of sodium, ...	6.344 “
“ “ magnesium, ...	10.392 “
“ “ calcium, ...	13.168 “
Carbonate of sodium, ...	“
“ “ calcium, ...	30.556 “
“ “ magnesium, ...	0.824 “
Oxide of iron, ...	0.144 “
Silicic acid, ...	0.021 “
Iodine, ...	trace
Earthy phosphates, ...	trace
	<u>62.041</u>

Free carbonic acid, 88 cubic inches.

GISSHÜBLER (NEAR CARLSBAD), BOHEMIA.

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Sodium carbonate, ...	56.768 grs.
Calcium “	12.672 “
Magnesium “	2.720 “
Ferrous “	0.032 “
Potassium “	5.248 “
“ sulphate, ...	1.776 “
“ chloride, ...	3.008 “
Silica, ...	5.248 “
Alumina, ...	0.136 “
	<u>87.936</u>

APOLLINARIS SPRING, NEUENAUH, RHEINISH PRUSSIA.

(Analyst, Mohr.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Chloride of sodium, ...	20.79 grs.
Sulphate of soda, ...	12.2 “
Carbonate of soda, ...	55.07 “
“ “ lime, ...	14.6 “
“ “ magnesia, ...	23.93 “
Oxide of iron, ...	0.22 “
Silicic acid, ...	1.08 “
	<u>127.89</u>

Carbonic acid, 376 cubic inches.

CLYSMIC NATURAL SPRING WATER, WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN.

(Analyst, Rathbene.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Chloride of sodium, ...	1.170 grs.
Sulphate of potassa, ...	0.450 “
Sulphate of soda, ...	0.560 “
Bicarbonate of lime, ...	16.044 “
Bicarbonate of magnesia, ...	13.563 “
Bicarbonate of iron, ...	0.038 “
Bicarbonate of soda, ...	1.201 “
Phosphate of soda, ...	0.032 “
Silica, ...	0.722 “
Organic matter, ...	1.616 “
Alumina, ...	trace
Carbonic acid (?)	<u>35.462</u>

SUMMIT SODA SPRINGS, ALPINE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Bicarbonate of calcium, ...	43.20 grs.
Carbonate of magnesium, ...	4.20 “
“ “ sodium, ...	9.50 “
Chloride “ “	20.22 “
Oxide of iron, ...	1.75 “
Silica, ...	2.06 “
Alumina, ...	1.75 “
Potassium, ...	trace
	<u>88.08</u>

Carbonic acid, 186.35 cubic inches.

- Bladon Sulphur Spring, Choctaw County, Alabama. CO_2 86 cubic inches, and H_2S 1.30 cubic inches.
- Bladon Vichy Spring, Choctaw County, Alabama. CO_2 110 cubic inches.
- Blue Lick Springs, Maysville, Kentucky. NaCl 8, MgCl 76, CaSO_4 59, CO_2 46 cubic inches, H_2S 6 cubic inches.
- Clarendon Gaseous Spring, Rutland County, Vermont. CO_2 46.16 cubic inches. 50°F .
- Clysmic Spring, Waukesha, Wisconsin. $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 14, $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 16, CO_2 amount not given.
- Saratoga Vichy Springs, Saratoga County, New York. NaCl 128, Na_2CO_3 82, $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 95, MgCO_3 41, CO_2 3.83 cubic inches.
- Summit Soda Springs, Alpine County, California. NaCl 26, $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 43, CO_2 186.35 cubic inches.
- Sweet Chalybeate Spring, Alleghany County, West Virginia. CaSO_4 33, CO_2 104 cubic inches. 75°F .
- Sweet Springs, Monroe County, West Virginia. CaCO_3 and CaSO_4 43, CO_2 85.86 cubic inches. 74°F .

IV. PURGATIVE WATERS.

These waters depend for their action largely upon sulphate of sodium and magnesium and associated salts held in solution. An examination of the analyses of the springs thus classified shows that chloride of sodium, carbonates of the alkalis and alkaline earths with free carbonic acid are very frequently associated.

Some of these springs contain so small an amount of salts that their action is but mildly laxative, while others are actively purgative.

When a gentle saline laxative is indicated these waters often give better results than the same amount of Epsom or Glauber's salts dissolved in pure water, and are therefore of greater service.

In congestion of the liver, chronic gastric catarrh, with atony, jaundice, lithæmia, gout, and in the obese, the regular use of a water of this class, properly selected and administered, yields excellent results.

Most of the Saratoga waters are purgative and are more agreeable than many others, from the large quantity of free carbonic acid gas present. Analyses in full are given of Congress, Hathorn and Seltzer, as examples of these important and valuable springs.

Following the typical examples here given will be found analyses of Carlsbad, Hunyadi Janos, Friedrichshall and Ofner Rakozs.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS, LINCOLN COUNTY, KY.

(Analyst, Prof. A. Peters.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cubic inches) contains—

Carbonate of magnesium,	7.640 grs.	Sulphate of magnesium,	205.280 grs.
“ “ iron, . . .	trace	“ “ calcium, . .	10.792 “
“ “ calcium, .	53.184 “	Silica, ...	3.264 “
Chloride of sodium, . .	17.728 “	Loss and moisture, . . .	34.584 “
Sulphate of potassium, .	9.912 “		401.454 “
“ “ sodium, . .	59.072 “		

Carbonate of calcium, magnesium, iron and silica.

PAGASSA HOT SPRINGS, 25 MILES FROM HEADWATERS OF SAN JUAN RIVER, COL.

(Analyst, Prof. O. Loew.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cubic inches) contains—

	No. 1. Grains.	No. 2. Grains.	No. 3. Grains.	No. 4. Grains.
Carbonate of sodium, ...	2.745	1.945		
“ “ lithium, ...	0.415	trace	trace	
“ “ calcium, ...	34.450	34.748	31.834	34.298
“ “ magnesium, ...	2.832	2.289	2.149	2.127
Sulphate of potassium, ...	4.164	4.076	3.872	4.146
“ “ sodium, ...	129.449	128.597	130.769	131.160
Chloride sodium, ...	17.082	17.146	18.227	17.409
Silicic acid, ...	3.329	3.043	3.230	2.230
Organic matter	trace	trace	trace	trace
	<u>194.472</u>	<u>191.844</u>	<u>190.181</u>	<u>191.370</u>

Temperature from 101 to 140° F.

LOUISVILLE, OR DUPONT'S ARTESIAN WELL, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

One U. S. gallon (231 cubic inches) contains—

Carbonate of sodium, ...	1.896 grs.	Sulphate of sodium, ...	72.296 grs.
“ “ magnesium, ...	1.632 “	“ “ magnesium, ...	77.336 “
“ “ iron, ...	0.256 “	“ “ aluminium, ...	01.800 “
“ “ calcium, ...	4.160 “	“ “ calcium, ...	29.432 “
Chloride of potassium, ...	4.224 “	Phosphate of sodium, ...	1.544 “
“ “ sodium, ...	621.520 “	Iodide of magnesium, ...	.352 “
“ “ magnesium, ...	14.776 “	Bromide of magnesium, ...	.464 “
“ “ aluminium, ...	1.208 “	Silica, ...	.888 “
“ “ calcium, ...	65.728 “	Organic matter, ...	.712 “
“ “ lithium, ...	0.104 “	Loss, ...	8.120 “
Sulphate of potassium, ...	3.224 “		<u>911.672 “</u>
Carbonic acid, 6.16 cubic inches.		Sulphuretted hydrogen, 2.00 cubic inches.	
Nitrogen, 1.36 cubic inches.			

SARATOGA SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.

(Analyst, C. F. Chandler.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cubic inches) contains—

	Congress. Grains.	Hathorn. Grains.	Seltzer. Grains.
Carbonate of sodium, ...	7.472	2.976	20.416
“ “ magnesium, ...	75.152	104.756	23.904
“ “ iron, ...	0.248	0.808	1.240
“ “ calcium, ...	99.992	118.520	62.432
“ “ lithium, ...	2.992		0.568
“ “ strontium, ...	trace	trace	trace
“ “ barium, ...	0.760	1.424	trace
Chloride of potassium, ...	8.048	9.592	1.336
“ “ sodium, ...	400.440	509.960	134.288
Sulphate of potassium, ...	0.888	trace	0.552
Phosphate of sodium, ...	0.016	0.008	trace
Iodide of “	0.138	0.200	0.032
Bromide of “	8.552	1.556	0.632
Fluoride of calcium, ...	trace	trace	trace
Biborate of sodium, ...	trace	trace	trace
Alumina, ...	trace	0.128	0.376
Silicon, ...	0.840	1.256	2.560
Organic matter, ...	trace	trace	trace
	<u>602.636</u>	<u>750.992</u>	<u>248.336</u>
Carbonic acid gas, ...	362.00 cu. in.	376.00 cu. in.	320.00 cu. in.

Alburgh Springs, Grand Isle County, Vermont, 15 grains of Na_2SO_4 and K_2SO_4 .
 Avon New Bath, Livingston County, New York. CaCO_3 27, Na_2SO_4 and NaCl 44. 50°F .
 Ballston Springs, Saratoga County, New York—

Ballston Artesian Lithia Well. NaCl 750, CaCO_3 165, MgCO_3 107, Li_2CO_3 6, CO_2 426 cubic inches. 52°F .

Franklin Artesian Well. NaCl 659, $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 202, $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 178, NaHCO_3 94, KCl 34, LiHCO_3 7, CO_2 460 cubic inches. 52°F .

Sans Souci. NaCl 144, CaCO_3 43, $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 39, FeCO_3 6.

United States. NaCl 425, CaCO_3 29, CO_2 244 cubic inches. 50°F .

Washington Lithia Well. NaCl 645, $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 158, CaHCO_3 178, Li_2HCO 11, $\text{Fe}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 2, CO_2 338 cubic inches. 49°F .

Bedford Springs, Bedford County, Pennsylvania—

Anderson magnesia. CaSO_4 100, MgSO_4 40. 57.2°F .

Anderson magnesia. Iron CaSO_4 90, MgSO_4 39, FeCO_3 trace. 57.2°F .

Bedford Sulphur. CaSO_4 73, MgSO_4 33, H_2S trace, CO_2 6 cubic inches. 62.6°F .

Beck Springs, Oregon, MgSO_4 48, MgCO_3 12, CaCO_3 15, NaCl 9.

Benham's Carburetted Saline Spring, Crawford County, Indiana. NaCl 4850, CaCO_3 640, MgCO_3 173, MgSO_4 84, Na_2SO_4 21, FeCO_3 9.

Bryant's Mineral Well, Lincoln County, Kentucky. MgSO_4 53, CaSO_4 56.

Butterworth Springs, Kent County, Michigan. CaSO_4 75, MgCl_2 42. 54°F .

Charleston Artesian Well, Charleston, South Carolina. Na_2CO_3 52, MgSO_4 12. 87°F .

Cherry Valley Bath House Spring, Otsego County, New York. CaSO_4 85, MgCO_3 and MgSO_4 42, Na_2SO_4 11.

Cooper's Artesian Well, Hinds County, Mississippi. MgSO_4 23, Na_2SO_4 12, CaSO_4 42. 50°F .

Crab Orchard, Foley's Spring, Lincoln County, Kentucky,

Crab Orchard, Sowder's Spring, Lincoln County, Kentucky. MgSO_4 173, CaSO_4 91, NaCl 57, CO_2 2.

Crab Orchard Springs, Lincoln County, Kentucky. MgSO_4 205, Na_2SO_4 59.

Crab Orchard Salts. Contain in 100 grains MgSO_4 63.

Eaton's White Sulphur Spring, Crawford County, Indiana. NaCl 121, MgSO_4 42, MgCO_3 16, CaCO_3 46. 59°F .

Estill Spring. See Irvine Spring.

Foley's Spring. See Crab Orchard Springs.

Fruit Port Artesian Well, Ottawa County, Michigan. NaCl 464, CaCl_2 111, MgCl 47, Na_2SO_4 46, FeCO_3 5.44 grains. 48°F .

Glenn Springs, Spartanburgh County, South Carolina. MgSO_4 96, Na_2SO_4 40, H_2S 24 cubic inches.

Greenville Spring. See Harrodsburg Springs.

Harrodsburg Springs, Mercer County Kentucky—

Greenville Spring. MgSO_4 129, CaSO_4 88, MgCO_3 23.

Saloon Spring. MgSO_4 223, CaSO_4 82, $\text{Fe}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 4.

Hartford Sulphur Spring, Crawford County, Indiana. NaCl 59, MgSO_4 and Na_2SO_4 20, CaCO_3 20.

Hot Springs, Canon City, Colorado. Na_2SO_4 166, Na_2CO_3 155, Ca_2CO_3 66. 102°F .

Hot Sulphur Springs, Middle Park, ninety miles from Denver, Colorado. Na_2SO_4 25, Na_2CO_3 22. Temperature 110° to 117°F .

Idaho Warm Springs, Clear Creek County, Colorado. Na_2CO_3 31, Na_2SO_4 29. 106°F .
 Indian Spring, Butts County, Georgia. MgSO_4 572, CaSO_4 57, K_2SO_4 27. 63°F .
 Irvine Spring, Estill County, Kentucky. MgSO_4 263, CaSO_4 and CaCO_3 62.

Le Roy Springs, Le Roy Station on the Northern Pacific Railroad, Wyoming. Na_2SO_4 117, NaCl 270, MgCO_3 51, CaCO_3 and CaSO_4 100.

Louisville, or Du Pont's Artesian Well, Louisville, Kentucky. NaCl 622, MgSO_4 77, Na_2SO_4 72.

Midland Spring, Midland County, Michigan. K_2SO_4 68, Na_2SO_4 18. 47°F .

Mineral Spring, in dry wash leading from Detrital Valley (Forty-mile Desert) to the Colorado River, Arizona. NaCl 232, MgSO_4 101, CaSO_4 76, Na_2SO_4 30.

Pagosa Hot Springs, twenty-five miles from the headwater of the San Juan River, Colorado—

No. 1. Na_2SO_4 129.

No. 3. Na_2SO_4 131.

No. 2. Na_2SO_4 129.

No. 4. Na_2SO_4 131.

Porter's Sulpho-Chalybeate Spring, Denver, Colorado. Na_2SO_4 27, CaCO_3 10.

Rhea Springs, Rhea County, Tennessee. 70 grains of CaSO_4 .

Saloon Spring. See Harrodsburg Springs.

Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County, New York—

Champion. $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 227, NaCl 702, $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 194, CO_2 462. 49°F .

Columbian. NaCl 267, CaCO_3 68, MgCO_3 28, FeCO_3 6, CO_2 272 cubic inches.

Congress. NaCl 400, CaCO_3 100, MgCO_3 75, NaBr 9, Li_2CO_3 3, CO_2 392 cubic inches. 52°F .

Crystal. NaCl 336, CaCO_3 71, MgCO_3 45, Li_2CO_3 3, CO_2 312 cubic inches. 50°F .

Empire. NaCl 507, CaCO_3 76, MgCO_3 25, CO_2 344 cubic inches.

Eureka. NaCl 117, CaCO_3 41, MgCO_3 29, FeCO_3 3, CO_2 232 cubic inches.

Excelsior. NaCl 371, CaCO_3 77, MgCO_3 32, FeCO_3 3, NaCO_3 15.

Geyser. NaCl 562, CaCO_3 118, MgCO_3 83, Na_2CO_3 49, Li_2CO_3 4, CO_2 456 cubic inches. 46°F .

Glacier. NaCl 702, CaCO_3 158, MgCO_3 115, Li_2CO_3 6, KCl 40, CO_2 465.44 cubic inches.

Hamilton. NaCl 299, CaCO_3 98, MgCO_3 39, FeCO_3 5, Na_2CO_3 34, CO_2 320.

Hathorn. NaCl 510, CaCO_3 118, MgCO_3 105, CO_2 376 cubic inches.

High Rock. NaCl 390, CaCO_3 92, MgCO_3 33, CO_2 408 cubic inches. 52°F .

Pavilion. NaCl 460, CaCO_3 83, MgCO_3 45, Li_2CO_3 6, CO_2 328 cubic inches.

Putnam Spring. NaCl 214, $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 68, $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 51, CO_2 348 cubic inches. 51°F .

Red Spring. NaCl 70, CaCO_3 59, MgCO_3 21.

Saratoga Alum. NaCl 565, CaCO_3 57, MgCO_3 20, CO_2 212 cubic inches.

Seltzer. NaCl 134, CaCO_3 62, MgCO_3 24, CO_2 320 cubic inches. 50°F .

Star. NaCl 398, CaCO_3 86, MgCO_3 37, CO_2 400 cubic inches. 52°F .

Triton Spring. NaCl 238, CaCO_3 91, MgCO_3 42, Li_2CO_3 3 grains, CO_2 360 cubic inches. 60°F .

United States. NaCl 142, CaCO_3 65, MgCO_3 43, Li_2CO_3 3, CO_2 240 cubic inches.

Union. NaCl 458, CaCO_3 67, MgCO_3 65, CO_2 384.96 cubic inches. 48°F .

Vichy. See Alkaline Waters.

Walton or Iodine. NaCl 187, MgCO_3 75, CaCO_3 26, CO_2 330 cubic inches.

Washington Spring. NaCl 183, $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 84, $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 66, CO_2 364 cubic inches. 45°F .

Seltzer Spring, Boulder County, Colorado. Na_2SO_4 108, $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 43. Temperature, 40°F .
 Seltzer, Springdale, Colorado. Na_2SO_4 230, Ca_2CO_3 85, FeCO_3 8.
 Spring Lake Well, Ottawa County, Michigan. NaCl 406, CaCl_2 113, Na_2SO_4 47, MgCl 36. 52°F .

Sowder's Spring. See Crab Orchard Springs.

Warm Spring, at edge of Salt Lake City, Utah. MgSO_4 60, NaCl 234.

Warren Springs, Warren County, North Carolina. CaCl 11, CaSO_4 and CaCO_3 and CaCl_2 10, MgSO_4 8.

White Creek Springs, twelve miles from Nashville, Tennessee. 55 grains of CaCO_3 and CaSO_4 .

V. ALKALINE WATERS.

These owe their alkalinity to the preponderance of carbonate and bicarbonate of sodium, and also, though in small quantities, the carbonate of potassium, lithium, calcium and magnesium. These waters are frequently surcharged with carbonic acid gas, which enhances their therapeutic value very considerably, as it renders them more palatable and converts the alkaline taste, so unpleasant to many, into an agreeable acidity. These springs may be cold or hot, and may contain lime, salt or iron in varying amount.

Typical examples of this class, that is, springs containing sodium carbonate or bicarbonate with free carbonic acid gas, are, unfortunately, less numerous than we would wish, in view of their enormous importance in so many chronic diseases. Most of our alkaline springs contain other mineral substances which render them less valuable in the treatment of disease. The conditions in which these waters produce their best effects are the following: Chronic gastric catarrh, especially with hyperacidity, and catarrhal inflammation of mucous membrane of the biliary passages. Good results have also been obtained in acute catarrhal nephritis, and not a few observers have seen diabetics improve under its use. In acute cystitis and urethritis springs of this class do good by diluting the urine and diminishing its acidity, and so alleviate suffering and hasten recovery; at times brilliant results are obtained in certain diathetic conditions, such as lithæmia, gout and chronic rheumatism. From this brief summary it is evident that these waters constitute a most important addition to our means of combating disease.

Our country is so rich in mineral waters, it is in the highest degree probable that numerous springs belonging to this class are in existence and only need analysis to make known their value. It is to be hoped that before long many additions will be made to our meagre list of springs belonging to this group.

The following analyses are examples of this class, and I would particularly call attention to that of Vichy, in France, as a type of an alkaline water:—

SARATOGA VICHY SPRING, SARATOGA CO., N. Y.

Contains in one U. S. gallon of 231 cubic inches—

Chloride of sodium, ...	128.689
“ “ potassium, ...	14.113
Bromide of sodium, ...	0.990
Iodide of sodium, ...	trace.
Fluoride of calcium, ...	trace.
Bicarbonate of lithia, ...	1.760
“ “ soda, ...	82.873
“ “ magnesia, ...	41.503
	269.928

	269.928
Bicarbonate of lime, ...	95.522
“ “ strontia, ...	trace.
“ “ baryta, ...	0.593
“ “ iron, ...	0.052
Sulphate of potassa, ...	trace.
Phosphate of soda, ...	trace.
Alumina, ...	0.473
Silica, ...	0.758
Organic matter, ...	trace.
Total, 367.326	

Carbonic acid gas in one gallon, 383.071 cubic inches.

Temperature 50° F.

VICHY GRANDE GRILLE AND HÔPITAL
SPRINGS.

(Analyst, Moissier.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

	Grande-Grille. Grains.	Hôpital. Grains.
Carbonate of soda, ...	259.03	254.75
“ “ lime, ...	12.23	18.62
“ “ magnesia, ...	2.28	2.05
“ “ iron, ...	0.60	2.73
Chloride of Sodium, ...	23.94	8.36
Sulphate of soda, ...	42.33	47.65
	340.41	334.16

Free carbonic acid 90–100 cu. in.

OJO CALIENTE SPRING, OJO CALIENTE, NEW
MEXICO.

(Analyst, O. C. Marsh.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Sodium carbonate, ...	115.019 grs.
Lithium “	0.123 “
Calcium “	2.435 “
Magnesium “	1.273 “
Iron “	5.910 “
Potassium sulphate, ...	3.019 “
Sodium “	7.942 “
“ chloride, ...	32.209 “
Silica, ...	0.123 “
	168.053 “

Carbonic acid undetermined.

Temperature 100° F.

Adams Springs, Lake County, California. MgCO_3 99, Na_2CO_3 57, CaCO_3 29, CO_2 300 cubic inches.

Borax Springs. See Hot Borate Springs.

California Seltzer Springs, Mendocino County, Cal. CaCO_3 67, MgCO_3 43, Na_2CO_3 35.

Carlisle, near Pueblo, Colorado. 60° F.

Clinton Spring, Cliff Street, New York City. NaCl 58, MgCO_3 35, CaCO_3 30, CO_2 68½ cubic inches.

Congress Spring, Santa Clara County, California. Na_2CO_3 123, NaCl 118, FeCO_3 13.

Hot Borate Springs, Borax Lake, Lake County, California. NH_4HCO_3 108, 103, NaCl 85, NaHCO_3 77.

Indian Spring, Martin County, Indiana. NaCl 39, $\text{CaCO}_3 + \text{CaSO}_4$ 53, $\text{MgCO}_3 + \text{MgSO}_4$ 49. 53° F.

Iron Duke, Canon City, Colorado. Na_2CO_3 156, NaCl 170.

Olympian Springs, Bath County, Kentucky. NaCl 166, MgCl_2 55.

Richfield Sulphur Spring, Otsego County, New York. CaSO_4 and $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 92, MgSO_4 and $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 39, NaCl 21, H_2S 4 cubic inches. 48° F.

Saratoga Vichy Springs, Saratoga County, New York. NaCl 128, Na_2HCO_3 82, CaHCO_3 95, CO_2 383 cubic inches.

Sharon Magnesia Spring, Schoharie County, New York. CaSO_4 76, $\text{MgSO}_4 + \text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 53, H_2S 3.3 cubic inches. 48°F .
 Snowden Mineral Spring, Valley of Yoncalla, two miles south of Drain's Station, Oregon. MgCl 145, NaCl 173, CaCl_2 115.
 St. Louis Magnetic Spring, St. Louis, Gratiot County, Michigan. NaHCO_3 86, $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 56, CaSO_4 54. 50°F .
 Vichy Springs. See New Almaden Springs.
 West Baden Springs, Orange County, Indiana. NaCl 78, CaCO_3 41, MgCO_3 39, MgSO_4 36, MgCl_2 11.
 Wilhoit Springs, Clackamas County, Oregon. MgCO_3 85, Na_2CO_3 88, NaCl 201, FeO 6, CO_2 338.41 cubic inches.
 Wilson's Saline Chalybeate, Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky. CaCl_2 33, MgCl_2 18, MgCO_3 15, FeCO_3 $2\frac{1}{2}$, CO_2 33 cubic inches.

VI. SALINE WATERS.

These waters are solutions of common salt, containing, also, small quantities of the chlorides of the alkalis and alkaline earths, and occasionally minute traces of iodine and bromine. It is plain that the effects produced by these springs are due to chloride of sodium and the increased amount of water consumed. This salt, when taken into the stomach, dissolves albumin and starches; promotes the digestion and absorption of food; supplies the intestines with chyme rich in albumin and starches; enters the blood, which carries it to all the tissues of the body, after supplying its own needs.

In solutions of suitable strength it produces an agreeable effect on mucous membranes, favoring free and healthy secretion. It is quickly absorbed, but when taken highly concentrated acts as an irritant and produces emesis and diarrhoea. The therapeutic dose is from one to five drachms daily.

The usefulness of these waters is very restricted, and is indicated by what has been said as to its physiological action. Good results may be expected in certain dyspepsias, with defective gastric secretion and sluggishness of the bowels, as well as chronic inflammatory exudations which are being absorbed slowly or not at all. When rapid absorption is necessary the water should be given hot, and in certain cases of dyspepsia these results are best obtained by its administration early in the morning, before breakfast.

When it is desired to administer these waters, in ordinary cases, preference should be given to those springs charged with carbonic acid, as this gas greatly increases the palatability of this class of waters.

These waters, as well as the alkaline earths, when carbonated, are especially valuable in many acute affections attended with fever, particularly when nourishment is taken in small amounts, as they supply the body with mineral substances absolutely needed. The proper supply of salines in disease is too often overlooked.

The following analyses are good examples of these waters:—

HALLECK SPRING, ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

(Analyst, Prof. Noyes.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Chloride of sodium, ...	624.00	grs.
“ calcium, ...	104.00	“
“ magnesium, ...	32.00	“
Sulphate of calcium, ...	40.00	“
	<u>800.00</u>	“

AKESION SPRING, SALINE COUNTY, MISSOURI.

(Analyst, C. P. Williams.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Chloride of sodium, ...	756.114	grs.
“ potassium, ...	28.594	“
“ lithium, ...	0.294	“
“ magnesium, ...	87.313	“
“ calcium, ...	74.791	“
Bromide of magnesium, ...	0.131	“
Nitrate of magnesium, ...	0.178	“
“ ammonium, ...	0.172	“
Sulphide of sodium, ...	2.609	“
Sulphate of calcium, ...	57.934	“
“ barium, ...	0.150	“
Phosphate of calcium, ...	0.243	“
Carbonate of calcium, ...	40.251	“
“ iron, (ferrous)	0.267	“
“ manganese, ...	0.199	“
“ alumina, ...	0.167	“
Organic matter, ...	0.513	“
	1049.920	“

SALT SPRING, NEAR ALBA, BRADFORD
COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

(Analyst, Genth.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Chloride of sodium, ...	4693.608	grs.
“ iron, ...	trace	
“ calcium, ...	780.224	“
“ magnesium, ...	110.960	“
Bicarbonate of iron, ...	5.256	“
“ calcium, ...	1.752	“
Silicic acid, ...	2.950	“
Bromine not determined.		

5594.750 “WIESBADEN, THE KOCHERBÜNNEN, NASSAU,
GERMANY.

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Chloride of sodium, ...	419.92	grs.
“ potassium, ...	8.96	“
“ lithium, ...	0.08	“
“ calcium, ...	28.88	“
“ magnesium, ...	12.48	“
Bromide of magnesium, ...	0.16	“
Sulphate of lime, ...	5.52	“
Carbonate of lime, ...	25.68	“
“ protoxide of iron, ...	0.32	“

502.00 “Temperature, 156° F. Carbonic acid, 52
cubic inches.Akesion Spring, Brownville, Saline County, Missouri. NaCl 756, MgCl₂ 87, CaCl₂,
CaSO₄ and CaCO₃ 173.Allany Artesian Well, Ferry Street, Albany, New York. NaCl 504, FeCO₃ 8, MgCO₃
16, Na₂CO₃ 40, CO₂ 224 cubic inches. 51° to 52° F.Ballston Condo Dentonean, Saratoga County, New York. NaCl 480, CaCO₃ 123, MgCO₃
93, CO₂ 357 cubic inches.Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New York. NaCl 144, CaCO₃ 43, Mg(HCO₃)₂ 39.Bangor's Company's Well, Bangor, Michigan. NaCl 150, MgCl 09, CaSO₄ 50, CaCl.

Black Sulphur Spring, Bath County, Kentucky. 58 grains NaCl.

- Blue Lick Springs (Lower), Nicholas County, Kentucky. NaCl 516, CaSO_4 41, MgCl_2 40, CaCO_3 23, CO_2 98, H_2S 17.
- Blue Lick Springs (Upper), Nicholas County, Kentucky. NaCl 516, CaSO_4 144, MgCl_2 37, CaCO_3 25, CO_2 48 cubic inches, H_2S 8 cubic inches.
- Borland Well, Wood County, West Virginia. NaCl 240, NaHCO_3 112, Na_2SO_4 38.
- Boulder Spring Water, Colorado. NaCl 514, Ca_2CO_3 125, MgCO_3 100, Na_2SO_4 62, CO_2 .
- Bryant's Spring, No. 4, Lincoln County, Kentucky. Na_2SO_4 12, NaCl 54.
- Cañon City Mineral Springs, Cañon City, Fremont County, Colorado.
- Aqua Vida. NaCl 121, Na_2CO_3 73, MgCO_3 18.
- Big Ute. NaCl 132, CaCO_3 43, MgCO_3 15.
- Congress. NaCl 38, MgCO_3 18.
- Iron Duke. NaCl 80, Na_2CO_3 74, MgCO_3 15.
- Little Ute. NaCl 114, Na_2CO_3 74, MgCO_3 14.
- Condo Dentonean Springs. See Ballston Springs.
- Des Chutes Hot Springs, Wasco County, Oregon. Na_2CO_3 and NaCl 55. 143° to 145° F.
- East Clarion Salt Spring, Elk County, Pennsylvania. NaCl 337, CaCl_2 52, MgCl_2 15.
- East Saginaw Company's Well, Michigan. NaCl 103, MgCl_2 58, CaCl_2 14, CaSO_4 92.
- Halleck's Spring, Oneida County, New York. NaCl 624, CaCl_2 104, MgCl_2 32, CaSO_4 40.
- Highgate Springs, Franklin County, Vermont. NaCl 23, Na_2CO_3 14.
- Iola Mineral Well, Kansas. NaCl 782, $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 49, $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 21, KCl 14.
- Kanawha Saline Spring, Kanawha Valley, West Virginia. NaCl 240, Na_2HCO_3 112, Na_2SO_4 38.
- La Fayette Artesian Well, Tippecanoe County, Indiana. NaCl 325, MgCO_3 and MgCl_2 59, CaSO_4 56. 55° F.
- Lansing Spring, Lansing, Ingham County, Michigan. NaCl 267, Na_2CO_3 65, CaCO_3 62, CO_2 198 cubic inches. 53.5° F.
- Liberty Hot Springs, or Wagonwheel Gap Springs, Morrison, 12 miles from Denver, Colorado.
- No. 1. Na_2CO_3 41, NaCl 17. Temperature 150° F.
- No. 2. Na_2CO_3 84, NaCl 19. Temperature 140° F.
- Livingston Artesian Well, Livingston, Sumter County, Alabama. NaCl 295 grains. 68° F.
- Lodi Artesian Well, Wabash County, Indiana. NaCl 502, CaCl_2 and CaSO_4 104, MgCl_2 54.
- Lower Blue Lick Springs. See Blue Lick Springs.
- Lubec Spring, Lubec Bay, Maine. NaCl 90, MgCl_2 60, NaSO_4 25.
- Mineral Spring, Walnut Hill, Fayette County, Kentucky. NaCl 234, MgCl_2 19.
- Mineral Water, Paint Lick, Madison County, Kentucky. NaCl 27, Na_2CO_3 16.
- Ott's Well, Crawford County, Indiana. NaCl 3781, CaCO_3 323, MgCO_2 86, FeCO_3 12, MgSO_4 and Na_2SO_4 58.
- Parnassus Springs, 12 miles southward of Pueblo, Colorado.
- No. 1. Na_2CO_3 74, NaCl 60. Temperature 66° F.
- No. 2. Na_2CO_3 69, NaCl 61. Temperature 72.5° F.
- No. 3. Na_2CO_3 43, NaCl 31. Temperature 59° F.
- Salina Spring (Mr. Peterson), near Tarentum, Pennsylvania. NaCl 1927, CaCl_2 501, MgCl_2 126, MgCO_3 80, CaCO_3 161.
- Salina Wells, Syracuse, New York. NaCl 90, MgCl_2 7, CaCl_2 14, CaSO_4 36.
- Salt Spring, near Alba, Bradford County, Pennsylvania. NaCl 4694, CaCl_2 780, MgCl_2 111, $\text{Fe}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 5.

Salt Sulphur, Bath County, Kentucky. NaCl 166, MgCl 55.
 Salt Water, near Conemaugh, near Saltzburg, Indiana County, Pennsylvania. NaCl 4165.
 CaCl₂ 918, MgCl₂ 232.
 Sheboygan Well, Sheboygan, Wisconsin. 307 grains of NaCl. 50° F.
 Siloam Springs, Garfield County, Colorado. NaCl 1137, Ca₂SO₄ 78. 103° F.
 South Park Springs, Colorado. NaCl 198, Na₂CO₃ 156.
 South Park Sulphur Springs, South Park, Colorado. NaCl 97, Na₂CO₃ 77.
 Steamboat Springs, Colorado. NaCl 240.
 St. Louis Artesian Well, St. Louis, Missouri. NaCl 347, MgCl₂ 34, CaCl₂ 27, CO₂ 6, H₂S 24.
 Sweet Springs, Saline County, Missouri. NaCl 90, MgCl₂ 22.
 Syracuse Salt Wells, New York. NaCl 94, MgCl₂ 85, CaCl₂ 49, CaSO₄ 32.
 Tarentum Salt Well. See Salina Springs.
 Terre Haute Spring, Clay County, Indiana. NaCl 316 grains.
 Thomas Well's Brine, Fountain County, Indiana. NaCl 4573, CaCl₂ 215, CaCO₃ 107,
 MgCl₂ 53.
 Upper Blue Lick Springs. See Blue Lick Springs.
 Verona Spring, Oneida County, New York. NaCl 720, CaSO₄ 60, CaCl₂ and MgCl₂ 68.
 Wagonwheel Gap Springs. See Liberty Hot Springs.
 Waterloo Well, Waterloo, Wisconsin. NaCl and NaNO₃ 60.
 Williams Mineral Well, Woodford County, Kentucky. NaCl 137, MgCl₂ 16.
 Yampa Spring, Glenwood, Colorado.

VII. CALCAREOUS WATERS.

The efficacy of these waters depends upon the presence of the sulphate and carbonate of calcium and other alkaline earths. They are generally produced as follows: The excess of carbonic acid in the water, resulting from the decomposition of the carbonate by means of sulphuric acid (this acid is produced by the addition of iron pyrites), acts upon the sulphates and carbonates of the alkaline earths to dissolve them.

Most of the lime in these fountains exists in the form of a sulphate, which is popularly known as gypsum. It is this salt that gives these waters the property called *hardness*, *i. e.*, that peculiar reaction to soap and the special effect upon the palate.

These springs have been used in cystitis and diabetes, but with doubtful results. Occasionally diuresis may be excited and in rachitic children favorable results may be obtained, though the constipating effect would be antagonized. It should be remembered that 10 grains of sulphate of lime to the gallon tends to retard digestion and causes constipation, and consequently they are often contra-indicated. In general, it may be said that springs of this class are of doubtful utility, except when they contain other more active mineral substances.

I append a few examples of this class of water:—

CATOOSA SPRINGS, CATOOSA COUNTY, GEORGIA. NO. 1 ALL HEALING SPRING.

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Calcium sulphate, ...	39.000 grs.
Magnesium sulphate, ...	} 34.000 "
" carbonate, ...	
Carbonic acid, ...	4.422 "

77.422

TATE EPSOM SPRINGS, GRANGER COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

(Analyst, T. S. Anterelle.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Sulphate of calcium, ...	160.66	grs.
“ magnesium, ...	31.97	“
“ sodium, ...	8.50	“
“ potassium, ...	1.54	“
Chloride of sodium, ...	40.27	“
“ iron, ...	2.92	“
“ manganese, ...	0.69	“
Iodide of sodium, ...	trace	
Phosphate of calcium, ...	1.14	“
Carbonate of calcium, ...	21.56	“
Silica, ...	2.70	“
Nitric acid, ...	0.02	“
	271.97	“

Temperature 55° F.

Alleghany Springs, Montgomery County, Virginia. CaSO_4 96, MgSO_4 42. 53° F.Aurora Saline Springs, Aurora, Oregon. CaCl 474, NaCl 356.

Beauty Spring. See Capon Springs.

Beloit Iodo-magnesian Springs, Beloit, Wis. $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 15, $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 12. 48° F.Bishop's Well, New Brunswick, New Jersey. CaSO_4 149, MgSO_4 31.Blue Ridge Spring, Botetourt County, Virginia. CaSO_4 100, MgSO_4 48.Bordin's Well, Eaton Rapids, Michigan. CaCO_3 and CaSO_4 85 grains.Butterworth Spring, Grand Rapids, Mich. CaSO_4 75, MgCl 41.Capon Springs (Beauty Spring), Hampshire Co., W. Va. CaCO_3 66, CO_2 68 cubic inches. 60° F.Capon Springs (Main Spring), Hampshire Co., W. Va. CaCO_3 66, CO_2 68 cubic inches. 60° F.Carlisle Spring, on Arkansas River, twenty miles above Pueblo, Colorado. CaCO_3 22, MgCO_3 11. 65° F.

Catoosa Springs, Catoosa County, Georgia.

All-Healing. CaSO_4 39, MgSO_4 and MgCO_3 34.Alum. CaSO_4 41, MgSO_4 and MgCO_3 36, Al 1.Black Sulphur. CaSO_4 41, MgSO_4 and MgCO_3 36.Buffalo. CaSO_4 45, MgSO_4 and MgCO_3 42.Chalybeate. CaSO_4 42, MgSO_4 and MgCO_3 35, FeCO_3 trace.Congress. CaSO_4 39, MgSO_4 and MgCO_3 34.Cosmetic. CaSO_4 42, MgSO_4 and MgCO_3 36.Magnesia. CaSO_4 42, MgSO_4 and MgCO_3 36.Red Sweet. CaSO_4 44, MgSO_4 and MgCO_3 38.White Sulphur. CaSO_4 45, MgSO_4 and MgCO_3 40.

Cave Spring. See Chittenango Spring.

Chalybeate Spring, Estill County, Kentucky. CaSO_4 17, CaCO_3 9, MgSO_4 10, FeCO_3 2, CO_2 32 cubic inches.Cherry Valley North Spring, Otsego County, New York. CaSO_4 150, MgCO_3 10.

- Chittenango Cave Spring, Madison County, New York. CaSO_4 106, MgCO_3 14, CO_2 25.6 cubic inches, H_2S 3.2 cubic inches. 49°F .
- Chittenango Magnesia Spring, Madison County, New York. CaSO_4 81, MgCO_3 13, CO_2 36 cubic inches. 49°F .
- Chittenango White Sulphur Spring, Madison Co., N. Y. CaSO_4 80, CO_2 36 cubic inches.
- Clifton Springs, Ontario County, New York. CaSO_4 and CaCO_3 79, MgSO_4 and MgCO_3 30.
- Colorado or Manitou Springs, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
- Iron Ute. CaCO_3 33, Na_2CO_3 33, MgCO_3 8. 43.3°F .
- Little Chief. CaCO_3 42, Na_2SO_4 29, NaCl 27. 43°F .
- Manitou. CaCO_3 62, Na_2CO_3 26, MgCO_3 12. 56°F .
- Navajoe. CaCO_3 72, Na_2CO_3 70, MgCO_3 19. 50.2°F .
- Shoshone. CaCO_3 61, Na_2CO_3 50. 48.5°F .
- Ute Soda. CaCO_3 22, Na_2CO_3 13.
- Eaton Rapids Well, Eaton Rapids in Eaton County, Michigan.
- Bordine Well. CaCO_3 and CaSO_4 , 85 grains.
- Frost Well. CaCO_3 and CaSO_4 , 42 grains.
- Mosher Well. CaCO_3 and CaSO_4 , 65 grains.
- Shaw Well. CaCO_3 and CaSO_4 , 69 grains.
- Stirling Well. CaSO_4 , 46 grains.
- East Clarion Spring, Elk County, Pennsylvania, NaCl 337, CaCl_2 52, MgCl_2 15, BaCl_2 134.
- Frost Well. CaCO_3 and CaSO_4 , 42 grains.
- Gettysburg Katalysine Spring, Adams County, Pennsylvania. $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 16, MgSO_4 7. 57°F .
- Greenbrier White Sulphur. See White Sulphur Spring.
- Guilford Spring, Guilford Centre, Windham County, Vermont. 15.18 grains CaCO_3 .
- Holston Springs, Scott County, Virginia. CaSO_4 20, MgSO_4 13. 68.5°F .
- Liberty Hot or Wagonwheel Gap Springs, Morrison, twelve miles from Denver, Colorado, No. 2. CaCO_3 18.
- Magnesia Springs. See Chittenango Spring.
- Main Spring. See Capon Springs.
- Manitou Springs, Manitou, Colorado. CaCO_3 135. 56°F .
- M'Carthy's Spring, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. 95 grains of CaSO_4 and $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$, 42 grains MgSO_4 .
- Mineral Park Bitter Spring, Arizona. CaSO_4 69, MgSO_4 38.
- Montvale Spring, Blount County, Tennessee. 75 grains of CaSO_4 . 60°F .
- Mosher Well, Eaton Rapids, Michigan. CaCO_3 and CaSO_4 , 65 grains.
- Newburg Springs, Orange County, Vermont. 17.60 grains CaCO_3 .
- Red Sulphur, Estill County, Kentucky. CaCO_3 and CaSO_4 22, CO_2 40 cubic inches, H_2S , .56 cubic inches.
- Richfield Magnesia Spring, Otsego County, N. Y. CaSO_4 and $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 55, MgSO_4 and $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 23, CO_2 5 cubic inches. 53°F .
- Saltillo Springs. See M'Vitney's and M'Carthy's Springs.
- Shaw Well, Eaton Rapids, Michigan. CaCO_3 and CaSO_4 , 69 grains.
- Sterling Well, Eaton Rapids, Michigan. CaSO_4 , 46 grains.
- Tate Epsom Springs, Granger County, Tennessee. CaSO_4 , 161 grains. 55°F .
- Warm Spring, Bath County, Virginia. CaSO_4 15. 98°F .
- Warren Springs (cold sulphur), Warren County, North Carolina. CaSO_4 31.

Waukesha Springs, Waukesha County, Wisconsin.

Arcadian Spring. $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 16, $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 11.

Bethesda Spring. $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 17. 60° F.

Fountain Spring. $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 14.

Glenn Mineral Spring. $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 16.

Ilygeia Spring. $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 17.

Silurian Spring.

Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring. $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 10.

White Sulphur Spring. See Chittenango Spring.

White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, West Va. CaSO_4 74, MgSO_4 19, H_2S 1.54 to 3.03 cubic inches. 62° F.

Yellow Sulphur Springs, Montgomery County, Virginia. CaSO_4 63, MgSO_4 21. 55° F.

VIII. SULPHURETTED AND HOT SPRINGS.

These springs owe their properties to the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen and heat. The sulphurets of sodium and potassium are often present. Sulphuretted hydrogen, next to carbonic acid, occurs more frequently in mineral springs than any other gas.

It frequently issues from the earth in the neighborhood of some active volcanoes, and is probably evolved through the decomposition of the sulphurets by hot water. When this gas is brought in contact with the air it is readily changed, the hydrogen combining with the oxygen and the sulphur is precipitated, giving to the water a milky appearance.

This gas is irrespirable, and quickly produces death if inhaled in considerable quantities, and when employed for its local effect upon the respiratory mucous membrane must be largely diluted with air. The first symptom of its poisonous action is a small, feeble pulse, with excessive weakness, and later pulse and respiration may both fail, with unconsciousness, followed by profuse perspiration.

Internally, in moderate quantities, peristalsis and perspiration are both augmented. When the gas is locally applied to mucous membranes, it produces stimulation of secretion. A sulphur spring of moderate strength contains not less than 12 cu. in. of sulphuretted hydrogen in the gallon, though many springs contain so small an amount that therapeutically they are inert, and the good effects observed are due to the influence of the increased use of water, change of scene and climate, cessation of work, regular meals, good hygiene and hope, all of which contribute strongly to restore health at all springs, especially the Diuretic Springs.

Many of these waters are hot, though some are cold. A few contain an excess of carbonic acid, and any member of the other classes may be charged with sulphuretted hydrogen on an increase of temperature, and consequently many of these springs are also classified under other heads.

Frequently these springs are used as baths, and with good results, especially in chronic skin affections, as eczema, rheumatism and gout.

Internally, they have been used for chronic mucous membrane inflammation, especially of bronchial tubes and upper respiratory tract, and also in hepatic congestion and catarrhal phthisis. The simple hot springs are largely used as baths, and are of unquestionable value in certain cases of lithæmia, chronic rheumatism and gout, as well as in dysmenorrhœa, syphilis and psoriasis, pityriasis and eczema. Given as a douche, good effects have been observed in neuralgias, paralyses and enlarged joints with contracted muscles or tendons. The principal hot springs are found in Virginia, Colorado and New Mexico.

The following analyses are types of sulphuretted and hot springs:—

ALPENA SPRINGS, ALPENA COUNTY,
MICHIGAN.

(Analyst, Prof. S. P. Duffield.)

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Carbonate of potassium, . . .	trace
“ sodium, ...	10.912 grs.
“ magnesium, . . .	37.288 “
“ iron, ...	1.360 “
“ calcium, ...	38.296 “
Chloride of sodium, ...	68.256 “
Sulphate of calcium, ...	30.056 “
Alumina and silica, ...	3.088 “
	189.256 “
Sulphuretted hydrogen, . . .	35.36 cu. in.
Carbonic acid, ...	8.40 “
Nitrogen, ...	0.24 “

SHARON WHITE SULPHUR SPRING, SCHIO-
HARIE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

One U. S. Gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Bicarbonate of magnesium, . .	24.00 grs.
Sulphate of “	34.00 “
“ calcium, ...	85.40 “
Hydrosulphate of calcium and magnesium, ...	3.00 “
Chloride of sodium and magne- sium, ...	2.70 “
	149.10 “
Sulphuretted hydrogen, 20.5 cu. in.	
Temperature, 48° F.	

HAGERS SPRING, HAGERS COUNTY,
TENNESSEE.

One U. S. gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Sulphate of calcium and hydro- chlorate of sodium, ...	38.00 grs.
Sulphuretted hydrogen, . . .	51.52 cu. in.
Carbonic acid, ...	6.72 “

HOT SPRINGS.

LAS VEGAS HOT SPRINGS, LAS VEGAS,
NEW MEXICO.

(Analyst, Prof. F. V. Hayden, U. S. Geologist.)

One U. S. Gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

	No. 1. Grains.	No. 2. Grains.	No. 3. Grains.
Carbonate of sodium, ...	1.72	1.17	5.00
“ calcium }			
“ magne- }	1.08	10.63	11.43
“ sium, }			
Sulphate of sodium, ...	14.12	15.43	16.21
Chloride of sodium, ...	27.26	24.37	27.37
Potassium, ...	trace.	trace.	trace.
Lithium, ...	trace.	trace.	trace.
Silicic acid, ...	1.04	trace.	2.51
Iodine, ...	trace.	trace.	trace.
Bromine, ...	trace.	trace.	trace.
	45.22	51.60	62.49

Temperature, . . 130° F. 123° F. 123° F.

HOT SPRINGS, GARLAND COUNTY,
ARKANSAS.

One U. S. Gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Carbonate of magnesium, . . .	0.128 grs.
“ “ calcium, ...	3.968 “
Chloride of sodium, ...	0.008 “
Sulphate “ potassium, ...	0.232 “
“ “ sodium, ...	0.376 “
“ “ calcium, ...	0.112 “
Sesquioxide of iron, ...	0.104 “
Iodine and bromine, ...	trace “
Silicate calcium, ...	0.464 “
Silica, ...	1.864 “
Alumina, ...	0.448 “
Organic matter, ...	0.064 “
	7.768 “

Temperature, 93–150° F.

HOT SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, VA.

(Analyst, Wm. B. Rogers.)

One U. S. Gallon (231 cu. in.) contains—

Sulphate of magnesium, . . .	3.534 grs.
“ “ calcium, . . .	3.007 “
“ “ sodium, . . .	3.148 “
Chloride of magnesium, . . .	0.242 “
Carbonate of calcium, . . .	16.200 “
“ “ magnesia, . . .	3.058 “
“ “ iron, . . .	0.221 “
Silica, . . .	0.103 “
	29.513 “

Temperature, 100–106° F.

SULPHURETTED AND THERMAL WATERS.

Alpena Well, Alpena County, Michigan. NaCl 68, MgCO_3 37, CaCO_3 38, H_2S 35 cubic inches. 52° F.

Arkansas Hot Springs. See Hot Springs of Arkansas.

Arrowhead Springs, San Bernardino, California. H_2S .644 grain, NaSO_4 42.

Auburn Spring, 4 miles west of Auburn, New York. CaSO_4 120, MgSO_4 26, H_2S 12 cubic inches.

Avon Lower Spring, Livingston County, New York. CaCO_3 and CaSO_4 87, MgSO_4 50, H_2S 10 cubic inches. 45° to 47° F.

Avon Sylvan Spring, Livingston County, New York. NaCl 97, CaCO_3 and CaSO_4 107, and MgCl_2 and MgCO_3 and MgSO_4 91, H_2S 20.64 cubic inches.

Avon Upper Spring, Livingston County, New York. CaSO_4 84, Na_2SO_4 and NaCl 34, MgSO_4 10, H_2S 12 cubic inches. 51° F.

Bath Spring, Steamboat Springs, Colorado. 103° F.

Blount Springs, Blount County, Alabama. H_2S 30.67 cubic inches.

Calistoga Hot Sulphuretted Spring, at the terminus of the Napa branch of the Pacific Railroad. NaCl 22, H_2S 10 cubic inches. 97° F.

Castilian Spring, Sumner County, Tennessee. 52 cubic inches H_2S .

Chalk Creek Hot Springs, Chalk Creek, Colorado. 130° F.

Chittenango White Sulphur Spring, Madison County, New York. CaSO_4 115, MgCO_3 12, H_2S 12.8 cubic inches, CO_2 18.4 cubic inches. 49° F.

Delaware Sulphur Spring, Delaware County, Ohio. H_2S 96 cubic inches.

Des Chutes Hot Springs, Wasco County, Oregon. Na_2CO_3 and NaCl 55. 143–145° F.

French Lick Springs, Orange County, Indiana. NaCl 141, CaSO_4 61, Na_2SO_4 23, MgSO_4 18, H_2S 25½ cubic inches.

Gardner Magnesia Spring. See Sharon Spring.

Gentlemen's Pleasure Bath. See Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia. 78° F.

Hager's Spring, Hagers County, Tennessee. H_2S 52 cubic inches.

Healing Springs, Bath County, Virginia. CaCO_3 18, CO_2 5. 88° F.

Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia—

1. Ladies' Boiler Bath. 110° F.

2. Ladies' Sulphur Bath. 102° F.

3. Gentlemen's Pleasure Bath. 78° F.

Hot Springs, Cañon City, Fremont County, Colorado. CaCO_3 32, MgCO_3 12, NaCl 18.
Temp. $95-102^\circ \text{F}$.

Hot Springs, Garland County, Arkansas. $93-105^\circ \text{F}$.

Hot Sulphur Springs, Middle Park, 90 miles from Denver, Colorado. Na_2SO_4 25,
 Na_2CO_3 22. Temp. $110-117^\circ \text{F}$.

Idaho Warm Spring Clear Creek County, California. Na_2CO_3 31, Na_2SO_4 29. 106°F .

Jordan's White Sulphur, Frederick County, Virginia. H_2S 2 cubic inches. 57°F .

Ladies' Boiler Bath. See Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia. 110°F .

Ladies' Sulphur Bath. See Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia. 102°F .

Liberty Hot Springs, Morrison, 12 miles from Denver, Colorado. Temp. $140-150$.

Main Spring. See Paso Robles Springs.

Massena Springs, St. Lawrence County, New York. NaCl 80, CaSO_4 61, MgCl_2 30, H_2S
5 cubic inches.

Middle Park Springs, Colorado—

1. Bath Spring, Na_2SO_4 51, Na_2CO_3 46, NaCl 26. 117°F .

2. Red Sulphur, Na_2CO_3 120, NaCl 30, CaCO_3 20. 109.5°F .

3. Saline, Na_2CO_3 103, Na_2SO_4 18. 91°F .

Mud Spring. See Paso Robles Springs.

Ojo Caliente Spring, Ojo Caliente, New Mexico, Na_2CO_3 115, NaCl 32, F. CO_3 6, CO_2 ?
Temp. 100°F .

Orkney Springs, Shenandoah County, Virginia. H_2S 4.88 cubic inches. 59.7°F .

Pagosa Hot Springs, 20 miles from headwater of San Juan River, Colorado—

No. 1. Na_2SO_4 129.

No. 2. Na_2SO_4 129.

No. 3. Na_2SO_4 131.

No. 4. Na_2SO_4 131.

Paroquet Springs, Bullitt County, Kentucky. NaCl 310, MgCl_2 48, H_2S 30 cubic inches.

Paso Robles Hot Sulphur Springs, San Luis, Obispo County, California—

1. Main Spring, NaCl and Na_2CO_3 49, CO_2 47. 112°F .

2. Mud Spring, NaCl and Na_2CO_3 108, CO_2 79. 122°F .

Pluto's Well. See French Lick Springs.

Proserpine Spring. See French Lick Spring.

Rochester or Longmuir's Sulphur Well, Rochester, New York. Na_2SO_4 56, NaCl 52,
 H_2S 17.26 cubic inches. 52°F .

Salt Lake Hot Spring, Utah. Temp. ?

Salt Sulphur Springs, Monroe County, West Virginia. CaSO_4 68, CaCO_3 33, MgSO_4 and
 Na_2SO_4 44, H_2S 19.12 cubic inches. 65.5°F .

Sharon Gardner Magnesia Spring, Schoharie County, New York. CaSO_4 93½, MgSO_4
20, H_2S 6 cubic inches. 48°F .

Sharon Red Spring, Schoharie County, New York. CaSO_4 and CaCO_3 186, MgSO_4 19,
 H_2S 10.5 cubic inches. 48°F .

Sharon White Sulphur Springs, Schoharie County, New York. CaSO_4 85, MgSO_4 34,
 $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ 24, H_2S 20.5 cubic inches. 48°F .

Siloam Springs, Bath Springs, Colorado, NaCl 1100. 103°F .

St. Helena, White Sulphur, Napa County, California.

No. 2. NaCl 22, H_2S 6.15 cubic inches. $64\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ to 97°F .

No. 6. NaCl 23, Na_2SO_4 11, H_2S 4.25 cubic inches. $64\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ to 97°F .

Unmanned Springs, Glenwood, Colorado, NaCl 2200. 124.2°F .

Wagonwheel Gap Springs. See Liberty Hot Springs.

Yampa Springs, Glenwood, Colorado, NaCl 2244. 124.2° F.

Ypsilanti Mineral Spring, Ypsilanti, Michigan. NaCl 832, CaSO₄ 180, MgSO₄ 68, MgCl₂ 58, Mg₂Br 4, H₂S 21 cubic inches. 58° F.

UNANALYZED THERMAL SPRINGS.

Bear River Hot Springs, near Bear River, Utah. 134° F.

Cabello Springs, five and a half miles from Fort McRae, New Mexico. 136° F.

Cañon Creek Springs, Colorado. Temperature, 136° to 158° F.

Genoa Hot Springs, Washoe County, Nevada.

Heartsell's Hot Sulphur Spring, South Park, Colorado.

Hine's Hot Springs, Lyons County, Nevada.

Hot and Cold Springs in Animas Valley, Colorado.

Hot Springs, near Boise City, Idaho. 196° F.

Hot Springs, near Idaho City, Idaho.

Hot Springs, near Pyramid Lake, Nevada. 208° F.

Hot Spring, near Utah Central Railroad, Utah. 175° F.

Hot Sulphuretted Spring, on Gila River, Arizona.

Jemez Spring, in San Diego Cañon, fifty miles west of Santa Fe, New Mexico. 140° F.

Lake Tahoe Hot Springs, on border of Lake Tahoe, California.

Malhuer River Springs, Baker County, Oregon. 193° F.

Monroe Hot Springs, Castle Creek, sixty miles south of Prescott, Arizona. 150° F.

Ouray Mineral Springs, Ouray, Colorado. Temperature, 120° to 134° F.

Ouray Mineral Spring in Uncomphagre Park, Colorado. 120° to 140° F.

Ouray Spring, Uncomphagre Park, 9 miles northwest of Ouray, Colorado. Temperature, 140° F.

Platte Springs, near Fort Steele, Wyoming. 115° F.

Puncha Springs, 60 miles west of Cañon City, Colorado. 120° F.

San Bernardino Hot Springs, San Bernardino County, California.

South Arkansas Mineral or Poncho Hot Springs, Lake County, Colorado. 120° F.

Thermal Springs in Arizona.

Warm Springs, 11 miles from Ogden City, Utah. 129° F.

Warm Sulphur Springs, Elko, Elko County, Nevada.

UNANALYZED SPRINGS.

The following list of more than 300 unanalyzed springs shows clearly how much work yet remains before we shall possess a full knowledge of our wealth of mineral waters. It is highly probable that many of these springs are of great value, and only await chemical analysis to demonstrate their usefulness. When this is accomplished the medical profession will be quick to recognize their worth and make use of them in combating disease.

Abenquis Springs, Walpole, Cheshire County, New Hampshire.

Addison Mineral Spring, Addison Point, Washington County, Maine.

Alagone Spring, Western Springs, Cook County, Illinois.

Alkaline Spring, Yazoo County, Mississippi. 62° F.

Allen's Springs, Lake County, California.

Alum Spring, Lafayette County, Mississippi.

Alum Spring, Lewis County, Kentucky.

Alum Spring, Madison County, Mississippi.

Alum Spring, Marion County, Mississippi.
 Alum Spring, Marshall County, Mississippi.
 Alum Spring, Pike County, Mississippi.
 Amherst Spring, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire.
 Anchosa Spring, Anchosa Creek, near Quitman, Mississippi.
 Aqua Caliente, or Warner's Ranch Springs, San Diego County, California.
 Azule Mineral Spring, San José, Santa Clara County, California.
 Armstrong Spring, eight miles west of Searcy, Arkansas.
 Aspinock Mineral Springs, Windham County, Connecticut.
 Auburn Mineral Spring, Auburn, Androscoggin County, Maine.
 Bailey Springs, Lauderdale County, Alabama. 72° to 80° F.
 Bartlett Springs, Lake County California.
 Bath Chalybeate Spring, Bristol, Pennsylvania.
 Bedford Spring, Trimble County, Kentucky.
 Beersheba Springs, Grundy County, Tennessee.
 Bellbrook Magnesic Springs, Bellbrook, Greene County, Ohio.
 Belle Cheney Springs, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana.
 Belmont Lithia Springs, New White House Station, New Kent County, Virginia.
 Berkshire Soda Springs, near Great Barrington, Massachusetts.
 Big Bone Springs, Boone County, Kentucky.
 Big Lick, Gallatin County, Kentucky.
 Birchdale Medical Springs, Bradford, Merrimack County, New Hampshire.
 Black Earth Mineral Spring, Black Earth, Dane County, Wisconsin.
 Black Sulphur Springs in Alabama.
 Black Sulphur Springs, Van Buren County, Arkansas.
 Blossburg Spring, Tioga County, Pennsylvania.
 Blue Spring, near New Amsterdam, Harrison County, Indiana.
 Bogard's Springs, Bogards Valley, Indiana.
 Box Mountain Sulphur, west of Todd's Gap, Kentucky. 63° F.
 Bozrah Mineral Spring, New London County, Connecticut.
 Bradford Spring, Merrimack County, New Hampshire.
 Brandywine Spring, Claiborne County, Mississippi.
 Brunswick Springs, Brunswick, Essex County, Vermont.
 Buenoverter Springs, Kentucky.
 Burdell's Well, Caldwell County, Texas.
 Burner's or Seven Springs, Shenandoah County, Virginia.
 Burning Spring, Washington County, Alabama.
 Byron Acid Spring, Genesee County, New York.
 Catalytic Springs, one-half mile from Catalytic, Georgia.
 Caledonia Spring, Franklin County, Pennsylvania.
 Campbellsville Sulphur Water.
 Campo Chalybeate Spring, California.
 Carlisle Springs, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.
 Carroll White Sulphur Springs, Alleghany County, Maryland. 48° F.
 Cascado Spring, Michigan.
 Castalian Mineral Water, Olancho, Ingo County, California.
 Castilian Springs, Holmes County, Mississippi.

Castle Rock Spring, near base of Mt. Shasta, California.
 Cayner's Sulphur Springs, Botetourt County, Virginia.
 Cemlian Springs, Kentucky.
 Chameleon Springs, Edmonson County, Kentucky.
 Chalybeate Springs, Rochester, Fulton County, Indiana.
 Chalybeate Springs, in Van Buren County, Arkansas.
 Chalybeate and Saline Springs are found in Putnam, Warren, Jackson, Clarke, Floyd, and Scott Counties, Indiana.
 Chalybeate Springs south of Williamsport, Indiana.
 Chalybeate Spring at Leacher's Court House, Kentucky.
 Chalybeate Springs abundant in Perry County, Kentucky.
 Chalybeate Springs in Pulaski County, Kentucky.
 Chalybeate Springs, several on Rockcastle River, Kentucky.
 Chalybeate Spring, Webster County, Kentucky.
 Chalybeate Springs, Whitley County, Kentucky.
 Chalybeate Springs, Clark County, Mississippi.
 Chalybeate Spring, near Enterprise, Mississippi. 64.4° F.
 Chalybeate Springs, Itawamba County, Mississippi.
 Chalybeate Spring, near Warren's Mill, on Mackay's Creek, Mississippi.
 Chalybeate Spring, Winston County, Mississippi.
 Chalybeate Spring, Yallabusha County, Mississippi. 75.2° F.
 Chalybeate Spring in Amherst, New Hampshire.
 Chalybeate Spring, four miles from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Temperature, 54° F.
 Chappaqua Spring, Rensselaer County, New York.
 Chase City Mineral Water, Chase City, Mecklenburgh County, Virginia.
 Cheltenham Spring, St. Louis County, Missouri.
 Chick's Springs, Greenville District, South Carolina.
 Choteau Spring, Cooper County, Missouri.
 Chrystal Mineral Spring, Stoneham, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.
 Clear Creek Sulphur Spring, Kentucky.
 Cold Sulphur Springs, Rockbridge County, Virginia.
 Coleman's Well, Jackson County, Mississippi.
 Colfax Springs, Colfax, Jasper County, Iowa.
 Columbia Springs, Marion County, Mississippi.
 Commonwealth Mineral Spring, Waltham, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.
 Corydon Artesian Well, Harrison County, Indiana.
 Corydon Saline Sulphur Well, half a mile east of Corydon, Harrison County, Indiana.
 Cotton Wood Hot Springs, ninety miles west of Colorado Springs, Colorado.
 Crabtree Sour Wells, Sulphur, Hopkins County, Texas.
 Crittenden Springs, Crittenden County, Kentucky.
 Crystal Spring, Napa County, California.
 Cullum Springs, Bladen Springs, Choctaw County, Alabama.
 Curdwell's Springs, Caldwell County, Texas.
 Daggar's Spring, Botetourt County, Virginia.
 Da Gonia Springs, Warwick County, Indiana.
 De Soto Spring, De Soto Parish, Louisiana.
 Doubling Gap Springs, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

Dovepark Springs, Dovepark, Clark County, Arkansas.
 Drennon Spring, Henry County, Kentucky.
 Dryden Springs, Tompkins County, New York.
 Dunbar's Mineral Springs, College Springs, Page County, Iowa.
 Eggleton's Springs, Giles County, Virginia.
 Electro-magnetic Springs (Fountain Park), Woodstock, Champaign County, Ohio.
 Elk Spring, Pike County, Missouri.
 Elkmont Springs, Giles County, Tennessee. 58° F.
 Elko Warm Spring, Idaho.
 Elgin Springs, Addison County, Vermont.
 Englewood Spring, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota.
 Ephrata Spring, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.
 Epsom Spring, Trimble County, Kentucky.
 Esculapia Springs, Lewis County, Kentucky.
 Eureka Springs, Eureka Springs, Carroll County, Arkansas.
 Excelsior Spring, Syracuse, New York.
 Everett Crystal Spring, Everett, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.
 Fairchilds Potash Sulphur Springs, Potash Sulphur, Garland County, Arkansas.
 Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, Fauquier County, Virginia.
 Fergusen's Chalybeate Spring, on southwest quarter of section 21, township 11, range 6.
 Flint's Springs, St. Joseph County, Michigan.
 Fox Spring, Fleming County, Kentucky.
 Frankfort Springs, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.
 Franklin Spring, at head of Well's Creek, Mississippi. 64° F.
 Garnet Springs, near Toccoa Falls, Georgia.
 Garrett Spring, one and a half miles from Spartanburg, South Carolina.
 Geron's Spring, in Northern Alabama.
 Geuda Springs, Geuda Springs, Sumner County, Kansas.
 Geyser Springs, Sonoma County, California.
 Gihon Mineral Spring, Delavan, Walworth County, Wisconsin.
 Glen Flora Mineral Springs, Waukegan, Lake County, Illinois.
 Gower's Spring, Gainesville, Georgia.
 Grand Ledge Spring, Eaton County, Michigan.
 Grayson Springs, Grayson County, Kentucky.
 Grayson Sulphur Springs, Carroll County, Virginia.
 Green Spring, Green Spring, Seneca County, Ohio.
 Green's Spring, Jefferson County, Illinois.
 Greenwood Spring, Monroe County, Mississippi.
 R. B. Grigsby's White Sulphur Mineral Water, Nelson County, Kentucky.
 Harlon Springs, twenty miles from Calistoga, California.
 Hardinsville Sulphur Spring, Franklin County, Kentucky.
 Hartford Cold Spring, Hartford, Oxford County, Maine.
 Healing Springs, Washington County, Alabama.
 Highland Rock Spring, Hartford County, Connecticut.
 Highland Tonica Spring, Hartford County, Connecticut.
 Holly Spring, Woonsocket, Providence County, Rhode Island.
 Hopkinton Springs, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

- Horn's Mineral Spring, Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee.
 Horeb Mineral Spring, Waukesha, Waukesha County, Wisconsin.
 Howard's Springs, California.
 Howell Mineral Water, Hardin County, Kentucky.
 Huguenot Springs, Powhatan County, Virginia.
 Hurricane Spring, Tullahoma, Coffee County, Tennessee.
 Hyson's Iron Mountain Spring, Marshall, Harrison County, Texas.
 Irondale Springs, Raccomy, Preston County, West Virginia.
 Iron Lake Spring, near Silverton Pass, Colorado.
 Irvin Sulphur Springs, Kentucky.
 Jackson Springs, Clarke County, Alabama.
 Johnson's Wells, near Meridianville, Alabama.
 Jones' White Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs, eleven miles from Warrenton, North Carolina.
 Kansas Artesian Mineral Wells, Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas.
 Kellum Sulphur, Grimes County, Texas.
 King's Mineral Springs, Muddy Fork, Clark County, Indiana.
 Kirk Spring, Lewis County, Kentucky.
 Kittrell's Springs, Granville County, North Carolina.
 Knightstown Spring, Henry County, Indiana.
 Lampasas Springs, Lampasas, Lampasas County, Texas.
 Lauderdale Spring, Mississippi.
 Lane's Spring, Stanislaus County, California.
 Lava Springs in Grand Cañon of Colorado, Arizona.
 Leinster Poison Springs, Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina.
 Lee's Springs, twenty miles northeast from Knoxville, Tennessee.
 Lena-pi Magnesic Springs, Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio.
 Limestone Springs, twenty-one miles from Spartansburg, South Carolina.
 Little Geyser Springs, Lononia County, California.
 Litton's Seltzer Spring, Litton's Station, Sonoma County, California.
 Liverpool Well, New York.
 Lower Soda Springs, Linn County, Oregon.
 Low's Well, Saratoga County, New York.
 Lunenburg Spring, Lunenburg, Essex County, Vermont.
 Magnesia Spring, Tallulah Falls, Georgia.
 Mammoth Spring, Fulton County, Arkansas. 60° F.
 Mammoth Well, Nelson County, Kentucky.
 Manasquan Spring, Point Pleasant, Ocean County, New Jersey.
 Massie's or Red Sulphur Spring, Chillicothe, Georgia. 54.5° F.
 McCallister's Soda Springs, 35 miles east of Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon.
 Mershon or White Sulphur Spring, Georgia. 55° F.
 Middleton Springs, Middleton, Rutland County, Vt.
 Milford or Ponemah Springs, Milford, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire.
 Miller's Mineral Spring, Knox County, Kentucky.
 Mineral Springs in Toccoa, Georgia.
 Mineral Springs, ten in number, at Waha, Idaho.
 Mineral Springs, Pike County, Illinois.

- Mineral Springs, Washington County, Illinois.
- Mineral Springs at Cowpens Furnace, near Pacolet, South Carolina.
- Mineral Springs at the base of Henry's Knob, South Carolina.
- Mineral Spring near Parson's Mountains, Abbeville, South Carolina.
- Mineral Spring on the Soluda, near Pinson's Ford, South Carolina.
- Mineral Springs near Bingham City, Utah.
- Mineral Water, two miles from Dowlingsville, Grant County, Kentucky.
- Mineral Wells, Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto County, Texas.
- Mineral Wells, Parkersburg, Wood County, West Virginia.
- Mississippi Springs, Hinds County, Mississippi.
- Missisquoi Springs, viz.: Central, Missisquoi, Vermont, and Sheldon, are in Franklin County, Vermont.
- Monagaw Sulphuretted Springs, St. Clair County, Missouri.
- Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, Montgomery County, Virginia.
- Mooresville Mineral Spring, Mooresville, Livingstone County, Missouri.
- Morrison Springs, Morrison, twelve miles from Denver, Colorado.
- Moultonborough Mineral Springs, Moultonborough, Carroll County, New Hampshire.
- Mountain Valley Springs, 10 miles north of Hot Springs, Arkansas.
- Mt. Clemens Spring, Macombe County, Michigan.
- New Point Comfort Springs, Blue Lick, Clark County, Indiana.
- Ochu Mineral Springs, Providence, Providence County, Rhode Island.
- Oliver Springs, Daviess County, Kentucky.
- Oliver Springs, Anderson County, Tennessee.
- Ottumwa Mineral Springs, Ottumwa, Wapello County, Iowa.
- Oxford Mineral Spring, New Haven County, Connecticut.
- Panacea Springs, Panacea Springs, Halifax County, North Carolina.
- Parkersburg Mineral Wells, Wood County, Virginia.
- Pearson Springs, California.
- Perry County Springs, 11 miles from Carlisle, Pennsylvania. 72° F.
- Piedmont Sulphur Springs, 10 miles north-northeast of Navasota, Texas.
- Ponce de Leon Spring, Fulton County, Georgia.
- Powhatan Lithia, and Alum Springs, Ballsville, Powhatan County, Virginia.
- Pulaski Alum Springs, Pulaski County, Virginia.
- Quitman Red Sulphur, near Quitman, Missouri.
- Randolph Mineral Springs, Randolph, Randolph County, Missouri.
- Reed's Mineral Spring, Washington County, New York.
- Reuben Jesse's Mineral Water, Woodford County, Kentucky.
- Rockbridge Baths, Rockbridge County, Virginia.
- Rockingham Springs, Rockingham, Rockingham County, Virginia.
- Rinnah Wells Spring, Andalusia, Rock Island County, Illinois.
- Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, Roanoke County, Virginia.
- Robinson's Spring, 20 miles from Nashville, Tennessee.
- Rob's Chalybeate Spring, McCracken County, Kentucky.
- Rochester Spring, 12 miles from Harrodsville, Boyle County, Kentucky.
- Roper's Wells, Butler County, Alabama.
- Russell Chalybeate Spring, Kentucky.
- Russell Sulphur Spring, Kentucky.

- Rüger Springs, Mercer County, Missouri.
 Saline Chalybeate, Colfax, Jasper County, Iowa.
 Salt Springs at Geddes, New York.
 Salt Springs, Lincoln, Nebraska.
 Scarborough Mineral Spring, Scarborough, Cumberland County, Maine.
 Schooley's Mountain Spring, Morris County, New Jersey. 50° F.
 Searcy Springs, White County, Arkansas.
 Sebra Springs, Kentucky.
 Seigler Springs, Lake County, California.
 Seven Springs, Seven Springs, Wayne County, North Carolina (ditto for Virginia, Washington County).
 Shannondale Springs, Jefferson County, Virginia.
 Sheathil Rock Spring, Waukesha County, Wisconsin.
 Shenandoah Alum Springs, Shenandoah County, Virginia.
 Shelby Springs, Shelby County, Alabama.
 Shocco Springs, Warren County, North Carolina.
 Siloam Springs, Siloam Springs, Benton County, Arkansas.
 Skaggs Springs, California.
 Slatersville Magnesic Spring, Slatersville, Tompkins County, New York.
 Social Hill Mineral Water, Kentucky.
 Sour Lake Springs, Sour Lake, Hardin County, Texas.
 Springdale Seltzer Springs, Boulder County, Colorado.
 St. Croix Mineral Spring, East Farmingham, Polk County, Wisconsin.
 Steamboat Springs, 10 miles from Carson City, Washoe County Nevada.
 Stone Spring, Lincoln County, Kentucky.
 Stoveall's Spring, Marion County, Mississippi.
 Sudduth or Mud Spring, Kentucky.
 Sulphuretted Chalybeate Spring, half mile northeast of Pittsfield, New Hampshire.
 Sulphuretted Springs are found in Jasper, Lawrence and Pike Counties, Indiana.
 Sulphur Spring, Tallulah Falls, Georgia.
 Sulphur Spring, 1½ miles east of Zoar, Georgia.
 Sulphur Spring, southwest center of section 15, Illinois.
 Sulphur Spring, Allen County, Kansas.
 Sulphur Spring, Union County, Kentucky.
 Sulphur Spring, in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana.
 Sulphur Spring, near Covington, Louisiana.
 Sulphur Spring, near Enterprise, Mississippi.
 Sulphur Springs, St. Clair County, Alabama.
 Sulphur Springs, near Philadelphia, Mississippi.
 Swayne's Mammoth Springs, Henry County, Tennessee.
 Sweeney's Chalybeate Spring, Kentucky.
 Syracuse Salt Well, Syracuse, New York.
 Talladega Spring, Talladega County, Alabama.
 Tea Spring, Bath County, Kentucky.
 Texas Sour Springs, Luling, Caldwell County, Texas.
 Thermal Spring, near Fort Laramie, Nebraska. 74° F.
 Thompson's Bromine Arsenic Springs, Seven Mile Ford, Smyth County, Virginia.

Tipton Well, Jackson County, Mississippi.
 Tolenas Soda Springs, near Suisun City, Solano County, California.
 Topek Mineral Wells, Topek, Shawnee County, Kansas.
 Trinity Springs, Martin County, Indiana. 57° F.
 Tuscan or Lick Springs, near Red Bluff, Tehama County, California.
 Unity Springs, Newport, Sullivan County, New Hampshire.
 Valhermoso Springs, 18 miles from Huntsville, Alabama.
 Victor Spring, Genesee County, New York.
 Volcano Springs, Lander County, Nevada.
 Wallawhatoola Alum Springs, Millboro Depot, Bath County, Virginia.
 Warren White Sulphur Springs, Warren County, North Carolina.
 Washington Bell's Sulphur Water, Marion County, Kentucky.
 Weldon Spring, St. Alban's, Franklin County, Vermont.
 West Baden Springs, West Baden, Orange County, Indiana.
 Western Saratoga, Union County, Illinois.
 White Rock Mineral Spring, Waukesha, Waukesha County, Wisconsin.
 White Sulphur Springs, Sulphur Springs, De Kalb County, Alabama.
 White Sulphur Mineral Water, Marion County, Kentucky.
 White Sulphur, 6 miles east of Gower Springs, Georgia.
 White Sulphur Spring, Catawba County, North Carolina.
 White Sulphur Spring, Neshoba County, Mississippi.
 White Sulphur Spring of San Juan Capistras, 40 miles north of San Diego, California.
 White Sulphur Springs, Breckenridge County, Kentucky.
 White Sulphur Springs, Greene County, New York.
 White Sulphur Springs, Ohio County, Kentucky.
 White Sulphur Wells, Metcalf County, Kentucky.
 Wilbur Springs, near Colusa, California.
 Williamstown Springs, Anderson County, South Carolina.
 Wilson's Springs, Spartanburg District, South Carolina.
 Winchester Springs, Franklin County, Tennessee.
 Wolf Trap Lithia Springs, Wolf Trap, Halifax County, Virginia.
 Wooley's Springs, Limestone County, Alabama.
 Wootan Wells, Wootan Wells, Robertson County, Texas.
 Wyandotte Spring, Wayne County, Michigan.
 Yates Mineral Spring, Boyle County, Kentucky.
 Yellow Spring, Chester County, Pennsylvania.
 Yelvington Spring, Daviess County, Kentucky.
 Ypsilanti Mineral Spring, Washtenaw County, Michigan.
 York Springs, Adams County, Pennsylvania.
 Zonian Springs, near Elgin, Kane County, Illinois.

In preparing this article, the following works have been freely consulted: "Report on Mineral Springs," by Committee of American Medical Association, 1880; Dr. William Pepper, Reporter; Moorman and Walton's "Mineral Springs of the United States;" Peale's "Mineral Waters," 1887, Braun's "Curative Effects of Baths and Waters," 1875; U. S. Dispensatory, 1884; "Mineral Springs of Colorado," by Charles Denison, M.D., and Thesis on Mineral Springs of the United States, 1882, by Judson Daland, M.D.

APPENDIX B.

VITAL STATISTICS.*

I. POPULATION:—

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

	THOUSANDS OMITTED.					
	1800.	1820.	1840.	1860.	1870.	1880.
New York	589	1,372	2,429	3,881	4,383	5,083
Pennsylvania	602	1,048	1,724	2,906	3,522	4,283
Ohio	45	581	1,519	2,340	2,665	3,198
Illinois	..	55	476	1,712	2,540	3,078
Missouri	..	67	384	1,182	1,721	2,168
Indiana	6	147	686	1,350	1,681	1,978
Massachusetts	423	523	738	1,231	1,457	1,783
Kentucky	221	564	780	1,156	1,321	1,649
Michigan	..	9	212	749	1,184	1,637
Iowa	..	..	43	675	1,194	1,625
Texas	..	..	..	604	819	1,592
Tennessee	106	423	829	1,110	1,259	1,542
Georgia	163	341	691	1,057	1,184	1,542
Virginia	880	1,065	1,240	1,596	1,225	1,513
North Carolina	478	639	753	993	1,071	1,399
Wisconsin	..	..	31	776	1,055	1,315
Alabama	..	128	591	964	997	1,263
Mississippi	9	75	376	791	828	1,132
New Jersey	211	277	373	672	906	1,131
Kansas	..	..	..	107	364	996
South Carolina	346	503	594	704	766	996
Louisiana	..	153	352	708	727	940
Maryland	342	407	470	687	781	935
California	..	..	..	380	560	865
Arkansas	..	14	98	435	484	803
Minnesota	..	..	..	172	440	781
Maine	152	298	502	628	627	649
Connecticut	251	275	310	460	537	623
West Virginia	..	..	..	..	442	618
Nebraska	..	..	..	29	123	452
New Hampshire	184	244	285	326	318	347
Vermont	154	236	292	315	331	332
Rhode Island	69	83	109	175	217	277
Delaware	64	73	78	112	125	147
Florida	..	..	54	140	188	269
Colorado	..	..	..	34	40	194
Oregon	..	..	..	52	91	175
Utah	..	..	..	40	87	144
Dakota	..	..	..	5	14	135
Territories	13	33	50	189	344	567
The Union	5,308	9,633	17,069	31,443	38,558	50,156

* NOTE.—These Tables, from the works of Newsholme and Mulhall, may be found suggestive as to certain results, tendencies and relations of modern societies and medical science.

INCREASE OF POPULATION IN UNITED STATES.

	NATURAL.	IMMIGRATION.	TOTAL PER CENT.
1831-40	28.02	4.65	32.67
1841-50	26.19	9.68	35.87
1851-60	24.20	11.38	35.58
1861-70	15.38	7.25	22.63
1871-80	22.78	7.29	30.07

POPULATION OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

	THOUSANDS OMITTED.				
	1800.	1820.	1840.	1860.	1880.
U. Kingdom	15,570	20,710	26,540	28,730	34,650
France	27,720	30,380	34,102	37,290	37,430
Germany	22,330	26,040	30,590	36,410	45,260
Russia	38,140	44,220	54,080	65,730	84,440
Austria	21,230	23,620	28,170	32,240	37,830
Italy	13,380	15,790	18,610	21,820	28,910
Spain	10,440	11,080	11,820	15,560	16,290
Portugal	3,080	3,210	3,490	4,030	4,350
Belgium	2,960	3,280	4,020	4,690	5,480
Holland	2,280	2,510	3,130	3,620	4,060
Denmark	900	1,040	1,290	1,580	1,960
Sweden	2,330	2,580	3,210	3,870	4,610
Norway	880	1,010	1,280	1,590	1,950
Switzerland	1,820	2,040	2,310	2,530	2,810
Greece	9,200	10,300	1,020	1,310	1,600
Servia			12,490	1,240	1,920
Roumania				4,390	5,330
Turkey				10,230	8,310
Europe	172,260	198,410	236,150	275,860	312,990
U. States	5,310	9,640	17,070	31,440	50,410
S. America	20,000	22,000	23,500	24,800	25,600
British India	70,000	83,000	98,500	143,300	191,400
Canada	470	840	1,730	3,360	4,340
Australia	10	90	410	1,330	2,880
Cape Colony	40	80	270	420	1,030
Total	268,090	314,060	377,630	480,510	588,550

II. BIRTHS:—

BIRTH RATE PER 1000 INHABITANTS.

	1861-70.	1871-80.	1861-80.
United Kingdom	33.4	34.3	33.8
France	26.5	25.6	26.1
Germany	39.8	39.8	39.8
Austria	39.9	39.9	39.9
Hungary	42.2	43.0	42.6
Holland	34.6	36.2	35.4
Belgium	31.2	32.2	31.7
Denmark	31.2	31.2	31.2
Sweden	32.1	30.3	31.2
Italy	37.5	36.0	37.2
Spain	37.2	37.2	37.2
Australia	39.0	36.0	37.5

NUMBERS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

	DAILY.	ONE YEAR.	EXCESS OVER DEATHS.
England	2,441	880,520	352,460
Scotland	342	124,652	48,850
Ireland	353	128,010	25,055
United Kingdom . . .	3,136	1,133,182	426,365
France	2,561	936,000	97,000
Germany	4,750	1,736,000	592,000
Russia	8,525	3,116,000	779,000
Austria	2,328	1,486,000	324,000
Italy	2,910	1,064,000	228,000
Spain	1,620	592,000	115,000
Portugal	407	150,000	30,000
Holland	391	144,000	49,000
Belgium	471	172,000	48,600
Denmark	171	62,500	24,000
Sweden	380	139,000	62,000
Norway	158	58,000	29,000
Switzerland	236	86,000	20,500
Greece	195	72,000	17,000
Roumania	495	180,000	40,000
Europe	30,734	11,126,682	2,881,465
United States	5,750	2,100,000	950,000
Canada	384	140,000	60,000
Australia	301	109,000	66,000
Total	37,169	13,475,682	3,937,465

BIRTHS ACCORDING TO MONTHS (100 PAR).

	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	SPAIN.	ITALY.
January	105	103	114	107
February	111	105	108	114
March	109	103	112	110
April	106	100	102	106
May	99	97	100	95
June	95	95	89	89
July	96	96	88	91
August	96	98	91	93
September	97	106	98	100
October	95	100	100	98
November	97	100	97	98
December	95	99	100	97

BIRTHS TO EACH MARRIAGE.

	1861-70.	1871-80.	DIFFERENCE.
England	3.98	4.16	+ 0.18
Scotland	4.51	4.43	- 0.08
Ireland	4.95	5.46	+ 0.51
United Kingdom	4.18	4.33	+ 0.15
France	3.09	2.98	- 0.11
Belgium	3.95	4.21	+ 0.26
Holland	4.09	4.34	+ 0.25
Denmark	3.64	3.55	- 0.09
Sweden	4.27	4.01	- 0.26

RATIO OF SEXES, BASTARDY, ETC.

	PER 1000 BIRTHS.			
	MALE.	FEMALE.	ILLEGITIMATE.	STILLBORN.
England	511	489	45	..
Scotland	514	486	89	..
Ireland	515	485	23	..
United Kingdom . . .	512	488	47	..
France	513	487	76	46
Germany	514	486	84	41
Russia	508	492	31	..
Austria	516	484	129	25
Italy	517	483	65	31
Spain	516	484	55	..
Portugal	515	485	56	..
Holland	513	487	35	43
Belgium	514	486	70	45
Denmark	513	487	112	30
Sweden	512	488	102	29
Norway	514	486	85	35
Switzerland	512	488	46	44
Greece	519	481	16	..
Roumania	521	479	..	..
Europe	513	487	52	..

III. DURATION OF LIFE:—

EXPECTATION OF LIFE (MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME) ACCORDING TO
VARIOUS LIFE TABLES AT SUCCESSIVE AGES.

YEARS OF AGE.	DE MOI- VRE'S HYPO- THESIS.	NORTH- AMPTON TABLE.	CAR- LISLE TABLE.	ENG- LISH LIFE TABLE, No. 1.	ENG- LISH LIFE TABLE, No. 2.	ENGLISH LIFE TABLE, No. 3.		NEW ENGLISH LIFE TABLE (Ogle).	
	Persons.					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0	43.	25.2	38.7	41.1	..	39.91	41.85	41.35	44.62
5	40.5	40.8	51.3	50.0	..	49.71	50.33	50.87	53.08
10	38	39.8	48.8	47.2	47.5	47.05	47.67	47.60	49.76
15	35.5	36.5	45.0	43.6	43.4	43.18	43.90	43.41	45.63
20	33	34.4	41.5	40.3	40.0	39.48	40.29	39.40	41.66
25	30.5	30.9	37.9	37.0	36.6	36.12	37.04	35.68	37.98
30	28	28.3	34.3	33.6	33.1	32.76	33.81	32.10	34.41
35	25.5	25.7	31.0	30.4	29.8	29.40	30.59	28.64	30.90
40	23	23.1	27.6	27.1	26.5	26.06	27.34	25.30	27.46
45	20.5	20.5	24.5	23.8	23.1	22.76	24.06	22.07	24.06
50	18	18.0	21.1	20.6	19.9	19.54	20.75	18.93	20.68
55	15.5	15.6	17.6	17.1	16.7	16.45	17.43	15.95	17.33
60	13	13.2	14.3	14.0	13.6	13.53	14.34	13.14	14.24
65	10.5	10.9	11.8	11.1	10.9	10.82	11.51	10.55	11.42
70	8	8.6	9.2	8.7	8.6	8.45	9.02	8.27	8.95
75	5.5	6.5	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.49	6.93	6.34	6.87
80	3	4.8	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.93	5.26	4.79	5.20
85	0.5	3.4	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.73	3.98	3.56	3.88
90	..	2.4	3.3	2.7	..	2.84	3.01	2.66	2.90
95	..	0.8	3.5	2.1	..	2.17	2.29	2.01	2.17
100	..	..	2.3	..	..	1.68	1.76	1.61	1.62

MEAN AGE AT DEATH OF MALES AND FEMALES WHO DIED FROM CERTAIN DISEASES IN THE 25 YEARS, 1848-72. (GREAT BRITAIN.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MEAN AGE AT DEATH.		
	Males.	Females.	Mean.
All Causes, ...	28.2	30.8	29.5
Whooping Cough, ...	1.7	1.8	1.8
Measles, ...	2.5	2.8	2.7
Croup, ...	3.1	3.2	3.2
Diphtheria (1859-72), ...	7.7	8.1	7.9
Scarlet Fever (1859-72), ...	5.2	5.6	5.4
Smallpox, ...	13.2	10.6	11.9
Diarrhœa, ...	11.8	14.9	13.4
Typhus, ...	26.6	25.4	26.0
Cholera, ...	30.4	32.4	31.4
Erysipelas, ...	35.7	32.8	34.3
Rheumatism, ...	39.8	41.4	40.6
Influenza, ...	42.8	48.8	45.8
Carbuncle, ...	59.2	57.9	58.6

MEAN AGE AT DEATH OF PERSONS DYING FROM CERTAIN DISEASES, 1848-72; ALSO PROPORTION TO DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, AND RATES OF MORTALITY. (GREAT BRITAIN.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.	MEAN AGE AT DEATH, 1848-72.	DEATHS TO 1,000,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES DEDUCED FROM		ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY TO 1,000,000 LIVING OF ALL AGES DEDUCED FROM	
		Life Table.	Registered Deaths.	Life Table.	Registered Deaths.
Whooping Cough, . . .	1.8	15,161	23,145	371	521
Measles, ...	2.7	12,865	19,134	315	437
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, ...	5.8	34,966	48,247	856	1,046
Smallpox, ...	11.9	6,521	8,535	160	204
Typhus, ...	26.0	38,107	40,170	933	918
Childbirth, etc., ...	31.7	6,921	7,364	169	168

The probability that a live-born child will die of any of these 25 diseases is as follows:—

Smallpox, ...	.006521	Diseases of Brain, ...	.121859
Measles, ...	.012865	Diseases of Heart and Dropsy, ...	.076660
Scarlet Fever, ...	.030021	Diseases of Lungs, ...	.149585
Diphtheria, ...	.004945	Diseases of Lungs and Phthisis, ...	.264002
Whooping Cough, ...	.015161	Diseases of Stomach and Liver, ...	.052497
Typhus, ...	.038107	Diseases of Kidneys, ...	.014910
Diarrhœa and Dysentery, ...	.034366	Diseases of Generative Organs, ...	.003062
Cholera, ...	.006155	Diseases of Joints, ...	.003395
Other Zymotic Diseases, ...	.027478	Diseases of Skin, ...	.002512
Cancer, ...	.021311	Childbirth and Metria, ...	.006921
Scrofula and Tubes, ...	.014106	Suicide, ...	.003479
Phthisis, ...	.114417	Other Violent Deaths, ...	.030052
Hydrocephalus, ...	.011252	Other Causes, ...	.198363

IV. DEATHS:—

DEATH-RATES PER 1000 LIVING IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	MEAN ANNUAL DEATH-RATE IN THE 20 YEARS, 1861-80.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
England and Wales, ...	21.9	18.9	19.6	19.5	19.5	19.0	19.3	18.8
Scotland, ...	21.9	19.3	19.3	20.1	19.4	19.1	18.6	18.7
Ireland, ...	17.5 (17 years)	17.5	17.4	19.2	17.6	18.4	17.9	18.3
Denmark, ...	19.7	18.3	19.3	18.4	18.4	17.9	18.2	18.3
Norway, ...	16.9 (10 years)	16.8	16.4	17.1	16.4	16.5	16.1	..
Sweden, ...	19.2	17.7	17.4	17.3	17.5	17.8	16.6	..
Austria, ...	31.1	30.6	30.8	30.1	29.2	29.9	29.4	28.9
Hungary, ...	38.7 (15 years)	35.6	36.6	32.6	31.4	..	32.2	..
Switzerland, ...	23.6 (11 years)	22.4	21.9	20.3	20.1	21.1	20.4	..
German Empire, ...	26.9 (9 years)	25.5	25.7	25.9	26.0	25.7	26.2	24.2
Netherlands, ...	24.7	21.5	20.7	21.8	22.2	21.0	21.8	19.7
Belgium, ...	22.8	20.9	20.2	20.8	20.9	20.1	21.1	19.3
France, ...	23.6	22.0	22.2	22.2	22.2	21.9	22.5	20.0
Italy, ...	30.0 (18 years)	27.6	27.5	27.5	26.7	26.6	28.3	27.7

DEATH RATE OF CITIES (1878-80) PER 1000 INHABITANTS.

Alexandria, ... 34.2	Dublin, ... 27.1	New York, ... 26.2
Amsterdam, ... 23.7	Edinburgh, ... 20.2	Nottingham, ... 22.4
Baltimore, ... 21.1	Geneva, ... 21.2	Oldham, ... 22.8
Belfast, ... 28.2	Glasgow, ... 25.3	Palermo, ... 28.5
Berlin, ... 27.6	Hamburg, ... 24.5	Paris, ... 28.6
Birmingham, ... 19.8	Havana, ... 45.7	Philadelphia, ... 20.3
Bombay, ... 33.7	Hull, ... 23.8	Portsmouth, ... 19.7
Bordeaux, ... 26.7	Leeds, ... 21.6	Quebec, ... 22.9
Boston, ... 23.5	Leicester, ... 21.8	Rio Janeiro, ... 39.4
Bradford, ... 21.1	Leipsic, ... 26.1	Rome, ... 26.8
Breslau, ... 32.5	Liverpool, ... 26.7	Rotterdam, ... 23.3
Brighton, ... 19.0	London, ... 21.1	Rouen, ... 31.3
Bristol, ... 19.6	Lyons, ... 24.7	St. Louis, ... 19.3
Brooklyn, ... 25.6	Madras, ... 38.8	St. Petersburg, ... 51.4
Brussels, ... 23.9	Madrid, ... 37.4	San Francisco, ... 18.1
Bucharest, ... 24.5	Manchester, ... 25.5	Sheffield, ... 21.6
Buda-Pesth, ... 35.2	Marseilles, ... 28.0	Stockholm, ... 24.7
Buenos Ayres, ... 30.1	Mexico, ... 30.9	Sunderland, ... 20.9
Calcutta, ... 31.1	Milan, ... 30.6	Turin, ... 25.6
Chicago, ... 27.2	Montreal, ... 37.2	Valparaiso, ... 64.6
Christiania, ... 18.8	Munich, ... 32.8	Venice, ... 22.7
Copenhagen, ... 22.1	Naples, ... 33.1	Vera Cruz, ... 70.5
Cork, ... 26.1	Newcastle, ... 21.8	Vienna, ... 29.9
Dresden, ... 25.4	New Orleans, ... 22.7	Zurich, ... 25.6

INFANT MORTALITY.

PERCENTAGE WHO DIE UNDER 5 YEARS.

Norway, ... 17	England, ... 26	Austria, ... 36
Ireland, ... 17	Belgium, ... 27	Spain, ... 36
Denmark, ... 20	France, ... 31	Russia, ... 38
Scotland, ... 20	Prussia, ... 32	Italy, ... 39
Sweden, ... 22	Holland, ... 33	Liverpool, ... 46

V. SICKNESS:—

PROBABLE SICK POPULATION.

	THOUSANDS OMITTED.			PERCENTAGE OF POP.
	SICK.	INVALIDS.	TOTAL.	
England	984	492	1,476	5.7
Scotland	145	72	217	5.7
Ireland	180	90	270	5.3
United Kingdom	1,309	654	1,963	5.6
France	1,682	841	2,523	6.7
Germany	2,288	1,144	3,432	7.6
Austria	2,360	1,180	3,540	9.4
Italy	1,672 ⁴	836	2,508	8.9
Spain	990	495	1,485	8.9
Belgium	242	121	363	6.6
Holland	190	95	285	7.1
Denmark	76	38	114	5.7
Sweden and Norway	214	107	321	4.9
Switzerland	126	63	189	6.7
Greece	62	31	93	5.8
United States	1,978	989	2,967	5.5
Australia	75	37	112	4.1
Total	13,264	6,631	19,895	7.5

AVERAGE DURATION IN WEEKS OF ATTACKS OF SICKNESS.

NEISON, FROM THE RETURNS OF THE SCOTCH FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

AGE.	Total Number of Attacks, including those ending in Recovery and those ending in Death.	Total Amount of Sickness, including that ending in Recovery and that ending in Death.	Average Duration of each attack of Total Sickness, in- cluding that ending in Recovery and that ending in Death.
10-15	12	39.428	3.286
15-20	117	749.571	6.407
20-25	637	2830.285	4.443
25-30	985	5483.000	5.566
30-35	1074	5014.143	4.668
35-40	872	4524.714	5.188
40-45	758	4158.714	5.486
45-50	519	3445.714	6.639
50-55	537	6634.285	12.354
55-60	491	7171.571	14.608
60-65	350	9102.286	26.004
65-70	135	5934.714	43.960
70-75	116	8867.999	76.448
75-80	29	4588.857	158.236
80-85	19	4027.000	211.947
85-90	.	.	.
90-95	1	353.000	353.000
All Ages. 10-95	6652	72,925.281	10.959

The statistics for the United Kingdom show that the average strength of the army at home during 1886 was 92,601. The average number of daily sick was 4360.31, the average sick-time to each soldier 17.18 days per annum, and the average duration of each case

of sickness 20.38 days. The following table shows the chief causes of the 78,089 admissions into hospital in the United Kingdom during 1886; also the number constantly sick and the number dying during the year in proportion to 1000 of the troops.

DISEASE OR INJURY.	ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL DURING 1886.	RATIO PER 1000.	
		Constantly Sick.	Deaths.
Smallpox, ...	11	.01	. .
Other Eruptive Fevers, ...	598	.30	.02
Enteric Fever, ...	145	.25	.46
Other Continued Fevers, ...	842	.37	.09
Dysentery, ...	87	.10	.06
Malarial Fevers, ...	562	.23	. .
Syphilis { Primary, ...	8,236	7.75	. .
{ Secondary, ...	3,097	2.59	.05
Gonorrhœa, ...	10,632	7.05	. .
Alcoholism, ...	308	.08	.07
Rheumatism, ...	3,709	2.53	.04
Tubercular Diseases, ...	362	.61	1.17
Diseases of the Nervous System, ...	924	.94	.48
" " Eye, ...	1,281	.80	. .
" " Circulatory System, ...	835	.82	.53
" " Respiratory "	7,323	3.88	1.83
" " Digestive "	9,233	3.10	.49
" " Generative "	4,814	2.97	.04
" " Skin "	8,450	3.26	. .
Other Diseases, ...	7,662	5.33	.51
Injuries, ...	8,978	4.11	.84
General Total, ...	78,089	47.08	6.68

VI. INFLUENCE OF OCCUPATION, AND DENSITY OF POPULATION, SANITATION, ETC., UPON THE DEATH-RATE :—

DEATH-RATES IN TOWN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND,
1851-86.

YEAR.	PERSONS TO A SQUARE MILE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.	ANNUAL DEATHS TO 1000 PERSONS LIVING IN			DEATHS IN TOWN DIS- TRICTS TO 100 DEATHS IN COUNTRY DIS- TRICTS, IN EQUAL NUM- BERS LIVING.
		England and Wales.	Town Districts.	Country Districts.	
1851-60, ...	325	22.2	24.7	19.9	124
1861-70, ...	365	22.5	24.8	19.7	126
1871-80, ...	415	21.4	23.1	19.0	122
1881, ...	447	18.9	20.1	16.9	119
1882, ...	454	19.6	20.9	17.3	121
1883, ...	460	19.5	20.5	17.9	115
1884, ...	460	19.5	20.6	17.7	117
1885, ...	473	19.9	19.7	17.8	111
1886, ...	479	19.3	20.0	18.0	111

The ill effects of increased aggregation of population are much greater in the earlier years of life. This is clearly shown by the following figures :—

Persons to a square mile, . .	166	186	379	1,718	4,499	12,357	65,823
Death-rate at all ages, . . .	16.94	19.18	21.90	24.81	28.02	32.96	38.67
Death-rate under five, . . .	37.80	47.53	63.06	82.10	94.04	111.90	139.52

GROUPS OF DISTRICTS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO DENSITY AND DEATH-RATES, 1871-80.

ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1000.	NUM- BER OF Dis- TRICTS.	TEN YEARS, 1871-80.		MEAN ANNUAL DEATH- RATE PER 1000.	MEAN DENSITY (ACRES TO A PERSON).	PERSONS TO A SQUARE MILE.
		MEAN POP- ULATION.	DEATHS.			
Cols, ...	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
14 and under 15, ...	8	171,244	24,804	14.48	2.53	253
15 " 16, ...	31	503,594	78,570	15.60	3.20	200
16 " 17, ...	62	1,379,250	229,301	16.63	2.48	258
17 " 18, ...	102	2,166,690	380,980	17.58	3.04	211
18 " 19, ...	129	2,787,836	516,671	18.53	3.30	194
19 " 20, ...	95	2,308,721	449,736	19.48	2.94	217
20 " 21, ...	50	2,450,483	503,702	20.56	1.40	458
21 " 22, ...	46	2,551,807	549,573	21.54	0.95	677
22 " 23, ...	42	2,692,101	607,008	22.55	0.49	1,301
23 " 24, ...	30	2,666,484	627,660	23.54	0.35	1,819
24 " 25, ...	27	2,088,340	509,661	24.41	0.30	2,166
25 " 26, ...	14	1,375,652	351,318	25.54	0.23	2,819
26 " 27, ...	5	350,681	92,062	26.36	0.22	2,944
27 " 34, ...	6	850,906	257,247	30.23	0.10	6,144

Aberdeen, Scotland, which has 13.6 per cent. of its population living in one room, has the lowest death-rate of eight great Scotch towns, the death-rate rising *pari passu* with the diminution in size of the average house, until we come to Glasgow with 24.7 per cent. of its population living in one room, and the highest death-rate. In comparing the twenty-four districts into which Glasgow is divided, the same general relation is demonstrated. The population of Glasgow in 1885 was 543,295, the number of deaths 13,439. The distribution of population and deaths in the inhabited houses according to their size was as follows:—

SIZE OF HOUSE.	POPULATION.	DEATHS.	PERCENTAGE OF	
			POPULATION.	DEATHS.
One room, ...	134,728	3,636	24.7	27.0
Two rooms, ...	243,691	6,325	44.7	47.0
Three "	86,956	1,747	16.0	13.0
Four "	32,742	581	6.1	4.3
Five " and upward, ...	38,647	434	7.1	3.3
Institutions, ...	6,531	427	1.4	3.2
Untraced, ...	..	289	..	2.2
Whole City, ...	545,295	13,439	100.0	100.0

In the following table the rates per 100,000 inhabitants from certain classes of disease are shown :—

	ONE AND TWO-ROOM HOUSES.	THREE AND FOUR-ROOM HOUSES.	FIVE ROOMS AND UPWARD.
Zymotic Diseases, ...	478	246	114
Acute Diseases of the Lungs (including Consumption), ...	985	689	328
Nervous Diseases and Diseases of Nutrition in children, ...	480	235	91
Accidents and Syphilis in children, ...	32	11	..
Miscellaneous Unclassified Diseases, ...	799	764	590
All Causes, ...	2774	1945	1123

Taking the average amount (in excess of outside air) of carbonic acid, organic matter and microorganisms, respectively, in the atmosphere of houses of four or more rooms as unity, then in one- and two-room houses the relative amount (Dundee) was as follows :—

	HOUSES OF FOUR ROOMS AND UPWARD.	TWO-ROOM HOUSES.	ONE ROOM HOUSES.
Cubic Space per person, ...	1	0.13	0.11
Carbonic Acid, ...	1	1.5	2.0
Organic Matter, ...	1	1.6	4.4
Microorganisms, total, ...	1	5.1	6.7
Bacteria, ...	1	3.1	6.9
Moulds, ...	1	5.5	3.0

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY OF MALES IN CERTAIN DUST-INHALING OCCUPATIONS FROM PHTHISIS AND DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

	COMPARATIVE MORTALITY FIGURE 1880-1-21, THAT OF ALL MALES BEING 1000.	PHTHISIS.	DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.	THE TWO TOGETHER.
Coal Miner, ...	891	126	202	328
Carpenter, Joiner, ...	820	204	133	337
Baker, Confectioner, ...	958	212	180	398
Mason, Builder, Bricklayer, ...	969	252	201	453
Wool Manufacture, ...	1032	257	205	462
Cotton Manufacture, ...	1088	272	271	543
Quarryman, ...	1122	308	274	582
Cutler, ...	1309	371	389	760
Filemaker, ...	1667	433	350	783
Earthenware Manufacture, ...	1742	473	645	1118
Cornish Miner, ...	1839	690	458	1148
Fishermen, ...		168	90	198

DEATH-RATES OF MALES, 25-65 YEARS OF AGE, IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS, IN 1860-1-1871, AND IN 1880-2; AND THEIR COMPARATIVE MORTALITY FIGURES IN 1880-2.

OCCUPATION.	MEAN ANNUAL DEATH-RATES PER 1000 LIVING.				COMPARATIVE MORTALITY FIGURE, 1880-1-2.
	1860-1-1871.		1880-1-2.		
	Years of Age.		Years of Age.		
	25-45.	45-65.	25-45.	45-65.	25-65.
All Males, ...	11.27	23.98	10.16	25.27	1000
Occupied Males, ...	..	..	9.71	24.63	967
Unoccupied Males, ...	..	..	32.43	36.20	2182
Males in Selected Healthy Districts, ...	..	..	8.47	19.74	804
Clergyman, Priest, Minister, ...	5.96	17.31	4.64	15.93	556
Gardener, Nurseryman, ...	6.74	17.54	5.52	16.19	599
Farmer, Grazier, ...	7.66	17.32	6.09	16.53	631
Laborer in Agricultural Counties, ...	..	..	7.13	17.68	701
Schoolmaster, Teacher, ...	9.82	23.56	6.41	18.98	719
Grocer, ...	9.49	17.15	8.00	19.16	771
Fisherman, ...	11.26	15.84	8.32	19.74	797
Carpenter, Joiner, ...	9.44	21.36	7.77	21.74	820
Bookseller, Stationer, ...	10.84	21.36	8.53	20.57	825
Barrister, Solicitor, ...	9.87	22.97	7.54	23.13	842
Draper and Manchester Warehouseman, ...	14.34	26.33	9.70	20.96	883
Groom, Domestic Coachman, ...	..	..	8.53	23.28	887
Coal Miners (as represented by Miners in six districts), ...	..	..	7.64	25.11	891
Plasterer, Whitewasher, ...	9.50	27.90	7.79	25.07	896
Watch and Clock Maker, ...	10.78	24.90	9.26	22.61	903
Tanner, Fellmonger, ...	10.43	26.57	7.97	25.37	911
Shoemaker, ...	10.39	22.30	9.31	23.36	921
Artist, Engraver, Sculptor, Architect, ...	11.73	22.91	8.39	25.07	921
Commercial Traveler, ...	12.28	29.00	9.04	25.03	948
Corn Miller, ...	9.32	26.65	8.40	26.62	957
Baker, Confectioner, ...	10.72	26.39	8.70	26.12	958
Builder, Mason, Bricklayer, ...	11.43	27.16	9.25	25.59	969
Blacksmith, ...	10.07	23.88	9.29	25.67	973
Commercial Clerk and Insurance Service, ...	14.28	28.88	10.48	24.49	996
Tobacconist, ...	13.19	21.76	11.14	23.46	1000
Chemist, Druggist, ...	13.92	23.56	10.58	25.16	1015
Tailor, ...	12.92	24.79	10.73	26.47	1051
Printer, ...	13.02	29.38	11.12	26.60	1071
Wool, Worsted Manufacture (West Riding), ...	..	..	9.71	27.50	1032
Cotton, Linen Manufacture (Lancashire), ...	..	..	9.99	29.44	1088
Physician, Surgeon, General Practitioner, ...	13.81	24.55	11.57	28.03	1122
Law Clerk, ...	18.75	37.05	10.77	30.79	1151
Butcher, ...	13.19	28.37	12.16	29.68	1170
Glass Manufacture, ...	13.19	29.32	11.21	31.71	1190
Plumber, Painter, Glazier, ...	12.48	34.66	11.07	32.49	1202
Cutler, Scissors, Needle, Saw, Tool-maker, ...	11.88	32.74	11.71	34.42	1273
Carter, Carrier, Haulier, ...	..	..	12.52	33.00	1275
Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman, ...	14.99	30.78	14.25	31.13	1305
Musician, Music Master, ...	18.94	34.76	13.78	32.39	1314
Hairdresser, ...	15.11	30.10	13.64	33.25	1327
Brewer, ...	19.26	36.86	13.90	34.25	1361
Cab, Omnibus, Service, ...	15.94	35.28	15.39	36.83	1482
Chimney Sweep, ...	17.53	42.87	13.73	41.54	1519
Innkeeper, Publican, ...	18.01	34.14	18.02	33.68	1521
Messenger, Porter, Watchman, ...	..	..	17.07	37.37	1565
Filemaker, ...	16.27	42.30	15.29	45.14	1667
Earthenware Manufacture, ...	12.59	41.75	13.70	51.39	1742
Miner (Cornwall), ...	11.94	41.73	14.77	53.69	1839
Costermonger, Hawker, Street Seller, ...	20.09	37.82	20.26	45.33	1879
General Laborer (London), ...	18.35	40.64	20.62	50.85	2020
Inn, Hotel, Servant, ...	21.91	42.19	22.63	55.30	2205

EFFECT OF SANITARY WORKS ON THE GENERAL DEATH-RATE AND
ON THE MORTALITY FROM TYPHOID FEVER AND PHTHISIS.

TOWNS.	DEATH-RATE BEFORE CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.	DEATH-RATE AFTER CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.	REDUCTION OF TYPHOID PER CENT.	REDUCTION OF PHTHISIS PER CENT.
Banbury, ...	23.4	20.5	48	41
Cardiff, ...	33.2	22.6	40	17
Croydon, ...	23.7	18.6	63	17
Dover, ...	22.6	20.9	36	20
Ely, ...	23.9	20.5	56	47
Leicester, ...	26.4	25.2	48	32
Macclesfield, ...	29.8	23.7	48	31
Merthyr, ...	33.2	26.2	60	11
Newport, ...	31.8	21.6	36	32
Rugby, ...	19.1	18.6	10	43
Salisbury, ...	27.5	21.9	75	49
Warwick, ...	22.7	21.0	52	19

	PERIOD OF YEARS.	MEAN ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1000 LIVING.
Public Health Act, 1872—	Ten Years, 1862-71	22.6
Public Health Act, 1875—	Four Years, 1872-75	21.8
	Five Years, 1876-80	20.79
	Five Years, 1881-85	19.30
	1886	19.28
	1887	18.79
	1888	17.83

VIII. DISEASES :—

There appears to be a definite connection between the *number of good vaccination cicatrices* and the degree of protection from severe smallpox. This is shown in the preceding table, and even more strikingly in the following table from Mr. Marson's well-known figures, which give "the result of his observations, made during twenty-five years, in nearly 6000 cases of post-vaccinal smallpox" in the London Smallpox Hospital.

CASES OF SMALLPOX, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE VACCINATION MARKS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS PER CENT. IN EACH CLASS RESPECTIVELY
Unvaccinated, ...	35½
(1) Stated to have been vaccinated, but having <i>no</i> cicatrix, ...	21½
(2) Having <i>one</i> vaccine cicatrix, ...	7½
(3) Having <i>two</i> vaccine cicatrices, ...	4½
(4) Having <i>three</i> vaccine cicatrices, ...	1½
(5) Having <i>four or more</i> vaccine cicatrices, ...	¼

**ANNUAL MORTALITY FROM SEVERAL CAUSES PER MILLION LIVING
AT ALL AGES IN SUCCESSIVE PERIODS AND YEARS.**

	1851 TO 1860.	1861 TO 1870.	1871 TO 1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
All Causes, ...	22,165	22,416	21,272	18,880	19,560	19,536	19,511	19,010	19,278	18,790
Smallpox, ...	221	163	236	119	50	36	82	103	10	18
Measles, ...	412	440	378	280	481	348	416	526	431	594
Scarlet Fever, ...	876	972	716	548	520	472	399	231	215	278
Diphtheria, ...	109	185	121	121	151	158	185	163	147	157
Whooping Cough, ...	503	527	512	416	577	391	422	477	464	398
Fever— { Typhus, ...	908	885	484	21	36	33	12	12	9	7
including { Enteric, ...										
{ Ill-defined, ...										
Puerperal Fever and Diseases of Childbirth, ...	164	165	167	88	98	98	91	88	75	87
Diarrhoeal Diseases, ...	1,080	1,076	935	570	664	610	1,001	498	907	733
Cancer, ...	317	387	473	520	532	546	559	566	583	606
Phthisis, ...	2,679	2,475	2,116	1,825	1,844	1,870	1,812	1,752	1,718	1,591
Hydrocephalus, ...	397	347	317	705	729	707	738	654	726	658
Other Tubercular Diseases, ...	407	437	445							
Diseases of Nervous System (including Convulsions), ...	2,741	2,785	2,770	2,600	2,644	2,702	2,657	2,604	2,656	2,546
Diseases of Circulatory System and Dropsy, ...	1,247	1,349	1,477	1,369	1,372	1,465	1,495	1,579	1,625	1,643
Diseases of Respiratory System, ...	3,021	3,364	3,760	3,427	3,555	3,656	3,317	3,699	3,594	3,572
Diseases of Digestive System, ...	1,004	981	973	1,103	1,121	1,117	1,135	1,083	1,140	1,068
Diseases of Urinary System, ...	214	298	392	381	394	446	438	441	445	439
Violence, ...	733	765	733	697	669	675	651	625	626	642

**DEATH-RATE UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE FROM SMALLPOX PER
MILLION CHILDREN LIVING UNDER FIVE, FROM 1847-1886.
(ENGLAND.)**

YEAR.	DEATH-RATE PER MILLION LIVING.		YEAR.	DEATH RATE PER MILLION LIVING.			
	At all Ages.	Under 5.		At all Ages.	Under 5.		
1. Vaccination op- tional, ...	1847	430	1380	2. Vaccination oblig- atory, but not effi- ciently enforced, . .	1867	440	468
	1848	720	2097		1868	190	416
	1849	230	1364		1869	90	297
	1850	210	1401		1870	300	409
	1851	450	2067		1871	2420	2521
	1852	480	2124		1872	540	1843
	1853	90	893		1873	30	185
	1854	280	675		1874	20	169
	1855	410	531		1875	10	83
	1856	200	514		1876	210	185
	1857	60	911		1877	710	316
	1858	90	1379		1878	390	139
2. Vaccination oblig- atory, but not effi- ciently enforced, .	1859	420	853	3. Vaccination obli- gatory and en- forced, ...	1879	120	38
	1860	320	578		1880	120	49
	1861	80	267		1881	620	209
	1862	130	339		1882	110	77
	1863	690	1176		1883	30	62
	1864	190	1525		1884	220	139
	1865	210	1144		1885	220	187
	1866	460	575		1886	10	..

A DIGEST OF 10,403 CASES OF SMALL-POX TREATED BY DR. GAYTON
IN THE METROPOLITAN SMALL-POX HOSPITALS, LONDON:—

AGES.	VACCINATED. GOOD MARKS.			VACCINATED. IMPERFECT MARKS.			"VACCINATED," BUT NO EVIDENCE OF VACCINATION.			NOT VACCINATED.		
YEARS.	CASES	DEATHS.	PER CENT.	CASES.	DEATHS.	PER CENT.	CASES.	DEATHS.	PER CENT.	CASES.	DEATHS.	PER CENT.
0-2	4	0	0	32	3	9	22	9	41	276	181	66
2-5	57	0	0	150	18	12	96	38	40	401	202	50
5-10	260	2	1	532	27	5	207	40	19	510	180	35
10-15	439	5	1	939	32	3	214	42	20	317	74	23
15-20	600	12	2	1037	66	2	205	39	19	204	86	42
20-25	389	11	3	843	100	13	167	56	34	174	85	49
25-30	189	12	6	529	80	15	116	55	30	105	56	53
30-40	147	14	10	526	78	15	137	49	36	103	42	41
40-50	29	4	14	186	33	18	85	24	28	49	21	43
50 +	19	2	11	80	18	22½	46	20	43	30	13	43
All Ages.	2085	62	3	4854	455	9	1295	352	27	2169	938	43

DISTRIBUTION OF DECREASED MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CAUSE.

In the following table the mortality of 1871-80, from certain defined causes, is contrasted with that of the preceding decennium. The contrast would have been more striking had the years of the present decennium been taken instead.

ANNUAL DEATHS PER MILLION LIVING IN TWO DECENNIA—(ENGLAND).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1861-70.	1871-80.	ANNUAL INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1871-80.
Smallpox, ...	163	236	+ 73
Measles, ...	440	378	- 62
Scarlet Fever, ...	972	716	- 256
Diphtheria, ...	185	121	- 64
Whooping Cough, ...	527	512	- 15
Fever, ...	885	484	- 401
Diarrhoeal Diseases, ...	1,076	935	- 141
Cancer, ...	387	473	+ 86
Phthisis, ...	2,475	2,116	- 359
Hydrocephalus, ...	347	317	- 30
Other Tubercular Diseases, ...	437	445	+ 8
Diseases of the Nervous System, ...	2,785	2,770	- 15
" " Circulatory System and Dropsy, ...	1,349	1,477	+ 128
" " Respiratory System, ...	3,304	3,700	+ 396
" " Digestive System, ...	981	978	- 3
" " Urinary System, ...	298	302	+ 4
Puerperal Fever, Childbirth, ...	165	167	+ 2
Violence, ...	765	733	- 32
All Other and Unstated Causes, ...	4,815	4,202	- 553
All Causes, ...	22,416	21,272	
Balance of Decrease, ...			1,144

POTTER'S HANDBOOK.

MATERIA MEDICA, PHARMACY AND THERAPEUTICS.

SECOND EDITION. REVISED. 766 PAGES. OCTAVO.

With Thumb Index. Cloth, \$4.00; Leather, \$5.00.

A Handbook of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics
—including the Physiological Action of Drugs, Special Therapeutics of Diseases, Official and Extemporaneous Pharmacy, etc. By SAM'L. O. L. POTTER, M.A., M.D., Professor of the Practice of Medicine in Cooper Medical College, San Francisco; Late A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Army, Author of "Speech and its Defects," and the "Quiz-Compend" of Anatomy and Materia Medica, etc.

DR. POTTER has become well-known by his *Compend of Anatomy*, and of *Materia Medica*, both of which have reached four editions. In this book, more elaborate in its design, he has shown his abilities to much better advantage, and all who examine or use it will agree that he has produced a work containing more correct information in a practical, concise form than any other publication of the kind. The plan of the work is new, and its contents have been combined and arranged in such a way that it offers a compact statement of the subjects in hand.

PART I.—*MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS*, the drugs being arranged in alphabetical order, with the synonym of each first; then the description of the plant, its preparations, physiological action, and lastly its *Therapeutics*. This part is preceded by a section on the classification of medicines.

PART II.—*PHARMACY AND PRESCRIPTION WRITING*. This is written for the use of physicians who desire or of necessity must put up their own prescriptions, and includes a great deal of valuable information.

PART III.—*SPECIAL THERAPEUTICS*. An Alphabetical List of Diseases—giving the drugs that have been found serviceable in each disease, and the authority recommending the use of each. Over 600 prescriptions are given in this part, many being over the names of eminent men.

THE APPENDIX contains many tables, formulæ and much collateral material.

From the Therapeutic Gazette.

"No new remedy of any acknowledged value is omitted from this list. Under each the section on physiological action and therapeutics has been written with care. . . . In the enumeration of drugs suited to different disorders a very successful effort at discrimination has been made, both in the stage of disease and in the cases peculiarly suited to the remedy. It is no mere list of diseases followed by a catalogue of drugs, but is a digest of modern therapeutics, and as such will prove of immense use to its possessor."

P. BLAKISTON, SON & CO., PUBLISHERS,
1012 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SERIES OF MANUALS.

FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS AND PHYSICIANS.

Demi-Octavo. Price of each book, Cloth, \$3.00; Leather, \$3.50.

The object held in view in the preparation of this Series was to make books that should be concise and practical, not burdened by useless theories and discussions, but containing all that is needed or necessary for the student and practitioner.

WALSHAM'S PRACTICAL SURGERY. A Manual for Students and Physicians. By WM. J. WALSHAM, M.D., Asst. Surgeon to, and Demonstrator of Surgery in, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Surgeon to Metropolitan Free Hospital, London, etc. 236 Illustrations. 656 pages.

From the Polyclinic.

"While evidently intended to be a text-book for students, and therefore small in size and compactly written, is nevertheless full enough for the use of those practitioners who desire a short account of the various surgical principles and operations involved in the treatment of the ordinary run of surgical cases. The author seems to be a conservative and judicious surgeon with advanced ideas."

PARVIN'S-WINCKEL'S DISEASES OF WOMEN. Second Edition. Including the Diseases of The Bladder and Urethra. By DR. F. WINCKEL, Professor of Gynecology and Director of the Royal University Clinic for Women, in Munich. Revised and Edited by THEOPHILUS PARVIN, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in Jefferson Medical College. 150 Illus. 760 pages.

GALABIN'S MIDWIFERY. A Manual. By ALFRED LEWIS GALABIN, M.A., M.D., Obstetric Physician and Lecturer on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women at Guy's Hospital, London. 227 Illustrations. 753 pages.

From the Archives of Gynecology, New York.

"The illustrations are mostly new and WELL EXECUTED, and we heartily commend this book as far superior to any manual upon this subject."

YEO'S MANUAL OF PHYSIOLOGY. Fourth Edition. By GERALD F. YEO, M.D., F.R.C.S., Professor of Physiology in King's College, London. 321 Illustrations and a Glossary. 758 pages.

RICHTER'S ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. By PROF. VICTOR VON RICHTER, University of Breslau. Authorized translation from the Fourth German Edition. By EDGAR F. SMITH, M.D., PH.D., Prof. of Chemistry, University of Pennsylvania; Member of the Chemical Societies of Berlin and Paris. Illustrated. 710 pages.

GOODHART AND STARR, DISEASES OF CHILDREN. Second Edition. By J. F. GOODHART, M.D., Physician to the Evelina Hospital for Children, London. Second American from third English Edition. Edited by LOUIS STARR, M.D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children in the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. With many new Prescriptions and Directions for making Artificial Human Milk, for the Artificial Digestion of Milk, etc. 760 pages.

From the New York Medical Record.

"As it is said of some men, so it might be said of some books, that they are 'born to greatness.' This new volume has, we believe, a mission, particularly in the hands of the young members of the profession. In these days of prolixity in medical literature, it is refreshing to meet with an author who knows both what to say and when he has said it."

WARING'S PRACTICAL THERAPEUTICS. Fourth Edition. A Manual of Practical Therapeutics. Containing an Index of Diseases. By EDWARD JOHN WARING, M.D., F.R.C.P., etc. Rewritten and Revised. Edited by DUDLEY W. BUXTON, M.D., Asst. to the Prof. of Medicine at University College Hospital. 666 pages.

From The Kansas City Medical Record.

"As a work of reference it excels, on account of the several complete indexes added to this edition. It was deservedly popular in former editions, and will be more so in the one before us, on account of the careful arrangement of the subjects."

REESE'S MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND TOXICOLOGY. A New Edition. By JOHN J. REESE, M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology in the University of Pennsylvania. Revised and Enlarged.

P. BLAKISTON, SON & CO., PUBLISHERS,
1012 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

? QUIZ-COMPENDS. ? { NEW AND REVISED EDITIONS.

Compiled in accordance with the latest teachings of prominent lecturers.

They form a most complete, practical and exhaustive set of manuals, containing information nowhere else collected in such a condensed, practical shape. Thoroughly up to the times, containing many new prescriptions and formulæ, and over 300 illustrations, many of which have been drawn and engraved specially for this series.

Bound in Cloth, each \$1.00. Interleaved, for the Addition of Notes, \$1.25.

- No. 1. Human Anatomy.** Fifth Edition, including Visceral Anatomy, formerly published separately. 16 Lithographic Plates, Tables, and 117 Illustrations. By SAMUEL O. L. POTTER, M.A., M.D., late A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Army. Professor of Practice, Cooper Med. College, San Francisco.
- Nos. 2 and 3. Practice of Medicine.** Fourth Edition, Enlarged. By DANIEL E. HUGHES, M.D., late Demonstrator of Clinical Medicine in Jefferson Med. College, Phila.; Physician-in-Chief, Philadelphia Hospital. In two parts.
- No. 4. Physiology, including Embryology.** Fifth Edition. By ALBERT P. BRUBAKER, M.D., Prof. of Physiology, Penn'a College of Dental Surgery; Demonstrator of Physiology in Jefferson Med. College, Phila. Illustrated.
- No. 5. Obstetrics. Illustrated.** Fourth Edition. For Physicians and Students. By HENRY G. LANDIS, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, in Starling Medical College, Columbus. New Illustrations.
- No. 6. Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Prescription Writing.** Fifth Revised Edition. With especial Reference to the Physiological Action of Drugs, and a complete article on Prescription Writing. *Same Author as No. 1.*
- No. 7. Gynæcology.** By HENRY MORRIS, M.D., late Demonstrator of Obstetrics, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. 45 Illustrations.
- No. 8. Diseases of the Eye and Refraction.** Second Edition. Including Treatment and Surgery. By L. WEBSTER FOX, M.D., Chief Clinical Assistant Ophthalmological Dept., Jefferson Medical College, etc., and GEO. M. GOULD, M.D. 71 Illustrations, 39 Formulæ.
- No. 9. Surgery, Minor Surgery and Bandaging.** Fourth Edition. Including Fractures, Wounds, Dislocations, Sprains, Amputations and other operations; Inflammation, Suppuration, Ulcers, Syphilis, Tumors, Shock, etc. Diseases of the Spine, Ear, Bladder, Testicles, Anus and other Surgical Diseases. By ORVILLE HORWITZ, A.M., M.D., Demonstrator of Surgery, Jefferson Medical College. 84 Formulæ and 136 Illustrations.
- No. 10. Medical Chemistry.** Third Edition. Inorganic and Organic, including Urine Analysis. For Medical and Dental Students. By HENRY LEFFMANN, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry in Penn'a College of Dental Surgery, Phila. Third Edition.
- No. 11. Pharmacy.** Based upon "Remington's Text-Book of Pharmacy." By F. E. STEWART, M.D., Ph.C., late Quiz-Master at Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Third Edition. Revised.
- No. 12. Veterinary Anatomy and Physiology.** By WM. R. BALLOU, M.D., Prof. of Equine Anatomy, New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, etc. 29 Illustrations.
- No. 13. Dental Pathology and Dental Medicine.** Containing all the most noteworthy points of interest to the Dental student. By GEO. W. WARREN, D.D.S., Clinical Chief, Penn'a College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia. Illustrated.
- No. 14. Diseases of Children.** By MARCUS P. HATFIELD, Professor of Diseases of Children, Chicago Medical College. With Colored Plate.

 The e books are constantly revised to keep up with the latest teachings and discoveries.

P. BLAKISTON, SON & CO., PUBLISHERS,
1012 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

"A BRIDGE BETWEEN PHYSIOLOGY AND PRACTICAL MEDICINE."

HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY.

BY LANDOIS AND STIRLING.

THIRD AMERICAN, FROM THE SIXTH GERMAN EDITION.

A Text-Book of Human Physiology, including Histology and Microscopical Anatomy, with special reference to the requirements of Practical Medicine. By Dr. L. LANDOIS, Professor of Physiology and Director of the Physiological Institute, University of Greifswald. Translated from the Fifth German Edition, with additions by WM. STIRLING, M.D., Sc.D., Brackenbury Professor of Physiology and Histology in Owen's College and Victoria University, Manchester; Examiner in the Honors School of Science, University of Oxford, England. Third Edition, revised and enlarged. 692 Illustrations.

One Volume. Royal Octavo. Cloth, \$6.50; Leather, \$7.50.

From the Prefaces to the English Edition.

The fact that Prof. Landois' book has passed through four large editions in the original, and that in barely six months' time a second edition of the English has been called for, shows that in some special way it has met a want. The characteristic which has thus commended the work will be found mainly to lie in its eminent practicality; and it is this consideration which has induced me to undertake the task of putting it into English. Landois' work, in fact, forms a *Bridge* between Physiology and the Practice of Medicine. It never loses sight of the fact that the student of to-day is the practicing physician of to-morrow. In the same way, the work offers to the busy physician in practice a ready means of refreshing his memory on the theoretical aspects of Medicine. He can pass backward from the examination of pathological phenomena to the normal processes, and in the study of these, find new indications and new lights for the appreciation and treatment of the cases under consideration. With this object in view, all the methods of investigation which may, to advantage, be used by the practitioner, are carefully and fully described. Many additions, and about one hundred illustrations, have been introduced into this edition, and the whole work carefully revised.

PRESS NOTICES.

"Most effectively aids the busy physician to trace from morbid phenomena back the course of divergence from physical operations, and to gather in this way new lights and novel indications for the COMPREHENSION AND TREATMENT of the maladies with which he is called upon to cope."—*American Journal of Medical Sciences*.

"We have no hesitation in saying that THIS IS THE WORK to which the PRACTITIONER will turn whenever he desires light thrown upon the phenomena of a COMPLICATED OR IMPORTANT CASE."—*Edinburgh Medical Journal*.

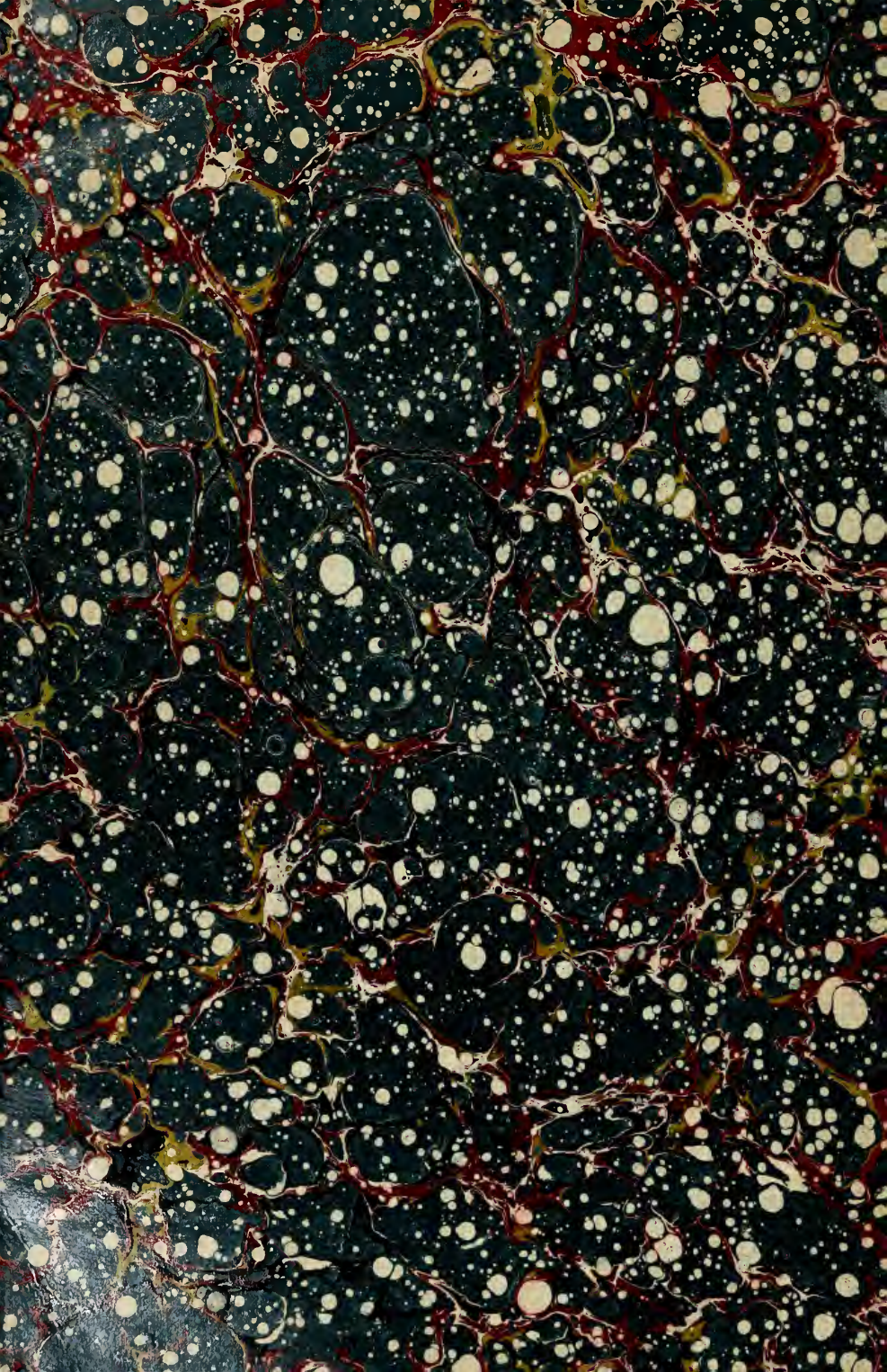
"One of the MOST PRACTICAL WORKS on Physiology ever written, forming a 'bridge' between Physiology and Practical Medicine. . . . Its chief merits are its completeness and conciseness. . . . EXCELLENTLY CLEAR, ATTRACTIVE AND SUICINCT."—*British Medical Journal*.

"As a work of reference, LANDOIS and STIRLING'S Treatise OUGHT TO TAKE THE FOREMOST PLACE among the text-books in the English language. The wood-cuts are noticeable for their number and beauty."—*Glasgow Medical Journal*.

"Landois' Physiology is, without question, the best text-book on the subject that has ever been written."—*New York Medical Record*.

"The chapter on the Brain and Spinal Cord will be a most valuable one for the general reader, the translator's notes adding not a little to its importance. The sections on Sight and Hearing are exhaustive. . . . The Chemistry of the Urine is thoroughly considered. . . . The text is smooth, accurate, and unusually free from Germanisms; in fact, it is good English."—*New York Medical Journal*.

P. BLAKISTON, SON & CO., PUBLISHERS,
1012 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.



UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY



AA 000 253 088 9

